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Joseph K. Brick News

NOVEMBER, 1906.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

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Prosperity and Enlargement of the Brick School.

BY REV. R. B. JOHNS.

There are many schools of various grades in the North where colored people from the South are readily admitted and aided to make the most of themselves by way of preparation for usefulness in the *professions*, or, as might be preferred, in less pretentious occupations, and this privilege is a genuine boon.

But the colored people of the South are *many*, and for the multitudes who desire a liberal education, no place can compare with the Southland, where they were born and where they are wonted. The cost of living is cheaper, the fees for instruction are less. Many of the teachers have as thorough preparation as the best institutions of learning in the country can give.

Among the many institutions of learning which the writer was permitted in a year or two of travel to acquaint himself with, few appeared to hold their own in so many different respects as the Joseph K. Brick Normal and Agricultural.

In the first place it is "beautiful for situation." Close beside the Atlantic Coast Line, in full view of all passing

trains, yet far enough away to escape the noise incident to such travel; only three miles either north or south from good sized towns on this railway, it occupies its choice location on one tract—an area of 1,129 acres, all its own.

Its buildings are massive, roomy and strategically located. There are three dormitories, one for young women, three and a half stories high, solidly built of brick, and two similar ones for men. The Domestic Science Hall, two stories, has spacious dining-room, modern kitchen, and a model dining-room and kitchen where young women are trained in culinary arts and table service. An elegant and commodious chapel, connected with which are snug music rooms. There is a large manual training building, where beginners in the arts of carpentry, cabinet making and blacksmithing are instructed, and another room elsewhere in which the young women are initiated into the fearfully wonderful mysteries of needlework.

There are also large and convenient buildings for farm stock and farm products. Besides there are two pretty residence buildings, one for the Principal and his family, and the other is occupied by the family of the Chaplain.

The order, cleanliness and etiquette

of the institution, are much like the same as observed in Fisk University. The campus is kept scrupulously clean and beautiful, as are all the buildings without and within. As to etiquette, no gentleman from the Principal down to the newest pupil, would presume to enter a building with covered head.

The teaching force is composed of some of the finest brain products of Talladega College, Fisk University, Oberlin College, and other high-toned institutions, and their work is conscientiously and faithfully performed. Under their influence and instruction, students are alert, intelligent and appreciative. The classes of the higher grades grow larger year by year; the normal body being at present the largest in the history of the institution.

Dr. Henry C. King, President of Oberlin, somewhere in his writings, speaks of "degrees of wakefulness." It is safe to say that the faces into which a visitor looks as he addresses Brick students from the chapel platform seem wakeful to an extent not noted in previous years.

One word concerning the master mind, to whom has been intrusted the care of all these educational forces. George H. Knox, in "Ready Money," has a chapter on "Finding One's Self." Principal T. S. Inborden has undoubtedly made good in that respect. He has himself well in hand, and has become an adept in managing large affairs. From Massachusetts to Ohio, and all

the way from the Gulf to the lakes across the other way, his name is familiar as a household word among great educators.

From a great waste eleven years ago, he has built up this magnificent institution, magnificent from every point of view, and enlarging year by year. It took years, of course, to get up a graduating class, and the first attempt resulted in a trio, one man and two women. The effort was too severe to bear repetition the following year. A year later the attempt was again made, and, lo! another trio—one woman and two men. The intention at present is to stake everything on the issue and try for at least four at once. The normal department, being fuller than ever, from present indications, it will not be long before the graduates will go forth in increasing numbers year by year.

Good as has been the showing of this great school, the time has long been at hand when enlargement of its force in certain particulars has been needed. Of these, two seem to be absolutely necessary for the proper and economical working of its industries. One is a convenient laundry building. What was sufficient in the early days of the institution is now far too cramped for the work demanded. The other is power. An aerometer and tank, erected when the present possibilities were unsuspected, fail often and disastrously to meet the requirements in times of stress. An engine for other uses be-

sides the furnishing of water is an urgent need. The Principal has more than once, in speeches made in behalf of the institution, and through the press, earnestly indicated these needs.

A thousand pities if, after such progress hitherto, a halt should be called for the lack of room and power.

A Newcomer's Impressions.

The first strong impression I received at the Brick School was the largeness of heart. Every one seemed kind. When I had scarcely reached the ground from the car, I was suddenly informed that we were near the school grounds. There I saw a large number of students and teachers to greet the students and myself. The welcome was so cordial. Apparently their very eyes seemed to send a speechless message, which told that I was no unwelcome intruder.

The second impression was the perfect cleanliness. First, we shall notice the campus. The paper that is usually found flying hither and thither over most lawns is not to be seen. Although the place is encircled by vast peanut fields, you cannot find one hull on the grounds, but, instead, the perfect, smooth, grassy campus is dotted here and there with beautiful flower beds of various descriptions.

The beautiful walls of the different buildings, though of some little age, are yet untouched by pencil or chalk marks that often adorn most buildings.

The next strong impression I received was that of precision. Everything is done in such an even manner and so promptly. Things are planned and done on the clock order, consequently one could not expect interruption.

Another strong impression I received was the promptness with which the students returned to school. On the first of October, when the call bell told that the summer's vacation was ended and that it was time to begin work, a large number of students, notwithstanding harvest time, were in their respective places ready to begin the year's work.

Another strong impression is the air of refinement which pervades the student body. Instead of the uncouth manners which seem to repel others, and that coarseness of speech which is deplorable, they possess those qualities which are admired in any refined being.

These are only a few of the many phases with which I have been impressed since coming to the Brick School.

C. B. W.

"Waiter, do you mean to say this is the steak I ordered?"

"Yes, sir."

"It looks like the same steak the gentleman across the table refused to eat a few minutes ago."

"Yes, sir; we always try it three times before we give it up, sir."—*Christian Register*.

Some Noble Lives.

BY JOSEPH J. HILL, CLASS '04.

Noble lives were those of the abolitionists, chief among whom were Garrison, Sumner and Lincoln, who with tongue and pen contended for the freedom of the Negro. Noble lives were those of the heroes who secured this freedom by the sword, most brilliant of whom were Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. But there is yet another set of noble lives connected with work for the betterment of the Negro's condition which may not be given such a prominent place in history, which, however, are none the less deserving. I refer to those noble men and women who, after the Negro had been loosed from his shackles, became interested in his intellectual freedom and set to work to loose him from the shackles of ignorance and superstition. This latter set is still on the field, accomplishing their task not by rapid revolutionary strokes, but by the slower processes of evolution, which fact, rightly estimated, should secure them undying fame along with those who reached their eminence by means of pen and tongue and sword. For when the worker is a revolutionist he gets immediate results for every proper stroke he makes, and he is encouraged to make other strokes. But when the work must be done by the slow process of evolution the laborer must work hard and long before he can realize results, and when at last they do begin to appear it is by slow degrees.

The work is not done in a day. When such is the case only faith, abiding faith, can sustain the worker as he is toiling on. And in the case of our heroes, it was, and still is, faith; faith in the saving power of Christian education for all mankind; faith in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. This alone has sustained them in their work in a field which nearly all the world considered barren.

These men and women have manifested their nobility by maintaining abiding faith in eternal principles and a holy cause. And yet in another way has the nobleness of their character been made even more manifest. That which distinguished and beautified the lives of the heroes of whom Garrison was a type was their ability and courage to speak and write in behalf of the brotherhood of man; that which distinguished and beautified the lives of the heroes of whom Grant was a type was their ability to fight for and courage to die, if need be, for the brotherhood of man. But it has been reserved for our later heroes to perform that most difficult and rarely expected task of actually *living* the brotherhood of man. It is the successful performance of this task which beautifies the lives of our present day heroes.

We often find men who have the ability to write and speak most eloquently concerning the brotherhood of man; and it is not a very rare thing to find men who can and will lay down their lives to prove their sincerity, but it is

just now and then that we can find men who can actually *live* the brotherhood of man; men who are so filled with the brotherly spirit and are so broad that they will not be ever emphasizing racial differences, but acknowledge that "a man's a man for a' that."

All honor to those heroic men who from the North have been among us to sacrifice their lives in our behalf—that is now more and more being followed by the braver men, who, though to the manor born, in this Southland, from pulpit and professor's chair, are speaking boldly for fair dealing and equal human rights.

Strong Words.

BY REV. C. B. WILMER, RECTOR OF ONE OF THE WHITE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF ATLANTA, GA.

We have heard of the necessity of closing Negro dives; it has been dinned into our ears that the Negro must be disarmed; now we are told that he ought to be christianized; but there is no warrant in the Bible, or reason, or human nature, or experience for believing that Christian teaching is going to do any good coming from people who do not obey Christ's teachings themselves. It is a homely saying, but "example is better than precept." The Master has told us that we can win others to God and His righteousness, not by our professions, but by our practice. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your

Father which is in heaven." We have got to get down to bedrock in this business, the solid foundation of justice and equity; and we have got to be honest with ourselves. Before we can successfully control the Negro, we must learn to control ourselves; before we can christianize the Negro, we must repent of our own sins. Here is what an uneducated colored woman in Atlanta said the other day: "Of course, Negro brutes ought to be hanged. They are dogs and not fit to live; but I don't see how Christian white folks can murder innocent Negroes. And I don't see how white folks can expect to make Christians of Negroes when they themselves behave that way."

It is written in the New Testament, and in the old as well, that to whom much is given, of him shall much be required; that responsibility, in a word, is proportionate to privilege. This means that upon the Anglo-Saxon race, with its history and traditions, its wealth and education, and all its advantages of capability and opportunity, rest the heavier obligations. I by no means belittle any crime, or take away from the Negro race its own inalienable responsibility, when I say that no man has either right or fitness to remove faults from other people until he has first cleansed his own heart from insincerity and hate; and "we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." * * * May I, without offense, specify some of the things in which re-

form is called for on our part? Let every man stop talking and breathing slaughter and vengeance! Besides the murderers that have been taken by the police, how many stand this day before God as murderers in heart? Let every man in any official position, policemen, I mean, and street car conductors, do his duty with as little roughness as possible. The man who imposes on another just because he has the power is mean, I care not what be the color of his skin. The man who uses his official position to vent his spleen on another is prostituting his position, and proves his unfitness for the place. And speaking of street cars, white passengers are not always just to colored passengers. At the demand of the white people themselves certain seats have been set aside for the Negroes. On what ground can we complain of the Negroes for taking the seats to which they have been assigned by laws of our own making? Is it not the very first characteristic of a gentleman, to say nothing about a Christian, to be not only just, but even generous to those beneath him? Are we white people of the South going to throw overboard all our best traditions and set up the fashion of proving ourselves superior by being unjust and unkind? Will we do our race any good by encouraging littleness, false pride and injustice? Is it not possible, without at all encouraging social equality, to recognize that the Negroes have some rights and to accord those rights fully and graciously? Are we going to com-

mit ourselves to the proposition that we will use the Negro for our own selfish advantage, and concede nothing in return? Are we going to demand everything in the shape of faithfulness, moral conduct and patience from the Negro and give him only what we have to, and that grudgingly? That spirit on our part breeds crime in the Negro. And another thing, sensible people are coming to realize not only that we need the help of the good Negroes in preventing and putting down crime among their own people, but that we can get that help—get it easily and efficiently. All we have to do is to assure the intelligent and honest and moral and kind-hearted Negroes of this city—men whose heads are bowed in shame for crimes committed against us by low members of their own race—to assure them honestly and practically that good people shall be protected here, and that some rights are the property of all men and must be secured to them. In particular, if we want the colored people to aid us by delivering up criminals of their race we must set them the example of justice by punishing adequately all white persons guilty of crimes against Negroes.

O, it is excellent

To have a giant's strength: but tyrannous

To use it like a giant.

—*Shakespeare.*

Worth Repeating.

President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin, in the *Congregationalist* of August 11, 1906, has these excellent words to say in behalf of the developing child: "The child must be allowed to make some experiments and blunders of his own. In other words, in all growth into character there must be a first real stage of authority, where the wisdom and experience of the parent has full opportunity. But this authoritative relation will gradually lessen with the growth of the child—the aim being to bring the child to right choices and judgments of his own. The great danger in the excessive use of authority is that the child's own initiative is not called out. He has not really used his will at all, but has rather passively responded to command by mere outward conformity. The father does not at all give up his own wisdom and experience when he says in Patterson Dubois's words: 'Not, I will conquer that child whatever it costs him, but I will help that child to conquer himself whatever it costs me.'" "No mistake can be so serious as to allow the child no sphere of choice for himself."

Quotations on Character.

Character is the product of daily, hourly actions and words and thoughts; daily forgiveness, unselfishness, kindness, sympathies, charities, sacrifices for the good of others, struggles against temptation, submissiveness under trial.

Oh, it is these, like the blending colors in a picture, or the blending notes of music, which constitute the man.—*MacDuff*.

Characters are achieved not received. They grow out of the substance of man's soul. They are not put on as a beggar might put on a stolen coat. They mature like fruit from the vital fluids of the tree. This is a sign of their genuineness; they grow with use. A false limb wears out, wastes with use. A natural limb grows stronger and better with use. Character is an achievement.—*Chas. H. Fowler*.

Tennyson says: "I am a part of all that I have met." Now, we become like those whom we habitually reflect. I could prove from science that that applies even to the physical framework of animals—that they are influenced and organically changed by the environment in which they live.—*Drummond*.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—*Froude*.

In character, in manner, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—*Longfellow*.

The only preparation for the morrow is the right use of to-day. The morrow comes for naught, if to-day is not heeded.—*Bowen*.

A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. —*Pope*.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months, - - -	\$2.00
2 inches, - - - - -	3.50
3 inches, - - - - -	4.75
4 inches, - - - - -	6.00

And so on in the same proportion.

Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor
MISS L. G. STOREY, - - - - - Associate Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

Editorial.

If this country could get rid of the sensational newspapers and political demagogues there would be no race problems.

* * *

In another column our readers will find a clipping from an article published in the *Atlanta Constitution* by one of the leading white ministers of the Episcopal church in Atlanta. The article needs no comment. It speaks for itself.

* * *

Our work has grown to such an extent that it has been found necessary to add two teachers to our teaching force. We trust that these additions may increase the efficiency of the work in all the departments of the institution.

* * *

We purpose this year to make our

paper better than it has ever been. In order to do this, however, it is necessary that we have the support of all our readers. Send us your own subscriptions and get your friends to send in theirs.

* * *

After a pleasant summer, all of our teachers, with the exception of Mrs. Davis, who underwent a difficult surgical operation in a Cleveland hospital in August, returned in time to begin their work promptly when school opened, October 1.

Nearly all of the old students and many new ones were present on the opening day.

We wish for all, teachers and pupils, a successful year's work.

Items of Interest.

—Miss Baker spent most of the summer in northern Michigan.

—Miss Sadgwar spent the summer in Philadelphia, visiting her sister.

—Miss Olivia Johns is spending a few weeks with her mother and family.

—Mr. Martin spent three weeks of his vacation with his wife and son at Oberlin, Ohio.

—Miss C. B. Williamson, B. S., of Talladega College, is teaching in the Normal Department.

—Rev. R. B. Johns has been with us most of the time since the opening of school. He has preached for us for the past two Sundays.

—Our school opened with a larger enrollment than ever before. Students continue to come.

—Mr. Joseph Hill, who has been attending school at Talladega College, is at home with his parents.

—We are greatly in need of hymn books. Any help toward obtaining such will be highly appreciated.

—Miss Harding, on her return from Nashville, Tenn., stopped over a few days at Jonesboro to visit friends.

—Miss Storey spent the months of June and July visiting her friend, Mrs. Jeannette Keeble-Cox, of Florence, Ala.

—Mrs. Jeannette Keeble-Cox is now living in Albany, Ga., where her husband is principal of the Albany Normal School.

—The beautiful appearance of the lawns was one of the first things to be noticed and commented upon by those who have returned.

—It is encouraging to see students returning to school, who have been out for a few years. This shows that they have a purpose in life.

—The teachers of the school gave a surprise party for Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Johns October 15, in celebration of their twenty-seventh wedding anniversary.

—We regret that, on account of illness, Mrs. Davis has not yet been able to be with us to resume her regular duties. We hope for her a speedy recovery.

—Principal Inborden attended the annual Hampton Conference in July, and in September he attended the meeting of Congregational churches in North Carolina.

—Mr. E. L. Falkener, who was connected with this institution for five years as farm manager, has resigned his position and is now at his home at Warrenton, N. C.

—The various societies of the school have begun their work for the year. It is gratifying to note the large attendance at the meetings. It is to be hoped that such may continue.

—At a meeting of the teachers of the Sunday school the following officers were elected: Superintendent, Mr. Martin; Assistant Superintendent, Miss Sadgwar; Secretary, Mr. Isaac Bunn.

—Owing to the division of the Fourth and Fifth grades, the chapel in Elma Hall is used as a recitation room for the Fourth grade, which is taught by Miss Wiley, a graduate of Talladega College.

—Principal Inborden left for a visit to his boyhood home in Virginia, Tuesday, October 9. He will also attend the annual meeting of the A. M. A., which convenes at Oberlin, O., before his return.

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,

'Tis only noble to be good.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,

And simple faith than Norman blood.

—Tennyson.

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, }
PAUL JOHNS, } Editors.

* * Mr. Joseph P. Harrison has charge of the candy and fruit stand this year.

* * Miss Grace Sloan, of Richmond, Va., is in school again after an absence of two years.

* * We are glad to have Mr. Benjamin Henderson with us after an absence of two years.

* * Miss Cora Black and Rev. A. S. Croom, graduates of this school, visited us recently.

* * Miss Lucy Tillery, a former student of this school, has gone to Norwalk, Conn., and will spend the winter there.

* * Mr. Essex Hicks, a former student, spent the summer in Philadelphia, and is now there attending the High School.

* * Miss Gertrude Coats, of Suffolk, Va., is unable to be in school on account of sickness. She is missed very much by the Juniors. We wish for her a speedy recovery.

* * Miss Olivia Johns, a graduate of this institution, spent a very pleasant summer in Philadelphia, visiting relatives and friends.

* * Mr. Cary Pittman, a former student of this school, recently bought an interest in the *Neuse River Times*, and is General Manager of the paper. We wish Mr. Pittman much success.

* * The officers elected by the Adelphian Literary Society for the ensuing

year are as follows: President, J. S. Jones; Vice-President, S. J. Cooke; Secretary, Benj. Bullock; Corresponding Secretaries, J. W. Croom, George Bullock; Treasurer, Joseph P. Harrison; Critic, Elisha Green.

* * Messrs. Jesse Fields and William Spivey are attending the West Virginia Normal Institute, and the St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va., respectively.

* * We are very glad to know that so many of our students who were converted when Mr. James Wharton was here, joined the various churches at their homes during the summer.

* * Miss Theresa Johnson, a former student of this institution, is still attending the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute. She expects to be graduated this year.

* * Rev. R. B. Johns was present with us the first two Sundays after the opening of our school. He preached in the mornings and lectured in the evenings. Both of the sermons and lectures were very helpful and inspiring. Among other things helpful, he said, that if one worked his hardest and did not reach his goal, he ought not to count the result a failure. A person who is slack in his efforts and makes his point is a failure, but the person who aims well and strives his hardest and then comes short, does not fail. The effort was valuable, and if

further continued must result in success that will be apparent to every observer.

* * The Vesperian Literary Society held its first business meeting on October 13. The officers elected are as follows: President, Miss Annie Rhodes; Vice-President, Miss Ida Arrington; Secretary, Miss Ella Reid; Treasurer, Miss Sallie Grady; Editor, Miss Pearl Johnson; Assistant Editor, Miss Octavia Stephenson.

* * Several of our young men spent their vacation in Northern cities. Some of the names are as follows: Messrs. J. S. Jones, James Croom, Alex. Alston, Jasper Hill, William Hill and Noah Hill, in Sparrow's Point, Md.; Messrs. Joseph P. Harrison, John Fields, Isham Arrington, in Philadelphia; Messrs. Elisha Green, Nathaniel Lee, Hilliard W. Long, Lawrence Gray and Paul Johns, in New Haven, Conn. They had a pleasant and profitable summer.

* * The Y. P. S. C. E. held its first business meeting for the scholastic year October 16. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Miss Ella Reid; Vice-President, Miss Ida Arrington; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Annie Rhodes; Chairman of Prayer-meeting Committee, Miss Pearl Johnson; Chairman of Lookout Committee, Miss Mary Roberts; Chairman of Social Committee, Miss Minnie Cogdell; Chairman of Music Committee, Miss Annie Rhodes.

* * Quite a number of new students have entered the school this year, and they are still coming. We welcome them heartily. The names of those already here are: Misses Dora Davis, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mary Galloway, Greensboro, N. C.; Rebecca Hines, Roper, N. C.; Nora Johnson, Tarboro, N. C.; Viola Boone, Ringwood, N. C.; Ophelia Reid, Suffolk, Va.; Lillie Lane, Suffolk, Va.; Gertie Leipsie, Suffolk, Va.; Bethel Macklin, Scotland Neck, N. C.; Robena Manning, Scotland Neck, N. C.; Eunice Harris, Charlotte, N. C.; Larlie Stephenson, Suffolk, Va.; Pattie Nicholson, Norfolk, Va.; Gertrude Taylor, Raleigh, N. C.; Maud Smith, Raleigh, N. C.; Mamie Outlaw, Raleigh, N. C.; Urah Hazel, Greensboro, N. C.; Naomi Burgess, Raleigh, N. C.; Anis Battle, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Messrs. Edgar Shaw, Wilson, N. C.; Charles Jenkins, Suffolk, Va.; Joseph Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James High, Nashville, N. C.; Ezra Lawson, Wilmington, N. C.; Thomas Nixon, Wilmington, N. C.; George McCrae, Wilmington, N. C.; John Moseley, Wilmington, N. C.; Willie Hughes, Wilmington, N. C.; Thomas Harrison, Tarboro, N. C.; Levi Chapman, Tarboro, N. C.; Edward Johnson, Norfolk, Va.; Frank Ridley, Oxford, N. C.; Clem Shaw, Wilson, N. C.; William Shaw, Wilson, N. C.; Joseph Carlisle, Whitaker's, N. C.; Joseph Mayo, Tarboro, N. C.; Caleb Richmond, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FACULTY.

T. S. INBORDEN, M. A., Principal.

ISADORE MARTIN,
Treasurer and Instructor in Bookkeeping.

Miss LUCY G. STOREY, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy and
Psychology.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Instructor in Geometry, Geology, Physics,
Pedagogy and Latin.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss M. V. LITTLE,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss M. A. ROBERTS, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss BETTIE L. WILEY,
Fourth Grade.

Miss J. A. SADGWAR,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:

J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

.....
Superintendent of Farm.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Garden, Dairy, and Poultry-raising.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA BAKER,
Domestic Science.

Miss J. M. HARDING,
Matron of Dining Hall.

Music Department:

Miss L. G. STOREY, A.B.,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Joseph Keasbey Brick

Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

ENFIELD
NORTH CAROLINA

**Under the Auspices of the American
Missionary Association, 4th Avenue
and 22nd Street, New York.**

The school was organized in 1895 with five teachers and one student. The total enrollment for that year was 54 students. Last year the school had 15 teachers and registered 253 students, 143 of whom were boarders. 28 counties in the State, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, were represented.

The school owns 1,129 acres of land. On these grounds are about 20 school buildings and cottages. Over 30 children reside on the school farm and attend the day school.

In addition to the work in the Literary Department, instruction is given in Sewing and Manual Training.

The School Session is Eight Months.

EXPENSES: Board, which includes everything except books, clothes and medical fee, is \$8 per month. Instrumental Music \$2 per month.

The water is excellent and the location and environments healthful. For further information write to

**T. S. INBORDEN, Principal, or
ISADORE MARTIN, Treasurer.**

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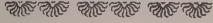
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The
Joseph K. Brick
News

DECEMBER, 1906.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. IX.

ENFIELD, N. C., DECEMBER, 1906.

No. 2.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

The Art of Catering.

BY MRS. BELLE DAVIS, INDIANAPOLIS,
INDIANA.

The great question of to-day that is foremost in the minds of the majority of women is, for what position in life am I fitted? Even at this present moment there are possibly many who are anxiously considering the question of some permanent occupation. In selecting our occupation there are two things that prevent us from choosing wisely and profitably; first, the effect of our work upon our social standing; second, the completed specimen of some brother artist. We seldom stop to consider that in the beginning we are not expected to present a finished business. Patience and perseverance are the secrets of all success.

When considering a certain field of work, never be entirely influenced by the opinion of your neighbor. Do not expect your work to dignify you, until you have labored to dignify your work. Let your whole work be permeated with your own individuality.

In the condition in which man finds most of the natural substances used for food, they are difficult of digestion. By the application of heat, he can change the character of his food, and make it

more palatable and more easily digestible. The application of heat to animal and vegetable substances, for the purpose of obtaining these objects, constitutes the science and art of cookery.

In France various honors are awarded cooks; a successful culinary production takes the name of the inventor and by it his fame often lasts longer than that of many men who have achieved positions in the learned professions. Cooking is there esteemed a service of especial merit, hence France leads all nations in gastronomy.

Although definite honors are not conferred on cooks elsewhere, good cooking is everywhere appreciated, and there is no reason why it should not be the rule, instead of the exception. In many modern households the daily fare is of a quality which satisfies no other sense than that of hunger, the hygienic requirements and æsthetic possibilities being quite unknown, or disregarded. This is what Savarin designates as feeding in contradistinction to dining.

To show how a small beginning in catering grew to be prosperous employment, because earnestly and enthusiastically entered into, I will tell you something of my own experience. In November, 1891, I found myself face

to face with the fact that I must begin some steady employment. Owing to the fact that I could make salads and cakes, my thoughts at once turned to catering. I began by taking orders, and in a little while my work began to increase. My orders for cakes and salads grew, as also orders for other prepared food, and I soon found that my kitchen was too small a workshop. A goodly number of my customers desired me to cater for them on a larger scale. At this I was dismayed, as I had not a cent of capital upon which to build my workshop.

I went courageously to a carpenter and stated my case to him. I desired him to build me a kitchen with a pantry attached, around the walls of which were shelves for my tools. From time to time I had other conveniences added to my kitchen as my work grew and enabled me to pay for them. I sent out circulars stating that I would take orders from a cup of chocolate to a large reception. My work steadily grew until now I have all the necessary conveniences to make my catering establishment a success. I can now serve five hundred persons at one time, using my own dishes, silver, linen, and tables. I also prepare trays for the sick.

Having grown fond of my work I have studied it as a science and an art. Last year I taught classes in cooking at home and in other cities, which work I shall continue this year. I do not mean to imply that any person can make

a success of catering; but I do wish to show that the avenue of catering, as an industry, is open to those who have a love for the art of cookery. I have endeavored to show my fellow sisters and brothers that while capital is a secondary consideration, the constant reaching toward your ideal will terminate in success. I would advise that nothing in catering be attempted that can not be of practical use; also nothing attempted that will involve continuous debt, the paying of which is always an uncertainty.

Catering is an art because it embraces the study of form and color, and especially so because it compels the perfect union of all things in its domain. In regard to the material used there is nothing gained by the use of inferior products, or by scrimping. The caterer must know just when to withhold the grain of salt, or the sprinkle of pepper to obtain the flavor that dubs him an artist. He must also understand the person for whom the meal is prepared, and plan the same in such a manner as to harmonize with all his peculiarities. Having studied the character of our guest, we must then look for a proper setting for the nectar and ambrosia. Should there be cut glass and fine linen or a severe service upon which to serve the precious viands? Must they be encircled in flowers and leaves, or left ungarlanded? The art of catering is closely combined with that of invention. The caterer must see in a cabbage or

turnip such possibilities as will transform it from its original state to a dish fit for the gods.

Catering is a science because it is brought in direct contact with the laws that govern animal and vegetable life. How many of us have ever stopped to consider that food is one of the prime means by which our great social engine is supplied with energy? As food retards or advances the work of the body and mind, so it acts in like manner on national progress, in a degree by no means small.

While I have dwelt at length on the cooking of the present day, I have said scarcely anything in regard to its noble past. Among its devotees we find some of the world famed scientists, artists, poets and philosophers. Some of our best loved memories of the English Classics are Charles Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig," and Thackeray's obvious description of a French chef. We can look still farther back in olden times when the feast was honored as a religious ceremony. We remember the grand old Greeks, whose ideal was a perfect body and form, also revered that upon which such development depended. All of the feasts which were celebrated in olden times were monuments of magnificence.

From our humble and lowly beginning, we have brought our work up to the banquet hall, where our art is thoroughly appreciated. I have endeavored to show that catering forms an honor-

able and practical means of livelihood for those whose tastes lean toward the culinary art.

To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, herbs, balms, and spices, of all that is healing and sweet in field and groves, and savory in meats; means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness, and readiness of appliance. It means the economy of your great-grandmothers, and the science of modern chemists. It means much tasting and no wasting. It means English thoroughness, French art, and Arabian hospitality. It means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always master of the situation.

Extract from an Address Before the Y. M. C. A.

BY MISS M. A. ROBERTS.

Let us suppose that the time has come when the world is ruled by right and not by might; when positions of honor and trust are given men, not because of race, color or condition, but alone because of fitness. There are a number of positions to be filled, and every man who can come up to certain requirements, has an equal chance. Among some of these requirements are moral, mental and physical strength, stability of character, firmness of purpose, attention to duty, practical Christianity, and other things of like nature. How eagerly many young men of the present day should set about preparing themselves

for one of these places. Doubtless each one would first examine himself carefully, trying to find out just where his weaknesses were, and striving hard to attain to that perfection necessary in order to be eligible. If one found himself heir to some physical weakness, nothing could prevent him from doing all in his power to rid himself of this hindrance to his progress, engaging regularly in out door sports and various kinds of physical exercises; he would diligently apply himself to them, until the desired end was gained; finding that certain habits which he had acquired were proving detrimental to him, he would quickly put them aside, caring nothing for the petty pleasures of the moment, but keeping always in view the goal for which he was aiming.

Physical strength being attained, he sees himself unconsciously gaining in mental and moral strength, realizing that one depends largely upon the other. Instead of passing off his time in useless gossip, he applies himself more earnestly to study. No current article of interest escapes his eye; he reads and discusses, always with alertness of mind and willingness to learn from even the least. In this way he not only stores up knowledge for future use, but adds to himself much of that culture and refinement which come through association with things which are lofty and inspiring. Besides these, he sees other ways in which he may better prepare himself for a worthy place. In order

to teach himself reliability, he tries to be faithful in even the most trivial things; he meets his obligations promptly, keeps even the least important promise, does always the present duty, however unpleasant, and thus makes himself known as a man on whom men can rely. To strengthen himself more, he keeps before him some definite person as an ideal—some man whom men recognize as a factor in the world's progress, whose life, though obscure, has been lived nobly and well. As his spiritual ideal he keeps before him the one Perfect man, living every day so as to attain to His standard of Christianity. So through the entire list of things essential to true manhood he schools himself, standing forth at last crowned in the glory of noble Christian character, fully prepared to fill whatever place may be opened to him.

But is this wholly a supposition? Is it only an imaginary condition of society? By no means. The world needs today men who are not dreamers, but thinkers and workers,—men who are thoroughly prepared to take their places and do their parts in helping stamp out the ignorance and sin which exist in the world. We are now nearing the time when lack of preparation will be the only barrier to a man's progress, and it is for each young man to decide as to whether or not he will be among the world's workers. Now is the time, and here is the place to make your decision, and enter upon your period of prepara-

tion remembering that "the best preparation for tomorrow is the right use of today."

Suggestions for the Teacher.

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

THE TEACHER'S INDIVIDUALITY.

Idiosyncrasy is defined as a peculiarity of physical or of mental constitution or temperament common to certain individuals. When these peculiarities become very distinct the individual is said to be eccentric. I presume all persons have peculiarities, more or less, that are common only to themselves; it is this in the individual that distinguishes him from other individuals. It is the sum of these peculiarities that gives character to one's life. "This is my way of doing things" is often offered as an apology for one's eccentricities.

I know of no vocation in which these eccentricities are more pronounced than in the teaching profession. Whatever weaknesses to which human nature is heir show themselves in unmistakable forms in this profession. It is the extent to which other peoples' eccentricities affect our work that makes or mars an institution. If the individual's home training, education and environment have not given him the correct view of life he would do well to take the suggestions and opinions of others who are the best informed. The difficulty in dealing with those who

have these eccentricities is that they do not know the opinions of the best informed, and any attempt to advise them is like prying open the shell of a mollusk. They may see the point, but the absorption of it is a tedious process.

Some weeks ago a gentleman, whose business takes him among very many schools, remarked in my hearing that the one thing that interested him very much was the difference in the schools. There is not only this great difference between the schools, but there is a marked difference in the individual teachers of the same school. This is natural. One cannot pick up a list of teachers of any school of any size but that he will find as many schools represented in the list of teachers as there are teachers in the school. Each one represents the ideas of the school from which he graduated. He emphasizes the thing that was emphasized with him. It may be the course of study, some form of discipline or the general regulations affecting the life of the students. The extent to which these varying opinions can be brought into one composite whole measures the success of that school. The spirit with which this is done measures its individuality and character.

We often tell our students as they go forth for the summer that one of the first things for them to learn, if they do not know it, is how to work harmoniously with their fellows. They may get all there is in books, hear fine

lectures, and give fine lectures, but before they can succeed very long, they must learn how to work with their fellows. If I had any advice to give to the graduates who are going from our schools this year it would be: "Learn how to work with your fellows." If they have not learned this they have failed to get one of the most important adjuncts to success. This accounts, in a very large measure, for the restlessness in the teaching force of this country. Those who have the oversight of our institutions are very thoughtful of our feelings. When changes are made it is that we can do better work in another field, or it is a promotion. Often this is true, but the real fact of the change, nine times out of ten, is that we cannot work harmoniously with our fellows. We may be sent to another field, but when the novelty of the new field has been worked off, then another change has to be made. The trouble is with ourselves. The knowledge we have of ourselves and our special fitness is too often very superficial. We may know all the latest inventions and discoveries and know nothing about our hearts and the motives that prompt us to action. We do not stop to think about them, but attribute all our troubles to others. I do not mean to say that we are not to have opinions of our own, nor that we should not hold fast to what we know to be absolutely right. The educational environment of our friends may give them

the same right to their opinions as we have to ours. At such an exigency let us not think that the world will end if we do not have our own way in the matter. Life is too short to have friendships broken and usefulness impaired by differences of opinion over non-essentials.

The difficulties encountered between teacher and teacher or teacher and school officials are often very small as compared with those arising between teachers and students. We must not forget that our success as teachers depends upon our ability to attract to us those who want to learn. Unless we can do this we will have no one to teach. Students often have real grievances as well as other people. They may many times be imaginary, but they are real to them and they must be heard. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it must be admitted that very often the opinion of students respecting an individual teacher is the best thermometer of that teacher's temperament. Of course trashy gossip must not be encouraged for a moment. It leads to confusion and makes trouble. Teachers cannot afford to engage in it; students cannot afford to engage in it. Nothing detracts from the high standard of discipline more than trashy gossip. It leads to credulousness, jealousy and destruction. More community divisions and feuds have started from senseless gossip than from all other sources. What are the attractive qualities in a teacher?

(To be continued.)

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor
MISS L. G. STOREY, - - - - - Associate Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

Our enrollment to date is about 30 more than it was at this time last year, and from the present outlook there will be a large number to come in after the holidays.

* * *

We are very glad to know that the exhibit from our Sewing and Manual Training Departments received such favorable comments from those who attended the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association.

* * *

A very interesting paper on "The Art of Catering" was read at the meeting of the Negro Business League in Atlanta, Ga., last summer by Mrs. Belle Davis, of Indianapolis, Ind. We are sure our readers will enjoy reading this address, which we are publishing in this issue.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, which was held in Oberlin, Ohio, October 23-25, was largely attended and was in many respects one of the best meetings that the Association has ever had. The speakers were men of national reputations, and their speeches in behalf of the backward races will not soon be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to hear them.

We rejoice with all friends of the Association that it was able to close its books for the year with a credit balance. And may we not hope that those who believe in the kind of work that the American Missionary Association is doing shall so increase their gifts as to make it possible for the Association to wipe out the present indebtedness and also close the present year free from debt?

* * *

We were pleased to have with us for a few days in November, Rev. Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph.D., Associate Chaplain of Hampton Institute. On Sunday morning, November 25, Dr. Johns preached for us. His subject was "Our Debt to the Past." In the afternoon he spoke to the young men and at night he delivered an illustrated lecture on the "Material and Educational Condition of the Negro." All of Dr. Jones' addresses were greatly enjoyed, and we shall be pleased to have him visit us again.

It is but natural that in a growing institution there should be certain needs from time to time. One of our most pressing needs is that of an engine for pumping water. The aermotor which a few years ago supplied all the water we needed for the three buildings we then had, now furnishes only about one-third the quantity of water we need daily. Will not some friend, as the gift season approaches, open his heart and purse and thus enable us to get this engine which is so much needed?

Memory Gems.

"There is always a best way of doing everything, if it be but to boil an egg."

* * *

"Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."

* * *

"There was never mystery

But 'tis figured in the flowers;

Was never secret history

But birds tell it in the bowers."

Items of Interest.

—The first public rhetorical exercises of the year were held on Friday evening, November 30.

—Mrs. Davis is with us again, and has resumed her school duties. We are glad that her recovery from her illness has been so speedy.

—Our boys have been busy for the past two weeks shredding fodder. It is expected that about 500 bales of this kind of feed will be stored away.

—Mrs. J. J. Fletcher and daughter spent the month of November at Capahosie, Va., where Mr. Fletcher is employed at present.

—Mr. Forney, who has been in charge of the garden and dairy departments for the past two years, has been appointed to look after the interests of the farm department also.

—Rev. M. L. Baldwin, of Greensboro, visited the school for a few days in November. He preached for us on Thanksgiving Day, and also on the following Sunday.

—On October 10, Miss Katharine C. Dowdell, who was a teacher in this institution for a number of years, was married to Mr. Charles McCarthy, of Albany, Ga.

—On November 2, Principal Inboden returned from his visit to Virginia and Oberlin, Ohio. He gave to the students and teachers a very interesting account of his trip on Sunday evening, November 4.

—The Modern Culture Club held its first meeting for this scholastic year Friday evening, October 26. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Miss Julia M. Harding; Secretary, Miss Emma C. Baker; Critic, Miss Julia Sadgwar.

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, }
PAUL JOHNS, } Editors.

* * Miss Elnora King, on account of sickness, has gone home.

* * Mr. Benjamin Powell, after a year's absence, is again in school.

* * Misses Mamie and Eulah Dunston, of Raleigh, are in school again.

* * Miss Banta Ausby has returned, after having spent the summer in Norwalk, Conn.

* * Misses Lillian Hall and Fannie Teague, of Graham, N. C., have returned to school.

* * Mr. James Williams, who was employed in Washington, D. C., during the summer, has returned to school.

* * The November Week of Prayer was observed by our young men and a number of helpful meetings were held.

* * Mr. Fred. Moore returned early in November, bringing with him four friends, whom he succeeded in getting to attend our school this year.

* * On November 9 at 7:30 o'clock the Y. M. C. A. gave a social for the purpose of welcoming the new students. The evening was very much enjoyed.

* * The following old students also returned during the month of November: Messrs. Hilliard Long, Lawrence Gray, John Hannon, William Hall, Lilly Smith and Walter Hines.

* * The second joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. P. S. C. E. was held on November 18. The topic was

"How the Bible Condemns Intemperance." The topic was freely discussed and seemed to be quite helpful.

* * On October 28, the young men were addressed by Miss M. A. Roberts. Her subject was, "Men of Reality." The lecture was excellent, and if we follow the plan which she set before us, our lives cannot help being a success.

* * Some of the young ladies, under the supervision of Miss Julia A. Sadgwar, have organized a club, called the "Dunbar Literary Club." The officers are: President, Miss Annie J. Rhodes; Secretary, Miss Mayme Dunston. The object of the club is for culture, refinement and a broader knowledge of the best authors.

* * The Y. M. C. A. and Y. P. S. C. E. held their first joint meeting Sunday, October 21, 1906. The meeting was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. The President, Mr. Elisha Green, presided. The topic for discussion was "Keeping Out of Danger by Attending to Duty." The leader, Mr. S. J. Cooke, gave a very excellent talk on the topic and then the meeting was opened to all.

* * The Vesperian Literary Society held its regular business meeting Saturday, November 10, 1906. The President, Miss Annie Rhodes, presided. The meeting was opened in the usual way. The Secretary, Miss Ella Reid, then called for the report of the dif-

ferent committees. These having been received, it was then voted to receive the following as members of the Society: Misses Nora Johnson, Viola Boone, Mattie Booker, Bertha Mayo, Ethel Edwards, Pattie Nicholson, Lottie Stephenson, Elnora King, Mayme Outlaw, Naomi Burgess, Ura Hazel, Rebecca Hines, Lottie Davis, Esther Hilliard, Sarah Williams, Jennie Mallette, and Dora Davis. The President gave a short talk on "Our Duty to Our Society." Then the meeting was adjourned.

* * Thanksgiving Day was cold and clear, a fine day for outdoor sports. At 11 o'clock we gathered in the chapel and listened to an address by Rev. M. L. Baldwin. The usual Thanksgiving dinner was served at the usual time. After dinner every one began to prepare for the Field Day sports. About 2 o'clock the students marched out on the grounds and took positions where they could best observe the various events. The following is the programme and the names of the winners: Three-legged race, Van Turner and Willie McLaurin; hurdle race, Nathaniel Lee; 100-yard dash, Elisha Green; running high jump, John Moore; team race, S. J. Cooke and Benj. Bullock; foot-ball, 1 to 0 in favor of Brewster Hall. The Association game was played. Many of our friends visited us, among whom were some of our graduates, former students and parents of some of the students. The day was closed with a social in the evening.

Light on the Race Problem.

How can advanced and backward peoples live together in the spirit of mutual helpfulness? The working out of that solution is destined to enrich the world with a new conception of humanity; with a higher appreciation of justice, self-mastery, brotherhood; with a better notion of God. In the complex forces about us there is being subtly evolved the true idea of human sympathy, like that of the Good Samaritan. We stand at the acute angle of the far-flung battle line of racial adjustment. Providence has subjected the South to dire racial experience in order that the works of God may be made manifest in a broader view of mankind and in a noble exemplification of the cardinal virtues of justice and love.—*Dr. S. C. Mitchell in the Southern Workman.*

The Protective Power of a Lofty Aim.

A splendid protection for a youth, when he leaves school and home and goes out into the world, is a great purpose. There is a magnetism in a strong, unwavering, lofty aim, which attracts the things that will help us and repels those that will hinder.

Every youth should be taught the marvelous expulsive power of a great or strong affection. The greater, the better, always crowds out the lesser, the poorer. The boy who is bent on self-improvement, who is determined to

have an education and to amount to something in the world, is soon let severely alone by the aimless boys of his neighborhood. They know that it is useless to try to get him to waste his time. His mind is set on higher things.

I never feel great anxiety about a country boy who goes to a city if he has a strong purpose. This will keep him from a thousand temptations and snares of all kinds. The longing for a larger, fuller life, the yearning for self-improvement, for a better education, the determination to climb up in the world, will shut out vicious and demoralizing tendencies.

His satanic majesty has very little use for the youth who is bound to be somebody, to do something worth while, for he is too busy to give his time to evil. It is the aimless, the indolent, those who are without ambition, that Satan is after. He knows there is no use in wasting his time with the youth who is dead-in-earnest.

These dead-in-earnest people hardly know what is meant by those who talk of the terrible temptations of city life, for their lofty purpose, their one unwavering aim, shields them from the tempter and keeps them in another road entirely. Their great temptation is to overwork, to overstudy. Their danger is in breaking down mentally, not morally.—*Success.*

Teacher—"T. W., what is a bear's cub?" T. W.—"His foot."

The Bishop and the Waffles.

The late Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, was wont to relate with much relish an interesting experience which he once had in connection with waffles.

At a fine old Virginia homestead where he was a frequent guest the waffles were always remarkably good.

One morning, as breakfast drew near an end, the tidy little linen-coated black boy who served at table approached Bishop Dudley, and asked in a low voice,

"Bishop, won't y' have 'n'er waffle?"

"Yes," said the genial Bishop, "I believe I will."

"Dey ain' no mo'," then said the nice little black boy.

"Well," exclaimed the surprised reverend gentleman, "if there aren't any more waffles, what made you ask me if I wanted another one?"

"Bishop," explained the little black boy, "you's done et ten a'ready, an' I t'ought y' wouldn't want no mo'."—*C. E. World.*

"Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not."

Student—"Miss M. L. V., where is Jerusalem?"

Miss M. L. V.—"It is in Asia."

Student—"Oh! I thought it was in Heaven."

Teacher—"What is loudness?"

Student—"Loudness is a TRANSACTION."

FACULTY.

T. S. INBORDEN, M. A., Principal.

ISADORE MARTIN,
Treasurer and Instructor in Bookkeeping.

Miss LUCY G. STOREY, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy and
Psychology.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Instructor in Geometry, Geology, Physics,
Pedagogy and Latin.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss M. V. LITTLE,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss M. A. ROBERTS, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss BETTIE L. WILEY,
Fourth Grade.

Miss J. A. SADGWAR,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:

J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA BAKER,
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Miss L. G. STOREY, A.B.,
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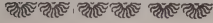
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+ 100 = 600

VOL. IX.

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COLLECTOR
No. 3

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

JANUARY, 1907.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. IX.

ENFIELD, N. C., JANUARY, 1907.

No. 3.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

The International Sunday School Association and Its Work Among Negroes.

BY DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD, DURHAM, N. C.

The International Sunday School Association devotes its entire energy to the spread of the Sunday School Idea in an organized form to all the Christian denominations of the world, for the world is its field. It prints no quarterlies, sells no books and has no power or authority over any denomination whatever, but all the denominations recognize it as the great source from which has come all the improvements within the last forty years so far as the Sunday school is concerned. It selects the Golden Text, the lesson and subject, and then gives it to the publishing houses of the different denominations, and they print the quarterlies. For forty years or more it has stood for the best in equipment, in management and instruction along Sunday school lines. It recognizes that the Sunday school is the most powerful agency along civil, social, educational and spiritual lines for the advancement of all the people.

To this Association is due the uniformity of the Sunday school lessons, and it is an interesting fact to know

that the same lessons studied here by any Christian denomination in the United States is printed in 26 different languages, in India, and that it has gone over into Japan, to the West Indies, and to all parts of the world.

Its work among the Negroes is largely in its formative period. In 1899 Rev. L. B. Maxwell and Rev. Silas X. Floyd, both of Georgia, were employed as workers among the colored people. Rev. L. B. Maxwell was a member of the Congregational church and a man of choice spirit, and for six years he labored conscientiously for the advancement of the Sunday school idea among the colored people in the Southland. He gave his life to the work, and stayed in harness until death called him to his reward. In 1902, the writer and Prof. Granville G. Marcus, of Memphis, Tenn., were appointed as field workers to take up the work laid down by the sainted Maxwell. In 1905 Prof. Marcus died and the writer was appointed Field Superintendent of the entire work, the plan of work being changed entirely in 1905, when the Executive Committee met at Clifton, Mass. It was decided to allow each State to select its own man at a salary of \$700 per year, with \$200 additional for ex-

penses. Of this amount the International Association agreed to pay \$450, and the States the other. Several States accepted the proposition, and secretaries for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas were employed. These men have done acceptable work, and improvements along Sunday school lines can be seen wherever they have gone.

The Association believes that childhood is the battle-ground of the world, and while admitting this fact it also believes that the Sunday school should extend from the cradle to the grave. So departments have been organized to meet every condition and need. The infant is enrolled upon the Cradle Roll from its birth, until he is able to enter into the Primary Department of the Sunday school; to those who are shut in and cannot get to school on account of work or from any hindrance whatever, the Home Department has been formed; to those who desire to read the Bible daily, the International Bible Reading Association has been formed; in order that teachers may be thoroughly trained so that they may intelligently teach the young, Teachers' Training Classes have been formed, and a regular course has been prescribed, for the completion of which an International Diploma is given. A reading course has also been formed, covering a period of two years; to those who desire to take this course

and finish it, a certificate is granted on the completion of same. The Missionary Department, Temperance Department, Rally Day, House to House Visitation, Teachers' Meeting, Blackboard, and all the improvements that are now in the up-to-date Sunday school, can be traced directly to this Association.

It is not enough for the Sunday school to be content with those who come to school, but the Sunday school idea is, that the word of God should be carried by the hand of a competent messenger to every man, woman and child. Unless the Sunday school realizes this and tries to carry it out it does not come up to the standard of what the true Sunday school should be.

The Association is doing a wonderful work in bringing the strong into helpful contact with the weak, by trying to promote Christian toleration between the races, and that religion which recognizes God as "Our Father." The rallying cry everywhere being to improve our schools, in management, in instruction, in equipment and in spiritual power.

Effective Qualities of a Good Teacher

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

The teacher must know the tools with which she is to work thoroughly well. I refer to books. She should know, if she is a grammar grade teacher, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, English history, elementary science,

elementary music even if she has no voice to sing; she should be able to write legibly, correctly and with a reasonable degree of rapidity. This much is absolutely necessary. If this is the extent of her knowledge of books she will be a very inefficient teacher. It is not enough that she shall know only the authors that she studied while in school herself. She must know many authors and be thoroughly conversant as to their methods.

Being a "Graduate" is no guarantee of one's ability to teach. The successful teacher must surround herself with many books on the subjects being taught, and she must be a diligent student of those books. She must read educational journals and general news. It is not enough to know ancient history and know nothing of history that is now being made, and nothing of the educational reform and industrial wave now sweeping over the world. This includes a knowledge of the men who are bringing things to pass. These are live issues that must be worked into our public and private system of education. They cannot all be put into text-books nor can recitation periods be set aside for all of them. The teacher must herself be the text-book, revised daily, weekly and monthly, in order to be most efficient in her work. She must be a daily digger for new material, new knowledge and new ways of presenting that knowledge to others. She

must put new life into old subjects and new inspiration into dull students as well as into bright ones. Aside from the knowledge one gets from books and papers, there is nothing so inspiring to the teacher as personal contact with those who are leaders in educational thought and work. This contact may be had in teachers' institutes, conferences, summer schools, etc. The teacher can be no more efficient in her work without this contact and inspiration than a carpenter can be efficient in his without sharp tools. He will be a cobbler in wood and she will be a cobbler in brains. Of the two I would rather have the cobbler in wood, as he will do less harm. Every efficient teacher knows what it means to work after a brain cobbler. They are too numerous. The best teachers, like the best orators, like the best in every other profession, are born to it; when they discover their talent they use every opportunity and every environment to perfect that talent.

If teachers find themselves in the profession without the teaching talent it is possible to develop a talent and special gift. Demosthenes had an impediment in speech, but by hard work he became one of the greatest orators in antiquity. Disraeli made an inglorious failure in one of his first speeches; but he overcame his disability and was one of England's greatest speakers. We are told that the late Dr. Charles D. Mc-

Iver was an utter failure at the beginning of his public career as a speech-maker. No man has figured in the educational movement of North Carolina and in the entire South as that man did. He was sought in all educational counsels and movements looking to the educational advancement of the people. If Helen Keller finds herself bereft of sight, hearing and speech at the age of a few years and discovers her talents with only three senses and becomes a renowned scholar, it seems possible that we should develop any talent with five senses. If we have no talent nor the will to find it and develop it, we had better continue to cobble wood and carry water. The latter we can do without any special fitness. This calls for no special intelligence and absolutely no sham work. The profession of teaching requires the highest possible intelligence. This intelligence cannot be maintained without continuous study.

Some years ago a Northern gentleman visited our school, and we went out to see some work that was being done. The supervisor, in the act of giving some orders to the students, asked my friend to excuse him, to which my friend said, "Go, ahead, certainly, I want to hear how you give orders." This is the key to our success. We may go through all the ordeals to which teachers are subject, but if we do not know *how* to give orders we shall

fail as teachers. Tact, not simply professional tact, but that which comes from the heart that rings right. One teacher will say, "Johnny, go bring a bucket of water." Johnny goes off skipping, jumping, laughing, whistling, and happy. Before you know it the water is there. Another teacher says identically the same thing to the same boy in the same words. Johnny goes off muttering to himself, pouting, mad, and stays so long that another boy has to go for him and sometimes the third boy goes for the two boys. What is the trouble? Simply the way the teacher said it; the accent that typifies the inner life, thoughts and character of the teacher; that is all, and that is everything. Johnny does not like that teacher. She has not done anything to Johnny, but she will never lead him nor his kind until she changes her tactics. If this teacher be a man he will be most repellent.

Teachers must do their work in a way to get and retain the confidence of their students. They must feel that they can report to their teachers their troubles as well as their joys. They will not report either to the repellent teacher. Our instruction will not be effective unless we get this confidence. They must feel that we are their best friends. This confidence cannot be obtained in a perfunctory way. The lessons from text-books, and those on personal morals, will be imperfectly taught

unless they have been first assimilated in the life and thought of the teacher, so that every word of approval or disapproval will be genuine and full of sympathy. If we get into their confidence we must take them, to some extent, into ours.

Teachers too often tell their students of their faults rather than their merits. Most of them have some good points in their character and many times this is the only avenue of approach to their inner life and reclamation. It will not hurt the student to tell him sometimes when he did the manly thing. There is always ground upon which both student and teacher can most legitimately meet for interchange of thought, opinion and mutual helpfulness. They can do this without the teacher's losing her dignity and without the student's forgetting that he is a student. This will mean as much for the teacher as for the student. After all we are dealing with people who are just like ourselves, only they have not had our experience.

(To be continued.)

Farm Output for 1906.

Grown by the tenants—

Lint cotton, 34,700 pounds, valued at \$3,470.
Cotton seed, 69,400 pounds, valued at \$694.
Peanuts, 1,427 bushels, valued at \$1,641.
Corn, 1,889 bushels, valued at \$1,511.20.
Potatoes, 564 bushels, valued at \$451.20.
Pea-vine hay, 48 tons, valued at \$864.
Corn fodder, 23,800 pounds, valued at \$165.
Hogs, 56, valued at \$315.

Garden and Dairy Produce—

Chickens, 1,129, valued at \$333.30.
Turkeys, 45, valued at \$67.50.
Eggs, 581 dozen, valued at \$145.25.
Garden vegetables, valued at \$15.

Grown by the school, with student labor—

Corn, 970 bushels, valued at \$679.
Peanuts, 350 bushels, valued at \$402.50.
Oat straw and corn stover, valued at \$755.
Peanut vines, 10 tons, valued at \$120.
Oats, 52 tons, valued at \$1,040.
Hogs sold, valued at \$154.05.
Hogs on hand, valued at \$305.

Garden and Dairy Produce—

Potatoes, 496 bushels, valued at \$316.80.
Turnips, 200 bushels, valued at \$50.
Beets, 50 bushels, valued at \$35.
Other vegetables, valued at \$150.
Chickens, 100, valued at \$25.
Turkeys, 8, valued at \$12.
Eggs, 167 dozen, valued at \$42.
Milk and butter, valued at \$388.71.

Additional produce—

Chickens, 400, valued at \$160.
Eggs, 303 dozen, valued at \$90.90.

Memory Gems.

The truer life draws higher

Every year,

And its morning star climbs higher

Every year.

Earth's hold on us grows slighter,

And the heavy burden lighter,

And the dawn immortal brighter,

Every year.

—Pike.

Hast thou that hope which fainting doth pursue?

No saint but hath pursued and hath been faint,
Bid love wake hope, for both thy steps shall speed—

Still faint yet still pursuing, O thou saint!

—Rossetti.

Simply to be in this world is to exert an influence—an influence, too, compared to which mere language and persuasion are feeble.

—Bushnell.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months, - - -	\$2.00
2 inches, - - - - -	3.50
3 inches, - - - - -	4.75
4 inches, - - - - -	6.00

And so on in the same proportion.

Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor
MISS L. G. STOREY, - - - - - Associate Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

Our usual Farmers' Day will be observed on Friday, February 22. A representative of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture will be present and will deliver an address. Mr. E. A. Bishop, Director of the Agricultural Department of Hampton Institute, will also be present, and will speak.

Questions of vital importance to the farmers will be discussed and we earnestly hope that all farmers, and all who are interested in farming, will be present.

* * *

In order to create a greater interest in educational matters, a rally was held in the First Baptist church at Enfield, on Sunday, December 2. Principal Inborden presided over the meeting and the music was furnished by the students of the Brick School.

The first speaker on the program was

the Treasurer of the Brick School who spoke on "What an Education Is."

Rev. D. N. Martin, the pastor of the church, was the next speaker. He said that we can not be what God intended we should be without education. Education controls everything. His short talk was very interesting and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience present.

Dr. A. S. Harrison, County Superintendent of Public Instruction for Halifax County, was next introduced. He said that the colored people had reached the point where they must either go forward or backward. They are facing a crisis and things are going to get better or worse within the next twenty-five years. They must make an effort to go forward. Education is the means which they must use in their efforts to go forward. He then went on to say that an educated man is of much greater value to the community in which he lives than an ignorant one.

The South, he said, is paying an enormous tax for brawn because it is not paying as much as the North for the education of her children. It takes time to get an education, and to obtain the best results the child must be started when he is young. He told the parents present that they must be willing to make a little sacrifice, and assured them that the best investment they could make was to give their children an education.

Miss Storey then gave an interesting talk on the kinds of education.

Mrs. B. F. Brantley next read an interesting paper on "The Duty of the Parent." She said that the parent should take the lead in all questions of morality and temperance. Those parents were criticised who waited until their children became unmanageable before putting them in school.

Others who spoke were Mrs. F. Hunter and Messrs. J. C. Love, C. Pittman, P. Thornton and J. S. Jones.

We trust that this meeting will result in great good to the people of the community.

* * *

On Sunday, December 9, it was our privilege to listen to an excellent sermon by the Rev. H. Paul Douglass, D.D., Educational Secretary of the American Missionary Association. Dr. Douglass will always find a warm welcome at the Brick School.

* * *

An interesting article on "The International Sunday School Association and its Work Among Negroes," by Dr. Jas. E. Shepard, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Items of Interest.

—Miss Sadgwar spent the holidays at her home in Wilmington, N. C.

—Mr. W. J. Conley spent the holidays at the school.

—Dr. H. Paul Douglas, who has the supervision of the educational work of the A. M. A., spent four days with us during the month of December.

—The male quartet, composed of George Bullock, Willie McLaurin, Smith Jones and Hilliard Long gave a series of concerts at Rocky Mount and Wilson early in December.

—The programs which have been rendered at public rhetorical have been good so far. The earnestness and zeal which each one has seemed to put into his efforts are very noticeable, and are things well worthy of commendation.

—The teachers of Benedict Hall, viz: Misses Little, Roberts, Storey, Wiley and Williamson, entertained in honor of the Faculty Monday evening, December 24. There was among other amusements for the evening a game contest. A prize was offered to the successful contestant. Since there was a tie, no prize could be given. After this the menu, as served, was as follows:

Fried Chicken.	Crackers.
Olives.	Pickles.
Canned Tongue.	Cheese Sandwiches.
Banana Salad.	Mayonnaise Dressing.
Assorted Cakes.	
Pineapple Sherbert.	Cake.
Coffee.	
Nuts.	Candy.

While supper was being served, sweet strains of music were dispensed by the string band. The favors were stars mounted with red and green, the colors of the evening.

—Bid the "BRICK NEWS" a happy New Year by sending in your subscription for the same.

—Rev. C. Harris, who is working in the interest of Sunday Schools in the State of Alabama, spent several days at the school in December, during which time he gave a number of interesting chapel talks. By request he lectured also on Bible study. Mr. Harris is the father of Mrs. Fletcher.

—Principal Inborden entertained at his home December 29, in honor of the Faculty and visitors. "Jinks," "Menagerie," and "Flinch," formed the chief amusements for the evening. A course of delicious refreshments was served and the happy company departed for their homes promptly at half-past nine o'clock.

—Several of the teachers and friends observed "Watch" meeting in the sitting-room of Benedict Hall. As the hands of the clock approached the last moments of the old year, the chapel bell rang out loud and clear the song of the dying year and rang in the new. Greetings for the year nineteen hundred and seven were then given.

—The Sunday School had its usual Christmas tree on Tuesday night, December 25. The tree was laden with the fruits of the season and many hearts

were made glad because of the gifts which were received. The spirit of giving has been cultivated to such an extent in our school that the Sunday School no longer has to assume the responsibility of providing something for each of its members. The audience was entertained for a short while before the distribution of presents by the phonograph.

Girls I Have Known.

The liveliest girl I ever met
Was charming Annie Mation;
Exceeding sweet was Carry Mel;
Helpful Amelia Ration.

Nicer than Jenny Rosity
It would be hard to find;
Lovely was Rhoda Dendron, too,
One of the flower kind.

I did not fancy Polly Gon;
Too angular was she;
And I could never take at all
To Annie Mosity.

I rather liked Miss Sarah Nade;
Her voice was full of charm;
Hester Ical too nervous was;
She filled me with alarm.

E Lucy Date was clear of face;
Her skin was like a shell;
Miss Ella Gant was rather nice,
Though she was awful swell.

A clinging girl was Jessie Mine;
I asked her me to marry
In vain—now life is full of fights,
For I'm joined to Millie Tarry.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, }
PAUL JOHNS, } Editors.

* * The Brick School has more students enrolled now than it has ever had before.

* * We are glad to have Mr. Ransom Martin in school again after an absence of two years.

* * Miss Mary Battle, of Washington, D. C., after an absence of a year, is in school again.

* * Mr. Essex Hicks, a former student, visited relatives and friends in Enfield during the Christmas holidays.

* * On Thursday afternoon, December 27, Miss Williamson entertained the little folks of the Brick School.

* * On Friday, December 21, school closed for the Christmas holidays. Quite a number of the Students went to their homes to spend the vacation.

* * Mr. Moses Foster, a former student of this school, returned to Enfield in December. Mr. Foster has purchased a horse and plans to farm the coming year.

* * On December 28, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock in the evening, the Alpha Social Club entertained the teachers and students. After playing games and listening to a bass solo by Mr. Hilliard Long, refreshments were served. The evening was very much enjoyed.

* * A prize of \$2.50 was offered by THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS to the student who obtained the greatest number of subscribers over twenty-five by December 25. This prize was won by Mr. Joseph Harrison.

* * The King's Sons' Circle gave an entertainment for the teachers and students on the evening of December 30. Refreshments were served after an enjoyable time had been spent playing different games.

Teacher: "Of what is the earth composed?"

Student: "Grass and people."

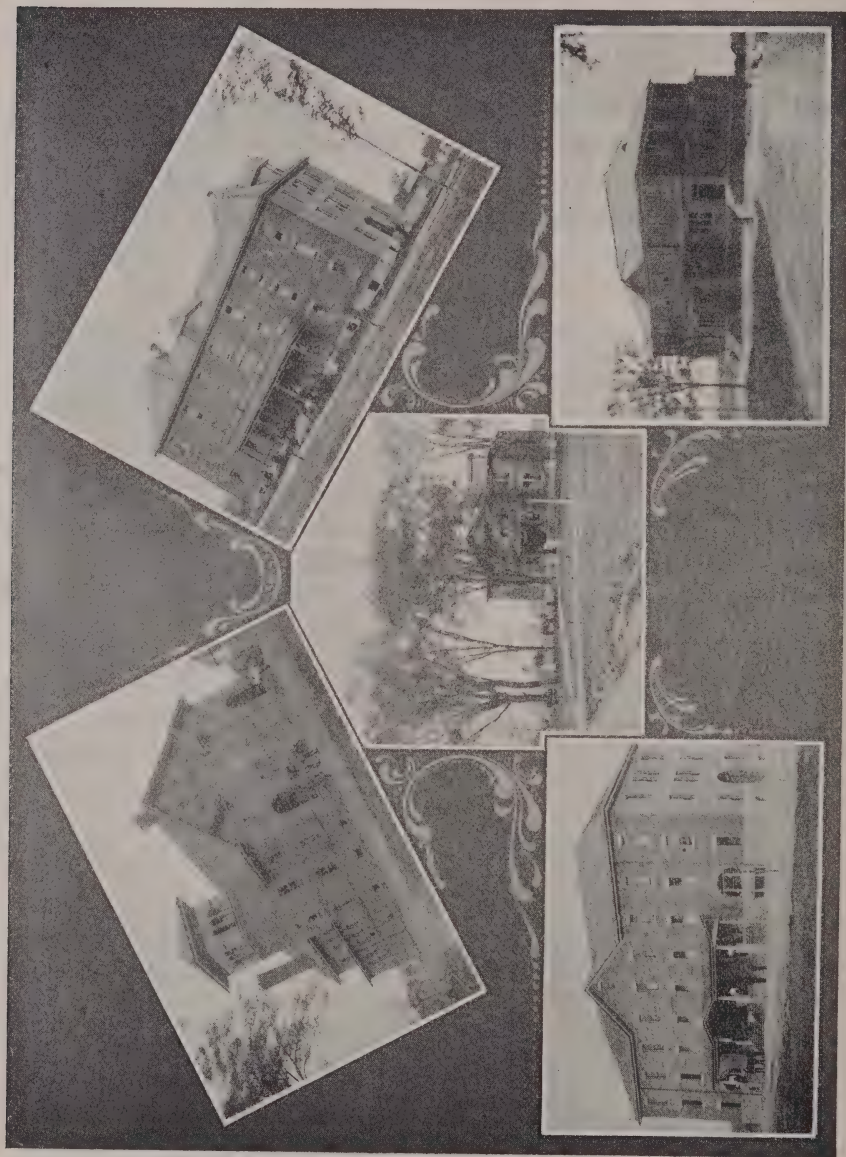
"Life is too short to waste in critic peep or cynic bark,"

Quarrell or reprimand; 'twill soon be dark;
Up! mind thine own aim, and God speed the mark.

"Not gold, but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who, for Truth and Honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long."

"My angel—his name is Freedom—
Choose him to be your king;
He shall cut pathways east and west,
And 'tend you with his wing."

"Virtue alone is sweet society,
It keeps the key to all heroic hearts,
And opens you a welcome in them all."



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T. S. INBORDEN, M. A., Principal.

ISADORE MARTIN,
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Miss LUCY G. STOREY, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy and
Psychology.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Instructor in Geometry, Geology, Physics,
Pedagogy and Latin.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss M. V. LITTLE,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
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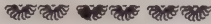
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The
Joseph K. Brick
News

MARCH, 1907.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. IX.

ENFIELD, N. C., MARCH, 1907.

No. 5.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Farmers' Day.

In many ways the farmers' meeting at the Joseph K. Brick School on February 22 was the best that has yet been held.

Weeks before the day of the meeting circulars had been sent out to farmers in all the neighboring counties, so that on the morning of the appointed day, long before the meeting was called to order, farmers in their buggies and wagons were seen coming toward the Brick School.

After devotional exercises, Principal Inborden gave an outline of the subjects that would be discussed, and also spoke of the importance of attending such meetings where experts in agriculture tell of improved methods of farming. He then introduced Mr. Forney, who spoke for a short time on the good the experimental stations are doing for the farmers.

Mr. Edgar A. Bishop, of the Agricultural Department at Hampton Institute, was next introduced.

Mr. Bishop said that farming is one of the best occupations. To do it right needs the broadest kind of education. The success of the country depends upon the farmer.

He next spoke on the economy of the soil. He said that the soil in this country is not yielding half of what it should. In order to increase the yield, he said that the first thing necessary to do is to get the soil into fine condition. Then get the right kind of plow and the right kind of horse. It is poor economy to have a poor horse. Another way to economize, he said, is to learn how to handle machinery. Improved farm machinery, by doing the work of a number of men, will, to a great extent solve the labor problem. Another way to economize is to get the acres one on the other rather than spread them over a great area. The mistake most farmers make is that they try to cultivate too much.

The dinner hour having arrived, a recess was taken at this point in the discussion.

At two o'clock the meeting was again called to order, and Mr. Bishop took up the subject of Poultry Raising. He said that, first of all, a person who intends to raise chickens should get good chickens. There is always more money in, and greater demand for, the thoroughbred stock than for the mixed breeds.

He next discussed the raising of hogs. He advised the farmers to get good hogs to begin with. Of the thoroughbreds, he suggested that if the farmer wanted a superior grade of meat he had better get the Berkshire.

Frequently while Mr. Bishop was speaking he was interrupted by some farmer who wished to ask a question. This showed their intense interest in what he was saying.

Mr. F. Sherman, entomologist in the Department of Agriculture of North Carolina, was next introduced.

Mr. Sherman said that his first advice to all farmers would be to have a home and farm of their own. They can then plant what they want. He thought that people of moderate means of both races should farm. They should cultivate small areas and grow more to the acre than they now grow. The farmers were strongly urged to pay more attention to the rotation of crops. They were also advised to own stock. They would then be able to make their own fertilizers.

Mr. Sherman spoke of the value of cultivating fruit trees and vegetables. There was always a demand for first-class fruits and vegetables.

He then went on to say that there was a reason why many farmers failed. They would, in many instances, leave their plows and other farming implements out in the rain. In this way and in many others they showed their in-

ability to practice that economy which insures success.

At the close of Mr. Sherman's very interesting talk, the farmers asked a number of questions, and then Principal Inborden called on a number of the farmers to say something.

One farmer, who has attended all of the meetings that have been held here, had an interesting story to tell. He said that when he attended the first meeting he did not own any land and did not see any way open for him to buy any, but what he heard at the meeting started him to thinking and, as a result of this thinking, he now owns 100 acres of good land and it is nearly paid for. He said that he was able to buy this land by staying away from town, unless he had some business there, and by refusing to buy organs and sewing machines from the many agents passing through the country.

Another man said that he succeeded in buying a piece of land by taking a load of wood to town every time he went. He did not go to town in his buggy. In fact, he did not buy a buggy when he first started. He did not idle away his time in town by standing around on the corners.

The next farmer who was called on to speak said that he had attended a number of the meetings and he wished to express his appreciation for the help he had received. The meetings had

given him inspiration and helped him to become a better farmer.

Mr. Bishop then summed up the day's meeting by telling the farmers to live at home, raise their own products, be their own market, and not live on the town. He spoke strongly against buying \$60.00 organs and sewing machines before buying a home. He also said that they should buy a wagon before they bought a buggy, and should get a good barn, and that would enable them to get a good house.

A most profitable meeting was then brought to a close by the singing of the doxology.

[Continued from February.]

Suggestions for the Teacher.

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

FORMING CORRECT HABITS.

My contact with teachers of Negro youth leads me to believe that there are only a few who really know and appreciate the sacredness of their calling. It would be surprising to know how the lives of teachers are affecting the lives of students under their supervision. The students in our schools are receiving, like clay in the hands of the potter, impressions that they will never forget. Let us hope that they are all good impressions, but we know very many of them are wretchedly bad. Does any one doubt that the spirit of grafting,

pilfering, conniving, double dealing, etc., had its incipency in the classrooms forty years ago? Does any one doubt that all the immoralities that are characterizing many of our institutions of public trust had their incipency in the tardy discipline of the schools and families of that period? I think these matters should be studied with an idea of correcting the tendencies in our schools to-day. In too many instances the family delegates its work to the school; the school acts on the assumption that the formation of good habits is the function of the home. So that what is most important is often neglected. This is why we place so much stress upon the formation of correct habits in the schools in which we are most concerned. It is easy to do things when we have formed the habit. It is more important that the student form the habit of correct study than it is to learn a few things and recite them like a parrot. Bad habits will always get people into unpleasant relations, good habits never. I might make one exception to this. Some years ago one of our boys ran away from school. I was anxious to locate him; in my search I met a man on the public highway and made inquiry about him, but he said he had not seen the boy. I said, "You would remember him if you saw him because he would tip his hat so politely that it would attract your attention." "Yes, I met him," said the man. I

telephoned up the road twenty miles to an officer that if the boy came to his town to hold him until I arrived. When I got there on the next train the officer had the boy. He told me that he rode past the boy twice on his wheel and each time he passed the boy's hat went off automatically. This was one time when a good habit got a young man into trouble. It also got him out of trouble. What we want is the *automatic* habit. We have not formed it correctly until it is *automatic*. We do not have to think to dress when we get up in the morning. We do not have to think to perform our toilet. When the child has been taught these things, at maturity they are habits. If they are neglected in the home the school must take them up. It is very important that students be tidy in every personal appearance, respectful and polite to everybody, and punctual to every obligation. These habits are most important in the formation of character. They are the fundamentals. If students are allowed to be slipshod in school, when they get out among the people they will live slipshod lives. They will be slipshod teachers and slipshod preachers and slipshod farmers. The tardy attendance of nearly all of our public gatherings is a practical illustration of this fact. If they are late two minutes when being gored along, they will be late for everything when the restraint is moved. As the leaders are, so the

masses will be. Bad habits on the part of teachers will affect every student in school and school government will be harder on account of such a one.

I am not putting it too strongly when I say that we have men and women in our teaching profession to-day whose lives are simply contaminating. They can put on a good appearance and that is all there is to them. The school supervisors know this to be too true, but the parents of the children know it better. This may be why God allows the race to be "Jim Crowed." We have so many shams and hypocrites. They are in our churches, in our school rooms, recognized as our leaders, presenting our grievances to the nation, big men in the great gatherings and many of them with their pockets filled with poison, their breath scented with the fumes of hades, and their lives otherwise will not bear inspection. Their sentiment is, "Do not do as I do, but as I say do." A more infernal doctrine never proceeded from the mouth of man. I am speaking to teachers. I am glad I have the pleasure of speaking to you who are in this *profession*, because the yoke, the mantle or whatever you are pleased to call it is upon us. Shall we walk worthy of this vocation?

A HIGH TEMPER IS NOT A BAD POSSESSION.

I have another thought that may help you. Teaching for most of us is a life profession. The more we know about

it, therefore, the better for us. There is scarcely a characteristic common to man but that it may affect us individually at some time. Students often say that certain teachers are high tempered. There is only one other compliment that I would regard greater than that of having a high temper. It is the compliment of being the master of that temper. The man or woman without temper has not all the requisites necessary to meet the demands of the world. The temper must be guided, it must be directed, we must master it or it will have us hunting a job all the time; unmastered it will make us uncomfortable with our fellows, it will give us trouble, take us to the tombs or to the gallows. The teacher with unmastered temper will incite the devil in the minds of students. Look over your acquaintances and you will find that those who have mastered their tempers have more virtues to recommend them than those who have not thus mastered them. Iron is a worthless product until the art of the smith has been applied to its tempering. All metals must be tempered before they are of practical utility. It is the temper that gives life. Without that they are dead. So let us have the temper, but let us control that temper. We cannot control students with unmastered tempers. You cannot control even animals with unmastered tempers. You may beat, drag and pull them along, but you cannot train them. You get mad,

the animal gets mad. The spirit of the infernal regions is in you both. His Satanic Majesty is triumphant. He knows his power and your weak points and how to make an invasion. We cannot control others until we learn to control ourselves. Students are in their formative period. We must not chastise them for their high temper, but we must seek to control that temper. It is possible to direct it along other channels. You have the wand, only use it skilfully. In my experience I have found that those who have a "high temper" are usually our best students in their books. They are most alert and thorough in their work. They are the quickest to resent an insult and the neatest in their personal appearance and conduct. This is true with respect to people who are not students. It is the temper back of the determination that makes a man succeed in any pursuit. There are exceptions, of course, but these are some of the virtues that I have noticed among my friends, and they are commendable.

WHAT IS THE SALARY?

It is unfortunate that this is one of the first questions which the materialistic age in which we live suggests. Yet it is a fair question. When servant girls can get fifteen dollars a month for house work and farm hands a dollar a day for their labor, it is not a bad question for school teachers to inquire, at least, as to what they shall receive for

their services. It is to be remembered that the average salary which Negro teachers receive in North Carolina is only \$22.20 a month. It is an alarming fact that this pittance is driving from our profession the best brain that comes from the colleges. The pay is altogether incompatible with the nature of the service and the demands of the class room. We pay our bricklayers and carpenters, who never spent a day in the class-room, more for two weeks' work than we pay our teachers for a month's work. Those who follow the profession are forced to take up some other line of work in order to support their families. This leads to a division of interest, and both occupations suffer.

Another deplorable condition which is reported sometimes in our teachers' gatherings is the fact that in some communities the position of the teacher is auctioned off to the one who will teach for the least amount of money. This is a great injustice to the profession and an imposition upon those who have prepared themselves to do efficient work in the class-room. When good teachers have to compete thus for their positions it is time for them to get out and take up another calling where personal honor will not be sacrificed in getting a job. Parents cannot expect much from such teachers; school commissioners get what they pay for—slovenly and shoddy work; the community gets trouble.

The question of salary is an important one for several reasons. Take the

matter of board. Provisions, alone, cost 40 per cent more than they did a few years ago, so that one cannot get board by the month for less than ten and fifteen dollars. This is particularly true in the towns. Teachers should attend educational conferences, and read a few of the educational journals and keep otherwise posted on current events. They must do this in order to keep up with their profession. After they have paid for their own keep and shared with their families there is nothing left for personal improvement. Under these conditions it is not strange to see all over this country relegated school teachers.

Items of Interest.

—The gasoline engine has arrived!

—Farmers' Day, which was observed February 22, was a great success.

—Plenty of sickness among the teachers and no less of chat concerning May and June weddings.

—Rev. C. H. Williamson, who is traveling in the interest of the Jamestown Exposition, visited our school a few days ago.

—The winter term has closed and many have done creditable work in their grades. Others have failed in some instances from the lack of interest in their work. Time is too precious to waste in idle pleasures. We trust that all will enter upon the next term's work with renewed zeal and vigor.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

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And so on in the same proportion.

Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor
MISS L. G. STOREY, - - - - - Associate Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a clipping from *The North American*, which gives some idea of what our people are doing in Pennsylvania.

* * *

We are glad to announce to our readers and friends that Dr. C. F. Meserve, the President of Shaw University, will deliver our Founder's Day address on May 1.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, Honorary Secretary of the American Missionary Association, has kindly consented to deliver our annual sermon on Sunday, May 26. All who have had the good fortune to meet Dr. Beard and hear him speak will, we are sure, be glad to know this.

* * *

In spite of what may be said to the contrary, our people are steadily going

forward. Wherever they are found and whatever may be the competition, they are making a name for themselves. It is peculiarly gratifying to us to know that a few days since a Rhodes' scholarship at Oxford University was awarded to Mr. Allan LeRoy Locke, a young colored man, of Philadelphia. Mr. Locke is the first colored man to receive this honor, and we do not doubt that he will prove that it was worthily bestowed.

Negroes in Pennsylvania.

In its proportion of Negro population, Pennsylvania stands fourteenth of the Commonwealths of the United States. There are one-fortieth as many blacks as whites in the State.

This being so, Pennsylvania looks for something more than mute entity on the part of her colored wards. What has she received in return for the vast amounts in education and civic training that she has lavished on them?

Look for answer at the present condition of the race. What it is in Philadelphia, it is in a general way throughout the State. In Philadelphia, with a colored population of 63,000, there are over a thousand engaged in profitable business; they are represented in many of the higher professions; thousands of them own their homes. There are 21 Negro attorneys-at-law, 10 dentists, 20 music teachers, 5 composers, 20 editors, 35 physicians and six musical organizations of note.

Among the businesses conducted by them are 40 grocery stores, 115 barber shops, 3 flower shops, 17 tailoring establishments, 22 coal and ice routes, 70 restaurants, and as many dressmaking establishments.

Mrs. Henry Jones is worth over \$1,000,000. There are over 30 who are worth \$100,000 and about 500 who are worth \$25,000.—*The North American*.

Quotations from Shakespeare.

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.

An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart:
O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities.

A sceptre snatched with an unruly hand
Must be as boisterously maintained as
gained;

And he that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him
up.

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis
something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave
to thousands;

But he that filches from me my good
name

Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.

Love sought is good, but given unsought
is better.

Be just, and fear not:

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy
country's,

Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou
fall'st,

Thou fall'st a blessed martyr!

Had I but served my God with half the
zeal

I served my king, he would not in mine
age

Have left me naked to mine enemies.

'Tis better to be lowly born,

And range with humble livers in con-
tent,

Than to be perked up in a glistening
grief,

And wear a golden sorrow.

Our content is our best having.

The end crowns all,

And that old common arbitrator, Time,
Will one day end it.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

—Mr. A. Myron Cochran will give a piano recital at the school on Monday, April 22. Mr. Cochran is a graduate of the music department of Fisk University, and comes highly recommended.

—We are looking forward with great delight to the coming of Clarence Cameron White, the violinist, April 8, 1907. Admission, 15 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, }
PAUL JOHNS, } Editors.

* * Miss Theresa Johnson, a former student of this institution, was graduated from the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute on January 11, 1907.

* * Mr. Charles Brewington, of Clinton, N. C., and Miss Lucy Middleton, of Goldsboro, N. C., were suddenly called home on account of sickness in their families in February.

* * The Dunbar Literary Club gave a "candy pull" to a few of its friends Friday evening, February 15th. Quotations were given from different authors, and various games were played during the evening. The affair was a very enjoyable one.

* * On Saturday night, February 17th, the young ladies of the Model Home gave a "Valentine Tea" to some of their friends. It lasted from seven until nine o'clock. Music was furnished by the string band, games were played and solos and recitations were rendered. Afterwards the young men were taken to a pair of hearts, at the end of the hall, which had long twines in them. They took hold of one side while the young ladies took hold of the opposite side, and the young man who held the twine that the girl held on the other side escorted her to tea.

* * The Vesperian Literary Society is still rendering excellent programs and doing good work. The program rendered February 23d was as follows:

Piano Solo—Annie Rhodes.

Recitation—Naomi Burgess.

Recitation—Nancy Taylor.

Essay—Mary Lynch.

Vocal Solo—Bertha Mayo.

Recitation—Octavia Stephenson.

Recitation—Esther Hilliard.

Essay—Pattie Nicholson.

Vocal Solo—Mary Alston.

Recitation—Mamie Outlaw.

Editor's Paper—Pearl Johnson.

Critic—Lillian Hall.

Vocal Duet—Pearl Johnson, Lillian Hall.

* * The Y. M. C. A. has elected the following officers for next year: President, Mr. Elisha Green; Vice-President, Mr. Frederick Moore; Secretary, Mr. S. J. Cooke; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. John D. Fields; Treasurer, Mr. Isaac Bunn. Those on the various committees last year did very well and most of them deserve special mention. The President wishes to commend Mr. J. S. Jones and his helpers on religious meetings, also Mr. N. H. Lee in his Bible study, and Mr. George Bullock in the missionary work. The chairmen of the

new committees are as follows: Membership Committee, Mr. H. W. Long; Committee on Religious Meetings, Mr. B. F. Bullock; Missionary Committee, Mr. J. W. Croom; Finance Committee, Mr. Julian Williams; Committee on Bible Study, Mr. N. H. Lee; Committee on New Students, Mr. Noah Hill; Social Committee, Mr. William Hill.

What Can You Do?

That's what the world is asking you.

Not who you are,

Not what you are;

But this one thing the world demands,
What can you do with brain or hands?

What can you do? That is the test
The world requires; as for the rest,

It matters not,

Or who, or what

You may have been, or high or low,
The world cares not one whit to know.

What can you do? What can you do?
That's what the world keeps asking you

With trumpet tone,

And that alone!

Ah, soul, if you would win, then you
Must show the world what you can do!

Once show the world what you can do,
And it will quickly honor you

And call you great;

Or soon, or late,

Before success can come to you,
The world must know what you can do.

Up, then, O soul, and do your best!
Meet like a man the world's great test,

What can you do?

Gentile or Jew,

No matter what you are, or who,

Be brave and show what you can do!

—*The Watchman.*

—Mr. H. Dempt, the photographer from Rocky Mount, spent two days at our school recently, taking views of the school, class pictures, and individuals.

—Through the kindness of a friend, Mr. C. H. Morgan, a fine Jersey calf was recently added to our herd of cattle.

Pumpkins.

The use of pumpkins is increasing to a considerable extent, and there are few crops that will produce more stock food per acre. Hogs, sheep and all kinds of cattle eat them with relish, and all varieties keep well in winter, if stored in a cool place and protected from severe frost.

PLANT PUMPKINS IN YOUR CORN FIELDS.

A common way of growing pumpkins is to plant them in the corn when the corn is planted, planting in every fourth row of corn, and 10 to 12 feet apart in the row, letting a hill of pumpkin take the place of a hill of corn; 8 to 10 seeds should be put in each hill. After danger from the cucumber beetle

and the squash bug is past, all the plants except the strongest one in each hill should be destroyed. While the care given to pumpkins under this method of producing them gives good returns, it will pay to set apart an area to be devoted to pumpkins entirely. If pumpkins are to have the entire use of the land, the hills should be 12 feet apart each way, and two or three of the strongest plants should be left in the hill.

Pumpkins will produce well on any class of soil that is reasonably fertile. An old pasture or clover field, or land on which cow peas have been raised, is a good place to grow them. Good compost or well rotted manure will increase the crop considerably, and when manure or fertilizer is used, it is best to apply in the hill, mixing it with the soil the same as for watermelons.

Every farmer should grow a liberal supply of pumpkins, as they make a most desirable, healthy and nutritious food for winter feeding, giving a juicy and nutritious food to take the place of green food during the winter.—*Wood's Crop Special.*

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By

A. MYRON COCHRAN

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Ingraham Chapel

Violin Recital

By

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WHITE

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COLL No. 6

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

June
APRIL, 1907.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. IX.

ENFIELD, N. C., APRIL, 1907.

No. 6.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

The Negro in Business.

BY REV. GEO. W. MOORE, NASHVILLE,
TENNESSEE.

The growth of business enterprises among the colored people is a hopeful sign of their material progress.

In all of our large cities and in most of our small towns there are various kinds of business carried on by them, such as furniture, dry goods, groceries, shoe stores, drug stores, and in some places publishing houses, banks, insurance, real estate, etc.

There are more than thirty banks in the United States owned and controlled by Negroes, the oldest and largest of these is the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, Ala. It owns a fine stone front building near the Custom house and does a large business. The Penny Savings Bank building is the headquarters for a number of business enterprises among our people, such as men's clothing store, photograph gallery, doctor's offices, law offices, new stands, etc.

There are over three hundred business places among our people in Jacksonville, Florida, including a bank, insurance companies, newspapers and mercantile business.

Four hundred of the twelve hundred

freeholders of Greenville, S. C., are colored and some of them own several pieces of property each. There are a large number of business enterprises in the city of Nashville, Tenn. The headquarters of the National Colored Baptist Publishing House is located there. It has nearly one hundred people in its employ and several buildings in its plant. It publishes the Sunday-school and religious literature for over two million colored Baptists.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has its Sunday-school publishing house in Nashville. It is a four story stone front building located on the public square.

There are several other large buildings in Nashville devoted to colored enterprises, among these are the Napier Court and the Boyd building. The Napier Court is a center of business life. On the first floor is the One Cent Savings Bank, which did a business last year of over five hundred thousand (\$500,000.00) dollars.

There are several doctors' offices, including a specialist, and dentist; five law offices, a real estate office and a society hall.

The Boyd building is valued at \$30,000.00, and contains several stores and

professional offices and a society hall. There are a number of drug stores, furniture, shoe, photograph gallery, undertaking establishments, livery stables and various kinds of business.

Nashville is typical of such cities as Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, Memphis, New Orleans, Vicksburg and Dallas, Texas, all of which are full of business life among our people.

Helena Colony is a thrifty farming community in Central Texas where the colored people own and cultivate thousands of acres of fertile land. There is a large and growing field for our people in the business world.

Two Farmers.

BY MR. E. F. COLSON, KITTRELL, N. C.

Several years ago I found myself instinctively studying the lives of two farmers who were befitting antitheses of success and failure. Both men were ushered into life with enviable patrimonies, especially when measured by the standard most generally in vogue; they owned large farms, many acres of which were fertile and comparatively easy to cultivate. Their homes were comfortable and conveniently located and public opinion declared that they had some gold in their coffers.

Mother nature had constituted these sons differently; the former planned his work well before hand; the latter had no plans. The successful farmer employed a good many men, in nearly all of

whom was created an interest in the farm, second only to his own. After having won the full respect and confidence of his laborers, he assorted their ideas and put the best of them to use.

The farm embraced only enough land to be cultivated easily and effectually. Deep plowing was in evidence before planting and large quantities of both home-raised and commercial fertilizers were used. Crops were so rotated as to avert an impoverished soil; and by the use of labor-saving machinery all seeds were planted early enough to give them their allotted time in which to complete their growth and development. As soon as plants made their advent, plows were started to combat weeds and to form a suitable mulch for retarding the escape of moisture. Later on hoes were used; care being taken to emphasize quality of work.

Forage crops, (including oats, clover, rye, peas, vetch and millet), corn, cotton, peanuts, etc., were grown in abundance, thus making it necessary for harvesting to begin in May and last until November; during all of which time successful endeavors were made to save the greatest possible quantities of what had been grown without sustaining any appreciable loss.

The man to whom I refer as the successful farmer kept his books well posted and his bills were paid promptly. He bought good live stock and had them cared for well. Agricultural journals and Bulletins from the State and U. S.

departments of agriculture were sources from which he gathered large portions of his vast stock of practical and scientific knowledge.

He studied the markets and knew just when and where to buy or sell.

On the other hand, the unsuccessful farmer employed a large number laborers in the outset, but he was not capable of enlisting their full sympathy and co-operation.

They were merely hirelings, many of whom were of the lowest type of men who make up that too large a class of "cheapest" yet most expensive laborers. This farmer always planted a much larger crop than he could thoroughly cultivate and his land was plowed so shallow that the best soil on the hill sides soon washed away and even short droughts left their untoward impress upon his crops. Cotton, the principal crop was grown on the same land for many years in succession; a very few dairy or beef cows were kept and only a small quantity of home-raised fertilizers (such as cotton seeds and barn manure) were used. Hence soil barrenness naturally followed.

His horses and mules were ill fed and poorly groomed; farming machinery and utensils were left out in the weather when not in use; and he did not keep himself fully acquainted with the fluctuating market prices, for the want of which knowledge he often lost in buying and selling.

Apparently this farmer had a weakness for buying and he purchased many things that were neither luxuries nor necessities. His bills were not settled promptly; therefore his credit was at first threatened and ultimately it was irretrievably overthrown.

After having found his account on the wrong side of the ledger for numbers of years this farmer decided to change his vocation and stigmatized farming as an unprofitable drudgery. The influence exerted by such farmers as the first one mentioned will help to recruit our farms with intelligent men who are qualified for the work while that of those of the other type will at least drive to other fields of labor large numbers of the shiftless men who are too indifferent to acquaint themselves with modern methods of agriculture and who too frequently expect something for nothing.

Music in Education

BY MRS. SARAH H. FLETCHER.

Music is often spoken of as "The Youngest of the Arts," and when its condition is compared with that of sculpture and painting in the ninth century, during which period harmonies were first developed, we can understand why it is so named.

It may be partly due to this comparatively recent development that it is so difficult to procure for music a satisfactory place in the public school system.

In 1906, Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, of Chicago, asked of several representative teachers in large cities some facts as to the musical condition of these cities. Almost without exception the answers to the question concerning public school music gave evidence of a deficiency in this study, while one stated definitely that public school music seemed to give no impetus to further musical development in after life.

There are few who reach the ideal of excellence in sight reading and technique required by any standard method. The cause of this defect and a remedy for it are now being sought.

There is an effort on the part of music lovers to change the status of music in the public schools, to make it a major elective, thus enabling the pupil of talent to keep up both literary and musical work.

In 1904, a committee, chosen from the Music Teachers' National Association and from the Departments of Music of the National Educational Association, made a report of a course in music intended to take the place of some other study in the high school course.

Harvard has added to its list of elective admission requirements harmony and counterpoint, each to count two points toward the twenty-six required for admission.

These things especially concern those who elect music, but also by raising the status of the study will benefit those doing only class work.

At the National Educational Association meeting of 1905, there was a report made on work to be required of grammar grades, showing what amount of technique and practical work should be given each year. This might suggest methods to the teacher, but there can be no proportion of theory and practice prescribed, which will fit all cases. Any capable teacher, understanding human nature, should make students want to learn about music, and enjoy singing.

If this branch has received in the grammar grades the attention it deserves, there will be no trouble in setting a high standard for the high school or normal pupil. The graduates of these departments should have the ability to read any simple melody at sight and to take one voice in part music, singing it readily at sight.

Aside from technical ability, there should be an appreciation of the best music. It is expected that the pupil will know and feel the beauties of Shakespeare and Tennyson. Why then should he look as blank, when allusion is made to Bach, Beethoven or Handel, as if a work of Sanskrit had been spoken."

Many of us will never hear great artists render the "Messiah." If we should, our appreciation would be heightened by previous study. Since, however, for most of us this study will be our only acquaintance with great things we should have them in school.

The normal school pupil should sing in (or at as the skeptic will say)

choruses from the best operas and oratorios. There are some not too difficult for the trained school chorus to learn. While working at these, knowledge might be gained of the composer and of the nature of the work from which the selection is taken. Students ought also to be taught to listen intelligently to music, whether of the voice or of instruments, to follow the melody as it sings through different keys and changing forms.

To this end use should be made of the pupil's recitals if better material is not available. Anything especially striking being noted, explained and illustrated by actual performance.

Nothing so helps a body of students to a real enjoyment of a program, as this careful analysis, by the teacher, of pieces to be rendered.

Let them know too something of the great song writers. As famous songs are rendered, call attention to them. Teach something of contemporary composers, those of America, the women composers. Interesting programs are sometimes made containing works of special classes of writers.

This training can be given in the average normal school and it is only when this condition obtains, when the educated man leads the popular demand for music, that ragtime and the street song will cease to express the musical feeling of the people.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." Frank Damrosch with

his Sunday classes for working people in New York, has demonstrated its power to do more.

They have rendered the "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," Elijah," and other high-class oratorios.

To use his own words, "These heroes of music sit at their tables in squalid tenement houses, and by their intercourse transform the hovel into a palace, the beggar into a king."

It is not possible to give a dissertation of the value of music in therapeutics; this has been discussed again and again, since David with his sweet melodies calmed the troubled nerves of Saul.

Nor is it necessary to enlarge upon its useful beauty for I know no one who hath no music in him, whom Shakespeare would class as "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

Music will stand the supreme test of an educator, since it discharges its part in preparing us for complete living.

"The two kinds of people on earth I ween
Are the people who lift and the people who
lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's
masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.

And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the
load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?"

Suggestions for the Teacher.

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

THEY SHOULD NOT NAG.

Some teachers have a way of nagging their students. I know of nothing so nauseating as to be nagged all the time. I was once a hotel boy. I went to that position from the country—Loudon County, Virginia. I was every whit a country lad, a “Greeny from the sticks,” with country woven suit, box-toed shoes, ruffled bosom shirt, flaxen hair predominating with red, pants dyed to harmonize with the season, Virginia brogue typical of the mountain country. My steps were not agile and quick but in strides and leaps. I thought a bell boy had to ring bells and that a waiter had to sit and simply wait. I knew more about the plow and wagon than I did about the tray. I could handle a four horse team with one line better than I could bring from the kitchen meals for four men. I was an expert at cutting corn and taking up wheat behind a cradle, but would almost break my neck daily walking over the marble floor of the hotel. Was I nagged? I could maul rails all day in the woods but could not walk from one end of the dining-room to the other without liability of hooking into some one’s feet. When a gentleman asked for syrup I would just as soon give him a bottle of Worcester-shire sauce, and argue with him that, “that was what we serve molasses in.”

Was I nagged? What did I know about a silver syrup pitcher? I never saw one before in my life. I was nagged and gayed, gayed and nagged. Had it not been for the superhuman ambition I had for an education I would have gone back to the country a thousand times. I never was quite so well pleased as I was one morning about twenty-three years ago in Cleveland, Ohio, when I picked up a morning paper and found that my chief nagger had gotten himself into trouble and had been sent to the State’s prison for two years. It was certainly a great relief to me when he went. While we worked together I was reminded daily that my hair was curly, that my dyed pants needed a little syrup on the bottom to hold them down, that I had not lost my Virginia brogue, that I had fallen in the dining-room a dozen times, that on one occasion the second waiter had to extricate me and the tray—once full of dishes—from the threshold of the spring door which had unfortunately come into contact with my box-toed shoes. Was I nagged? I would as soon ask for a dish of “duplicates” as for a dish of corn beef hash. I knew as much about the one as the other. The hotel help never had a better picnic than they had with me. I know how it feels to be nagged and gayed.

As a student I know what it is to fail to make a recitation for a week and to have to appear before the teacher Saturday to make up five zeros; instead of

getting five perfect marks get the sixth zero with advice from the teacher in these words: "There are some students in this class who would make better ox drivers than scholars." I took it all to myself without passing back any retort, because I knew too well that I was a first-class teamster, but that was no reason why I should not at least try to be a scholar. It was a great humiliation to be thus nagged. About the only consolation I had was the fact that there were others in that class who had all the advantages and when I went to make up my zeros I found them doing the same thing. Now, do not form a bad conclusion about that teacher. She was a splendid woman. She meant well. She made the mistake that thousands of our teachers are making all over this country to-day. She did not know the soul of the boy. I held on like the four legged canine. I never proposed to let loose. When she saw that I meant to stay she came to me and asked me to give her a place as teacher in the Sunday-school of which I was superintendent. She taught most acceptably and I was glad to have her in our Sunday-school because of the opportunity it gave me to come into contact with her outside of her own classroom. This was in the town of Oberlin, in a colored Sunday-school and she was a white lady. In all of my study under her she never knew me until she came to this Sunday-school to teach in which I was superintendent. It was here and under these circumstances that we came

to know each other as only student and teacher should know each other. My success under her tutorship after that was assured. So, my fellow teachers, you can not afford to nag your students when they are doing their best, nor can you afford to allow others in your presence to nag theirs. If you want to send your students home or to some other school, just nag. If you want them to hate you now or curse your memory when you are dead just keep nagging. If their parents insist that they must remain under your tutorship you have no better way to break their spirits and to take away their ambition for learning than to just continue nagging. It is like the fall, the continuous fall of a drop of water in the hearing of a prisoner, who can not extricate himself from its torments; it is excruciating, it is agonizing, it is death. Do not forget that you are a teacher and that you are moulding the lives of the future. The greatest lessons your students will take from your school, the one that will cling to them when all the academic studies have been forgotten, when your lectures shall have faded into insignificance, will be the lesson of your personal example.

I have not sought in these few chapters to exhaust this subject, for it is an exhaustless subject, but simply to state a few thoughts that have come to me as a result of eighteen years as a teacher in the class-room, and a large part of this supervising, helping, planning and directing others in their work.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

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3 inches, - - - - -	4.75
4 inches, - - - - -	6.00

And so on in the same proportion.

Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor
MISS L. G. STOREY, - - - - - Associate Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

We trust that a large number of friends will plan to be present on Founder's Day, May 1. All who attend will enjoy hearing Dr. Meserve, who is to deliver the address.

* * *

Prof. G. E. Davis, Dean of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., has kindly consented to deliver our Commencement address, Wednesday, May 29.

* * *

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to all the articles in this issue. Principal Inborden finishes the series of interesting articles he has been writing on "Suggestions to Teachers."

* * *

All of our progressive farmer friends as well as others will enjoy the very practical article on "Two Farmers," by

Mr. E. F. Colson, who was for several years connected with this institution as an instructor.

* * *

The good article by the Rev. Geo. W. Moore, Field Missionary of the American Missionary Association, on "The Negro in Business" will, we are sure, be read with interest.

* * *

"Music in Education," by Mrs. Sarah H. Fletcher, is an interesting article that deserves careful reading.

* * *

Mr. Fletcher writes interestingly on the violin recital by Mr. White.

Items of Interest.

—Misses Storey, Williamson, and the Junior Class entertained in honor of the Senior Class, Saturday evening, March 16, 1907. The menu was as follows:

Frappe

Fried Oysters	Crackers
Olives	Pickles
Cheese Sandwiches	
Banana Salad	Dressing
Assorted Cakes	
Ice Cream	Nut Cake
Coffee	

—Easter was observed by the King's Daughters' Circles Sunday evening. Miss Harding gave a short, but interesting, address, and music was furnished by the choir.

—Our school grounds are constantly

undergoing improvements. The plot at the left of Benedict Hall has been sown with grass seeds and it is hoped that in a short while we will see a beautiful lawn. Under the supervision of the Treasurer, shrubs have been planted in front of all of the buildings. All of this will add much to the appearance of our campus in the near future.

—Dr. W. L. Taylor, who is president of the “True Reformers,” and his son, Mr. T. W. Taylor, visited our school April 9th and 10th. Both gave very interesting chapel talks, and the former, especially, urged our students to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them here. Dr. Taylor has one son here in school.

—On Friday evening, May 17, Mr. Joseph Douglass will give a violin recital in our chapel. Those of us who heard Mr. Douglass two years ago are anxiously looking forward to his coming.

—Do not forget the piano recital by Mr. A. Myron Cochran on March 29th.

—The literary societies have invited Mr. T. J. Calloway, of Washington, to deliver their annual address.

—The following is the program that was rendered Monday evening, April 8th:

March from “Tannhaeuser”—Wagner-Beyer—Miss Storey, Annie Rhodes.

Scene de Ballet—De Beriot—Mr. White.

Piano Solo: The First Violet—Behr—Lois Johns.

When the Little Ones say Good-Night—Parks—Misses Rhodes, Hall, Reid, Johnson.

(a) Traumerei — Schumann. (b) Serenade—Gabriel-Marie—Mr. White.

Piano Solo: A Dragon Fly—Nevin—Mary Duhston.

Bass Solo: The Mighty Deep—Jude—H. W. Long.

Piano Solo: The Dying Poet—Gottschalk—Julia Inborden.

Hungarian Rhapsodie—Hauser—Mr. White.

Quotations from Longfellow.

O fear not in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.

* * *

O what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes
forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and
looks
On duties well performed, and days
well spent!

* * *

Intelligence and courtesy not always are
combined;
Often in a wooden house a golden room
we find.

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, { Editors.
PAUL JOHNS, }

** The program rendered by the King's Daughters' Circles on Easter was as follows:

Hymn.

Scripture Reading.....Miss Sadgwar.
Prayer.....Mr. I. Martin.
Anthem Chant.....Choir.
Report of the Circles..Miss M. Cogdel.
Quartet.....Jesus, Lover of My Soul.
Misses Rhodes and Reid, Messrs. Bullock and Jones.

Address.....Women's Clubs.

Miss J. M. Harding.

Trio..Protect Us Through the

Coming Night.

Misses Rhodes and Reid, Mr. George Bullock.

** On the 15th of March from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. the Y. M. C. A. gave their annual social in Ingraham Chapel. All the teachers and students were invited. The President, Mr. Elisha Green, gave an address respecting the Y. M. C. A. and its work. Next, Mr. Fletcher delivered a speech concerning the spirit that should exist among the members of the Y. M. C. A. After this, all the young men that had won in any of the contests on our Field Day on last Thanksgiving were presented with badges. Then the time was pleasantly spent playing games, etc. Refreshments were served.

** On Saturday evening, March 9, a number of the young men of Beard Hall entertained in honor of Mrs Martin. The evening was spent playing games and listening to selections from different authors. Refreshments were served. The invited guests were as follows: Misses Ella Reid, Jennie Hopkins, Sallie Grady, Emma Perry, Pearl Johnson, Mary Battle, Minnie Cogdell, Lois Johns, Estella Hunter, Jennie Adams, Sarah Williams, Eulah Dunston, Mary Lynch, Nora Johnson, Lillian Hall, and Lottie Davis.

** Rev. A. B. Vincent, of Raleigh, delivered the annual sermon to the Y. M. C. A. on the 17th of March. The sermon was excellent and many good thoughts were left with the students. He also gave an excellent talk in the evening.

** Easter afternoon, at the regular time and place, the Christian Endeavor Society rendered a special program. Although it was not a long program, yet it seems to have been enjoyed by all who were present.

** The Brick School's baseball team played a game of ball with the team of Enfield on April 1st. The game ended with the score six to eight in favor of Brick School.

* * Mr. John Fields was called home in March on account of the illness of his sister, who died soon after his arrival. We all have the greatest sympathy for Mr. Fields.

* * Misses Mary Lynch, of Ringwood, Estella Hunter, of Rocky Mount, and Josephine and Corinna Jones spent Easter Sunday at their respective homes.

* * Mr. Edward Johnson, of Norfolk, Va., who was called home on account of death in his family, has returned.

* * The athletic department of the Y. M. C. A. has purchased very pretty gray uniforms for our baseball team.

* * Mr. Frank Boone, of Clinton, N. C., on account of weakness of his eyes, has gone home.

* * Miss Beulah Lyon, of Epworth, N. C., on account of illness, has gone home.

Clarence Cameron White's Violin Recital

BY MR. JOSEPH FLETCHER.

Announcements for April and May, given out by Principal Inborden, promised two violin recitals. The promises made us glad, for the violinists were known to be representatives of the approved trend of the art of violin playing. Besides, these artists have appeared many times before large audiences in the east and many sections of the south, their popularity growing all the while.

The first promise was fulfilled on the

evening of April 8th, by Mr. Clarence Cameron White, concert violinist, and teacher of violin in Washington, D. C. The second is yet to come and is to be fulfilled by Mr. Joseph Douglass, a violinist of rare attainments.

Mr. White selected for his opening number, "Scene de Ballet," by De Bériot. The "Scene de Ballet" has been presented when we rather looked than listened, a brandishing of the bow in the chord work and a swaying of the body demanding the eyes. We listened this time and received a fulness of tone that tells now in our reflection that the musician is seeking the soul of his instrument.

The applause drawn out to a hearty encore must have been assuring to the soloist.

The next, a double number, began with "Traumerei," by Schumann. This was truly a song. The tones did not swell to the fulness we have heard the late Remenyi do them, but the phrasing was quite complete. We felt, to be perfect, only a little intensiveness was wanting. Probably the mute affected this point.

The number was completed with the "Serenade," by Gabriel-Marie. The artist must play this selection often when he is closeted at home. There was a tenderness in the legato movements, and the pizzicato was musical. The player's command of harmonics was employed to heighten the effect.

The closing number, "Hungarian

Rhapsodie," by Hauser, was rendered with astonishing precision. Octaves and chords in the finale were made to accent the grandeur of the first movements. The audience burst into long and loud applause as the last note was stilled, compelling the soloist to play again. The "Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana" was proffered. The clear, flute-like notes had barely hushed before the delighted people surrounded the artist to express with a handshake and warm words their appreciation.

Mr. White's sound musicianship should give him a place as an educator and benefactor.

"Some men know nothing and know it, and say nothing. Others know nothing and can not keep from telling it."

"No man is fitted for a larger place until he more than fills the place he is in."



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Violin Recital



By

Joseph Douglass

FRIDAY

May 17, 1907

7:30 P. M.

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Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Instructor in Geometry, Geology, Physics,
Pedagogy and Latin.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss M. V. LITTLE,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss M. A. ROBERTS, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss BETTIE L. WILEY,
Fourth Grade.

Miss J. A. SADGWAR,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA BAKER,
Domestic Science.

Miss J. M. HARDING,
Matron of Dining Hall.

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Miss L. G. STOREY, A.B.,
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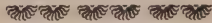
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No. 7

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

June

MAY, 1907.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. IX.

ENFIELD, N. C., MAY, 1907.

No. 7.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.



MRS. JULIA ELMA BREWSTER BRICK.

Mrs. Julia Elma Brewster Brick.

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

Some who read the story of Mrs. Brick's giving a large farm for educational purposes may say this was luck. Others may say that it was by the misfortune of some one else that she came into possession of the farm. It was neither. God knows His business and knows it well. When He gives a man responsibility, if he does not use it, He takes it from him and gives it to another. This is a Biblical fact illustrated no better than in the story of the ten talents. This is a small story, but it has a world of truth. With God things do not merely happen, they are not merely accidental. First, the acorn, then the large tree. If the acorn has no heart, there will be no tree. It must not only have a heart, but that heart must be responsive to cold, heat, to organic and inorganic elements of the earth that enter into the construction of the tree. God does not do things in a haphazard way; He has method in all He does. He is more to man than all the elements are to the acorn. The difference is that man is his own free moral agent; if he chooses not to let God use him, God can not use him. I believe this is in accordance with our mode of thinking. Northfield, the great Northfield known all over the world, was the result of one life, in harmony with the spirit of God. It may have had its incipency in the fact that Mrs. Moody's chickens got into

her neighbor's garden. Oberlin is, because a few lives were in harmony with this same spirit. Hampton is, for the same reason. No one can afford to mistake the voice of God. Elijah heard this voice when fed by the ravens; Jonah heard it in the bottom of the sea; Daniel heard it in the lion's den; Moses at the burning bush; Paul enroute to Damascus; John on the Isle of Patmos; later, Wilberforce in the House of Commons; Martin Luther while yet in the cloisters of Rome; Livingstone in the heart of Africa. The great movements of the world which have given liberty and Christian civilization, had their origin in the fact that somebody heard the voice of God.

History is full of the names of those who have sensed the voice of God, and the world will forever remember their deeds because they have moved in the line indicated by that voice. Spurgeon was such a man, Moody was another, Finney was another. They were not all preachers. Lincoln, Gladstone and Roosevelt may truly be said to be among those who rightly interpret this voice. These men came to eminence, not on account of selfishness, but they saw the goal while a long way off, and they saw that to reach this goal safely, was in the recognition of the brotherhood of all men. God does not always speak through the thunders, lightnings and winds, nor in wars, and great upheavals of society; His voice may be heard in the quiet walks of life.

Mrs. Julia Elma Brewster Brick was neither a great preacher nor statesman, neither was she a great teacher. She was not these as we usually count these professions; she was more than them all. On one occasion when I was leaving her home to return to the school, I asked her what message I should bring the students. Contrary to my expectations, she said, "Tell them I want all of them to be Christians." What preacher could do more? She taught by personal example. In the administration of her large affairs, she was more than a statesman, but she will be known by none of these titles.

When she was visiting the school, her every act was that of simplicity and modesty. At her home in Brooklyn, New York, she presided with dignity and grace.

Her philanthropies were the joy of her declining years. Only a few weeks before she passed out of life, she packed, with her own hands, barrels of clothes for the students. She has written me time and again that her thoughts, day and night, were on our work here. It was the thought of the school, and the work of education and character making here, that kept her spirit buoyant and her life happy, until she reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. When she knew the end was near and saw friends looking more serious, she said she did not want a great eulogy, but simply a family talk, after her departure. What she did for the Brick

School and for Brooklyn charities, she did, not in order to receive the plaudits of the world, but it was done in recognition of the still small voice which every one must hear for himself. So the Brick school is no accident, because Mrs. Brick's life was not an accident. Her life was in unison with the spirit of Christ, and the school had its inception in that life. Is there anything more beautiful than the outgrowth of such an inspiration? The monument which she has built here is a most fitting climax to the memory of a beautiful life.

An Appreciation.

BY MRS. JEANNETTE KEEBLE-COX,
ALBANY, GA.

Professor Shaler Matthews says he once asked a friend to write a short sketch of a man whom he knew, and the friend politely refused, on the ground that he knew the man too well. But no such condition of affairs exists with those persons who were fortunate enough to have an intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Julia E. Brick. Instead, to know her was to love her and honor her.

Nowadays so much is being given by our multi-millionaires for the betterment of humanity that we are not particularly startled when we hear of thousands of dollars being spent in that direction. But there is a portion of humanity which is being woefully neglected and that portion is the freedmen of the South. Ostracized along educational,

commercial and industrial lines, the black man, so far as the benefits of a free country are concerned, is "a thing apart." As the "square deal" and the "door of hope" are unknown quantities to him in the South, some great agency must come into his life by other means than those accorded him here if he is to keep within bird's-eye view of our twentieth century civilization.

Mrs. Brick, with the eye of a prophet and a large sympathetic heart, saw this great need and hastened with all her means to do what she could for the Negro of the South. She was not content to leave all the supervision and responsibility of her project to others, but as long as she could she came to the field that she might direct and propose as she thought best.

There is one little incident connected with one of Mrs. Brick's visits to the school which will long be remembered by some of us. One day she asked for a piece of writing paper. A pad was handed her, but instead of using even a whole sheet, she used only half of one side, then turned the paper and finished on the other side. The lesson in economy has often occurred to me with this conclusion, that she would never have been intrusted with her large fortune and maybe would never have had it to spend in so worthy a cause if she had not been able to take care of it.

Another little lesson for us was as she visited the school she soon realized that as teachers we had to depend upon our-

selves for much of our happiness and all of our society. It was in her power to contribute to the former by making us as comfortable as possible in our rooms. Upon one of her visits she noticed that our tables were very crude sort of things, robbed of half their utility by not having drawers. Very soon after her return to Brooklyn there was forthcoming to each teacher a handsome oak table with a very commodious drawer. Upon another occasion she noticed that the teachers were without little pitchers for drinking water, and very soon she sent each of us a nice nickel-plated tray, a pitcher and a mug.

Upon each of these visits Mrs. Brick was accompanied by her niece, Miss Lydia E. Benedict, and it is impossible to tell of the goodness of Mrs. Brick without thinking of Miss Benedict's generosity. No matter what was needed, from a bed to a building, if there was no getting it elsewhere, Miss Benedict has often been heard to say, "Well, Aunt Julia, I suppose you'll have to give it to them." There were reasons to believe that a more selfish policy on the part of Miss Benedict might have resulted in an increase of her finances. Her devotion and beautiful care of her aunt was a lesson for us all.

So, aside from the big things, Mrs. Brick knew well how to look after the little things, and many of the parents of Eastern North Carolina have felt her helpful hand in the lives of their children. Truly her line has gone through

all the earth, for the graduates of the Joseph Keasbey Brick School are seeking higher training in our colleges and universities, and from these they will go into the world to finish the task of giving, so early begun in their lives by this sainted woman.

We who knew Mrs. Brick personally feel that we enjoyed a blessed privilege and that her life has had permanent effect in our lives. We wish we knew more such people; we want to become more like them, and with George Eliot we pray:

O, may I join the Choir Invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In lives made better by their presence.

**Extract from Letter Received from
Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard.**

The school became her "cause," and she gave it in full faith that those for whom it was given would use it for their own best welfare and make the most of it and of themselves for the betterment of the race and for the honor of God and of His kingdom.

Mrs. Brick had large natural gifts, a sound judgment and a large heart. The school bears a sacred name and should hold itself sacred to the high purpose and end which came to be her "cause" and to which she gave her love with her large fortune. May the teachers and pupils be "workers together with God," and with the gracious influences this good woman has left to has-

ten the kingdom of truth and love and righteousness.

**Industries of the Joseph Keasbey
Brick School.**

In 1895 the American Missionary Association came into possession of a plantation in North Carolina consisting of 1,129 acres. A school was started immediately. Its name, "Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School," indicates its purpose and its work. The plantation had been neglected for years, but it has been recovered and from it the output—grown by tenants—in 1906 in cotton, corn, potatoes, peanuts, swine, garden and dairy produce, poultry, etc., totaled \$10,058. The same kind of products grown by the school with student labor totaled \$4,474.

Practical work is done in horticulture, dairying and poultry raising. It is necessarily instructive in order to be efficient. Nearly two-thirds of the farm is under cultivation. The work is systematized as far as possible and under the direction of a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina. When students reach the advanced grades in the academic department, they are sufficiently advanced to understand agricultural chemistry; then it is that a text-book on scientific agriculture is put into their hands and classroom work is required for a part of one year. This study co-ordinates to some extent with geology, physical geography

and botany. So that in all, about sixteen months are given to the study of plants, the earth's formation and soil, climate and seasons. It is no small part of the regular normal course.

The farmers of the community are invited to meet with the school every year one day to discuss issues pertaining to the farm. The North Carolina State Agricultural Department sent us a man this year who was an expert in the line of agriculture. His service was invaluable.

It was not long after the opening of the school before a demand was created for another form of industrial work other than that of farming. The course introduced was that of Manual Training. From the beginning it has been the purpose of the school to be exceedingly practical in its industries, to do nothing simply because some other school had done so, but to do that which needed most to be done in the community and which would add the most to the students' mental caliber. The course devised has been such as to give strength of mind and accuracy in execution. Most of the exercises are synthetical, tending to develop ingenuity and to cultivate the habit of and the completeness in analysis. The course is correlated as far as possible with the work of the academic department, demonstrating the practical value and relation of the hand work to the literary work, and the dependence of the hand upon definite ideas. The course is educational, and at the

same time forms a broad foundation for a trade, and it is a great advancement in the direction of professional work.

The course includes work in wood, iron, steel and mechanical drawing. It begins with the elementary and ends with the technical when the student graduates from the academic department. When definite portions of the course have been finished students are required to make a finished product, including all the principles learned to that point.

Every young man in the day school above the third grade is required to spend one hour daily in the shop during the school year. He is graded in it the same as in arithmetic. This year over fifty boys have been excluded from the shop because they did not have standing room to work or tools with which to work. I know of no greater privilege that could come to any gentleman or lady of means than that of providing the school with a larger building and furnishings for the mechanical work. The one we have was well adapted for its work ten years ago, but the school has grown beyond it. The manual training teacher is a graduate of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Some form of industrial work has gone on from the beginning for girls. A few are taken into the work department each year to pay all or a part of their expenses in work. Their work is in the laundry, kitchen or dining-room. It is the necessary work of the school

and is remunerative, which enables them to come into the day school the second year. It is under the direction of an experienced matron, and, like that of the work for boys, has to be instructive in order to be efficient. Here some of the primary lessons in cooking, ironing, washing and house cleaning are received.

Aside from the above there are three forms of industrial work or training arranged for girls. The course in sewing begins with the very elementary work and leads to dressmaking. The time it takes to complete the course depends upon the advancement of the student when she enters. The work includes patching, darning, pressing, cutting and fitting. It is expected that girls finishing the course will be able to make their own clothes. As a matter of fact, some of the girls after finishing the course have taken up dressmaking as a business and are doing well.

In Domestic Science.—The work alternates daily with that of the sewing department, and every girl above the third grade is required to take it. They are taught cooking, washing, ironing, cleaning, table serving, and general home economics. They are required to take notes extensively and to recite from them.

The other course comes under the domestic science department, and includes what might be termed model housekeeping. Eight or ten girls are taken into the Domestic Science Hall every three months to live. They do their own cook-

ing, washing, ironing, cleaning and table waiting. Table manners, housekeeping accounts and sanitary science are given as a part of the instruction. They have their own kitchen and dining-room, and their teacher lives with them and directs every detail of their work. She takes her meals with them daily. There are now 98 girls receiving instruction in "domestic science."

Home Training.—No phase of the work of the Joseph K. Brick School work is more practical or serves to better advantage than the home training which the girls receive in their dormitory. Many of the girls are from homes far remote from culture and refinement, and their first ideas of what constitute a beautiful home are obtained after coming here.

Immediately after entering any of the homes of this community, one knows at once whether or not any of the inmates have come into contact with this school by the condition in which they find it.

Aside from their own rooms, certain girls are responsible for the sitting-room and assembly-room, the bath-rooms, halls and the rooms of the five lady teachers who live in this hall. The five rooms just mentioned serve as models for the girls' rooms.

Many visitors who come to the school, while looking at the bath-rooms, want to know whether or not our students need to be forced to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them. For the most part they realize that cleanliness of

person must accompany good home-keeping. But the training of the home must not end here, else it would be incomplete. If we go to the dining hall and kitchen, we shall find the same idea of cleanliness and thoroughness permeating the daily tasks. A certain number of girls cook, others wash dishes, and still others care for the tables in the dining-room.

Each table represents a family with host and hostess. It is surprising how many students coming for the first time, do not know even the simplest rules of table manners. It is not very long, however, before a change is observed. In many instances students advanced in years come to us, but remain only a short time. If they get nothing more, we always feel sure that they leave with a higher conception of what it means "to live."

Many of the girls who come to the Joseph K. Brick School come from the crudest sort of homes. Homes where large families of ten to twelve live in small cabins of two or three rooms. These girls after being here for a while are ambitious in manner and dress to take on better ways of living.

If people of the Anglo-Saxon race find it necessary to train their girls along this line, as they are doing in their advanced schools, when they have been brought up in beautiful, refined and cultured homes, it is certainly necessary for the girls of the colored race, who are handicapped with their previous lack of privileges.

Our girls are taught to be more intelligent about matters relating to the home than their ancestors have been. Taught to desire good homes, they will make some effort to get one. Then they must know how to keep it clean, neat and sanitary; how to be economical and by economical living be able to enjoy some of the better things of life.—*The American Missionary.*

Keep-a-Goin'!

If you strike a thorn or rose,

Keep a-goin'!

If it hails or if it snows,

Keep a-goin'!

Tain't no use to sit and whine

When the fish ain't on your line;

Bait your hook an' keep on tryin',

Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop

Keep a-goin'!

When you tumble from the top,

Keep a-goin'!

S-pose you're out of every dime?

Gettin' broke ain't any crime!

Tell the world you're feeling prime—

Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,

Keep a-goin'!

Drain the sweetness from the cup,

Keep a-goin'!

See the wild birds on the wing!

Hear the bells that sweetly ring!

When you feel like singing—sing!

Keep a-goin'!

—Frank L. Stanton.

Calmly he looked on either Life and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear;
From Nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd Heaven that he had lived, and that
he died.

—Pope.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor
MISS L. G. STOREY, - - - - - Associate Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

We are printing in this issue an article on "Industries at Joseph Keasbey Brick School," which was recently prepared for *The American Missionary* by Principal Inborden.

* * *

May 1 is observed at the Joseph K. Brick School as Founder's Day. On that day we assemble in our chapel and express in some measure our appreciation of what Mrs. Brick has done for us.

The address this year was delivered by Rev. Chas. F. Meserve, D.D., the President of Shaw University. Dr. Meserve's subject was "A Message of Hope." He said that among all races there have been periods when the strong oppressed the weak. The early settlers came to this country in 1607 and 1620 seeking liberty. Races like individuals must find themselves. It was his be-

lief that the race is going to remain in the South. History has not shown where the whole race has pulled up stakes and gone elsewhere. He believed that the two races can get along together. It was his opinion that the man who was constantly industrious, who tried to get something and who worked to have a better church life would succeed anywhere.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, of New York, sends us a special word for this issue. He was a personal friend of Mrs. Brick and we are glad to have this message from him.

* * *

Elsewhere will also be found interesting articles by Principal Inborden and Mrs. J. K. Cox, a former teacher here, telling of Mrs. Brick as they knew her.

Items of Interest.

—Founder's Day was observed, as usual, May 1. Aside from the large attendance on the part of the student body, a number from the outside was present.

—The program rendered at the Public Rhetoricals, April 26, was as follows: Piano Solo—A Romance... Lois Johns Dec.—Pretext of Rebellion.

Chas. Barber
Rec.—We Can Make Home Happy.

Etta Cofield
Rec.—Lady Clare..... Jennie Adams

Rec.—How He Saved St. Michael's.

Fannie Teague

Duet—Whispering Hope.

Lillian Hall and George Bullock

Rec.—The Battle of Bannockburn.

Lillian Hall

Rec.—We Parted in Silence.

Undean Cofield

Rec.—The Tapestry Weaver.

Iowa Bellamy

Rec.—On Poetry Emma Miller

Piano Solo—In the Smithy—Parlow.

Emma Miller

Rec.—Reverie in Church. . . Viola Boone

Essay—Phillis Wheatly. Eula Dunston

Oration—Strenuousness an Element of

Success Joseph Harrison

Oration—Farming in the West.

James Croom

Male Quartet—His Sweet Guitar.

Parks

—Mr. A. E. C. McNeal, a graduate of Fisk University, and who is engaged in teaching at St. Augustine's, in Raleigh, was present at the recital given by Mr. Cochran, April 29. Rev. R. Perry, of Wilson, was present also.

—The program rendered by Mr. Cochran was as follows:

Beethoven—Prestissimo, Op 2, No. 1;

Adagio and Grave, Allegro, Op. 13

Pas des Amphores Chaminade

Awakening of Spring Haberbeer

Melody Heller

En Courant Goddard

Valse, Op. 42 Chopin

Grieg—"To Spring"; Norwegian Bridal Procession."

Scherzo Valse Kern

"On Lake Wallenstadt" Liszt

"Rustle of Spring" Linding

—The Piano Recital given by Mr. A. Myron Cochran, April 29, was no less of a success than had been anticipated. His execution was with ease and grace—free from exaggerations either in gesture or playing.

His power of interpretation was best demonstrated by his Beethoven and Liszt numbers, and especially so in the Adagio of the Sonata Pathetique, a work to which the composer is said to have first given the power to reveal the elemental passions of the soul.

The execution of the Chopin Valse was such as to cause one to seem to see a faint smile stealing through the composer's tears.

Grieg's weird Norwegian melodies received a touch so delicate and a tone coloring so marked that in the "procession" the "smallest black imps chased one another playfully until each felt that he occupied an important place in it, for not one was forgotten."

The tone production in Heller's Melody was good. Goddard and Chaminade were rendered in a style portraying the spirit of romance which permeates their compositions.

Mr. Cochran's program contained numbers from some of the master musicians, from whom we will never get very far away, however much the fashions in music may change.

Live each day as if thy life were just begun.—*Goethe*.

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, }
PAUL JOHNS, } Editors.

** Our final examinations are near at hand.

** The Alpha Club entertained the Seniors on April 27.

** On May 4 the Seniors were entertained by Miss Baker.

** We are anxiously looking forward to the most interesting part of our school year, our commencement.

** Our baseball team played Rocky Mount on May 3 and 4. On the first day, our team won by a score of 3 to 0. On the second day Rocky Mount won, the score being 13 to 6.

** Mr. G. E. Haynes, one of the International Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, visited the school a few days in April and held a number of helpful meetings in connection with our Y. M. C. A.

** During the month of April the Model Home girls entertained at luncheon the following: Mr. and Mrs. Inboden, Rev. A. B. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Davis, Misses Davis, Roberts, Wiley, Harding, Storey, Little, Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Forney, Mr. G. E. Haynes.

Art is strife, a struggle for the true and the beautiful.

Quotations.

Duty and to-day are ours.

* * *

Character is what a man is when he thinks no one is watching him.

* * *

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

* * *

He who will not tread the thorny way will never reach the goal of beauty and truth.

* * *

Culture comes from the constant choice of the best within our reach.—*Bulwer.*

* * *

The man or woman who possesses economy, possesses an annual income.—*L. J. Brown.*

* * *

If your means suit not your ends, pursue those ends which suit with your means.—*Keene.*

* * *

Train yourself in unselfishness in what the world pleases to call little things.—*E. E. Hale.*

* * *

If you would hit the mark you must aim a little above it. Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of the earth.—*Longfellow.*

He who learns the rules of wisdom without
conforming to them in his life is like a man
who labored in his fields but did not sow.

—Saadi.

Not in the World of Light alone,
Where God has built His blazing throne,
Nor yet alone on earth below,
With melted seas that come and go,
And endless isles of sunlit green
Is all thy Maker's glory seen—
Look in upon thy wondrous frame,
Eternal wisdom still the same!

—Holmes.

All that glitters is not gold.

—Shakespeare.

"No man knows just what kind of stuff he
is made of until he strikes misfortune."



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Miss M. V. LITTLE,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss M. A. ROBERTS, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss BETTIE L. WILEY,
Fourth Grade.

Miss J. A. SADGWAR,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA BAKER,
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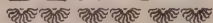
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The
Joseph K. Brick
News

JUNE, 1907.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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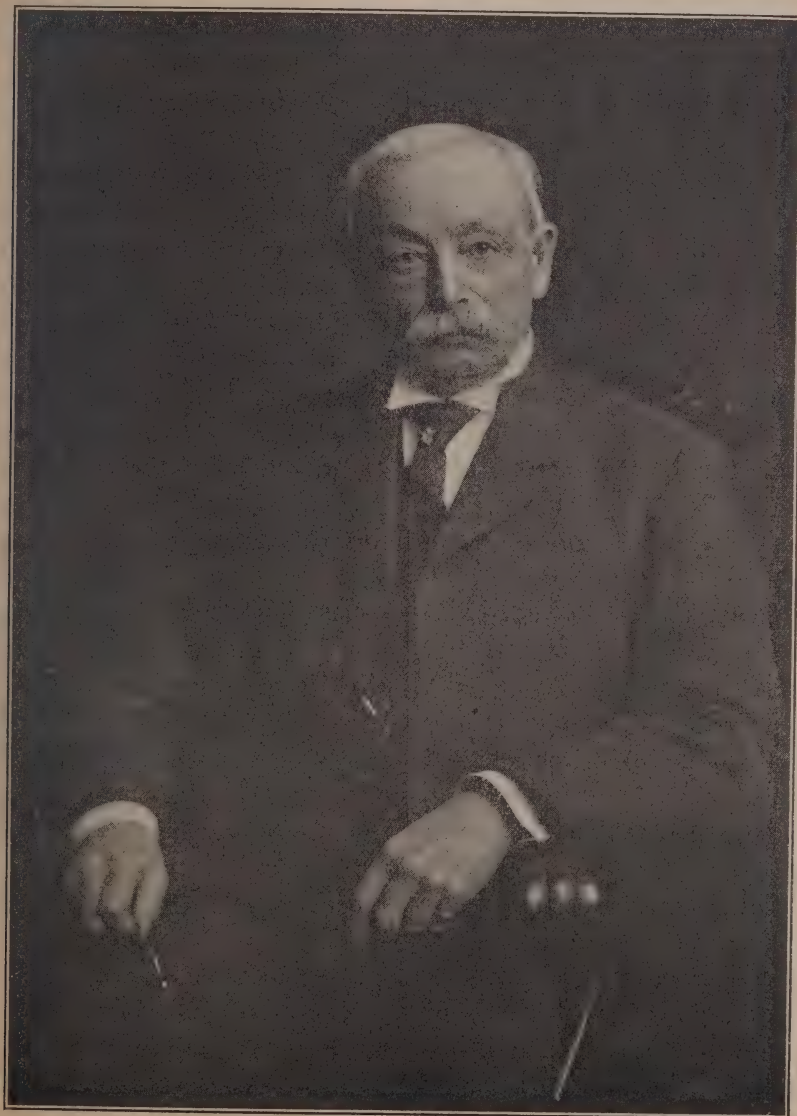
THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. IX.

ENFIELD, N. C., JUNE, 1907.

No. 8.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.



REV. A. F. BEARD, D. D.,
Honorary Secretary and Editor of American Missionary Association.

Loving Cup Presented to Dr. A. F. Beard.

There was no feature of the commencement season that was more enjoyable to the teachers of the Brick School than the gathering in the reception room of Benedict Hall on Saturday evening, May 25. The occasion will always linger with them as a pleasant memory.

The teachers had met for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard a loving cup.

Dr. Beard was asked to give some reminiscences, after which the Principal arose and read the following address:

"In looking over the reports of the American Missionary Association, extending back for the last quarter of a century, and after studying the lives of those who have figured conspicuously in making its glorious history, we find none who have directed the course of events in Negro education with greater wisdom and discretion than you have. You have put emphasis where it rightly belonged and you have insisted that others do the same. We look upon you, sir, as standing for the highest and best there is in Negro education. We know that you have fought our battles where we could not fight and at the cost of friendship and fellowship.

Some years ago when philanthropy sought an outlet to do good in this section of North Carolina you were one of the few to suggest plans that would perpetuate the memory of the donors for all

time to come. We do not know how well we have met your ideals in the execution of that part of those plans that were entrusted to us here on the grounds, but we do know that we have had the advantage of your ripest thoughts and most friendly direction in the execution of what we have done.

Twelve years ago this farm was a wilderness as compared with what it is today. The change has been wrought on the farm, in the erection of all these buildings, numbering nearly twenty, in the teaching force numbering sixteen, in the enrollment of 281 students, in the improved conditions of life, in the healthy public sentiment in the community, because of your sympathy, insight and direction.

It is in recognition of the above facts and as a token of genuine love and esteem that the teachers of the Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School present you this loving cup."

In responding to the address, Dr. Beard said that he appreciated highly the gift of the teachers and that it would always be kept and treasured.

Literature—Its Place and Use.

PROF. G. E. DAVIS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Literature, in its true and generic sense, treats of the elementary human emotions and the common, never changing interests of man. It is the exponent of the feelings of universal humanity,

unbounded by condition, by class or by specific purpose. It appeals, in its entirety, at once to what is deepest in man,—not to the intellect, not to the imagination alone, but to the spirit itself. It appeals to the common sensibility of our nature. It enters into the feelings which have characterized the human family in every stage of its progress. It strikes upon chords which have throbbed and shall throb in every human bosom.

True literature, no matter when it was written, can not see corruption. Though it be buried in the grave of language long since dead; like Lazarus, it pushes aside the stone from the grave's mouth and speaks forth those thoughts which are imperishable in their power.

We love to know that between us and the remote and inevitable past there is a tie which binds us to the most distant era and nations; that tie is literature. In it the past lives again. It is the magician's gift that revives the dead dust of forgotten graves, through the secret potency of the author's skill.

But let us in the outset distinguish between false and true literature. For we know full well that the devotion of the indolent mind to what is called light literature is sure to be followed by mental imbecility. The continuous surrender of the whole being to sensuous poetry or emasculated prose is worse than opium upon its enfeebled victim, leading him on and on into the colored mists of sordid sentimentality and fill-

ing the mind with overdrawn pictures of human life and human experience.

Yet this is no argument against a deep and familiar acquaintance with true literature and the admiration of those wonderful achievements wrought by the free instrumentality of human genius. What then is the place of literature? I remark, in the first place, that literature as such is not to receive the first place in our lives. There are other and higher objects of living than to merely receive impressions to be, in poetic parlance, only

"A bookful block-head ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head."

The highest literature must be cast aside when it begins to hedge us about with a circle of beauty and aesthetic culture, so that the becoming hand of a common humanity can not reach the eye; or we shall be but little more than drones in the busy hive of human life. If the great library of Alexandria existed to-day for the mere purpose of gratifying and creating pleasureable sensations, the Bishop Theodocius and his monks from Nitra were public benefactors when they destroyed it.

When a nation becomes absorbed in a passive admiration for beauty, whether in marble or color or in the higher arts of verbal expression, it becomes a very easy prey to hardier races around them.

What Milton says of music, "that it has its glorious and magnificent uses," is no less true of literature, which as truly speaks to the soul of man.

I would mention as one of the first uses of literature that it gives National immortality. The permanent greatness of a race has ever found expression through the medium of its literature. It is the receptacle of its best actions, its noblest virtues, its sublimest deeds. It is literature that fixes the renown of its orators and statesmen; that clothes with beauty the dry bones of its judicial learning; that inspires with immortal beauty the abodes of its people, perpetuating the names of its lakes and rivers in story and in song.

I mention as a second use of literature, its power to liberalize. The inevitable tendency of the pursuits of life compels such a division of labor that men of all classes are in danger of becoming but one thing; it is by no means probable that we shall in our chosen spheres of usefulness attain too great a proficiency. We shall never be too good lawyers, farmers, doctors, or teachers; but there is danger, and the danger is great in proportion as we are successful, of being only a minister, only a teacher, only a physician. We need something to counteract this tendency to narrowness, something that shall widen the horizon of our vision and break the clerical pod which constantly seeks to envelop us. If we lack this, we shall constantly look at men from one point of view.

Here it is that Literature steps in with its liberalizing influence. It at once calls us away from what is indi-

vidual to what is general, from what Hudson calls the "Stereotyped and Modish" to that which is catholic, and hitches, so to speak, the cogs of our little wheels into the grooves of a vaster machinery and belts us to the higher and wider interests of humanity. It takes us out of our own little rut and makes us to realize the existence of other spheres of thought and activity.

I remark, as a *third* use of literature, that it harmonizes; that is to say, it makes us feel our identity with the human race. We are told that history repeats itself, which simply means that the human race is integral and continuous. As this generation is but the outgrowth of all that have preceded it, by knowing the past we shall better understand the necessities of the present. It is said that literature is the cement of the ages. It contains and reflects the spirit in which it was written. The books of power than can not die are but the condensation of the best thoughts of the time and nation, produced when the spirit of the nation, wrought to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, spoke through them to their countrymen and to the world.

Literature not only harmonizes, it *nourishes patriotism*. It is a well known remark of a great English statesman that if he might write the popular songs he cared not who made the laws. How often has the stirring lay aided the patriot in his triumph! How often has the hero's heart beat high with emotion

as he listened to the thrilling numbers of the muses lyre!

Let us observe, as a *fourth* use of literature, its ability to give repose. When physical endurance has been wearied by the toils of day and by the jarring contacts with selfish purpose on every hand, when we have been fatigued by the stirring scenes through which we have passed, when oppressed by anxiety or hope deferred, we can, through the medium of literature, withdraw to other society, listen to other words and wiser men.

I can not take the time to show how literature opens up to us numerous and unfailing sources of future enjoyment. How it enables us to find "Tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything," and how by enlarging our knowledge it increases our power of doing good. How it puts its voice into the press which, like an immense whispering gallery, conveys its voice to the end of the world.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

Micah vi:8. "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good. And what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

From the above text Dr. Beard introduced his discourse by saying that it was intended as a helpful counsel to those who were now going out to make trial of their powers and to prove to themselves and others what kind of education they had secured and what is its

value. School life and influences are all calculated to build up and strengthen character. The larger life often does not help to do this, but it always tests character, and soon or late proves to everyone what manner of spirit he is of and what is one's real value to himself and to others. He hoped in these final words to call attention to some foundation truths which they would carry with them and cherish in their memories. The text outlined what he would say.

"He hath showed thee, O man, what is good." First of all, never forget that God is good. By His holy nature He always chooses what is good. When we shall see rightly and clearly we shall never doubt His goodness. He shows us "what is good." How? This is an age of science. The world is God's world. He made it, He rules it. The sciences that men study are His laws, His revelations, but there is one fact that no science teaches, that Nature never reveals, and that fact is the goodness of God. Whatever science declares to us of God it says nothing to us of God's moral nature. The things that we see and handle show power and will and intelligence, but they have no moral quality, and can not therefore reveal moral quality. They can not represent what they do not possess. A moral nature can not exist without choice. The choosing "what is good" or what is not, belongs only to God and to moral natures. Things can not declare any moral quality or character. They have no

choice. Goodness depends upon choice. It is always a matter of choice. God shows us what is good when His Spirit informs ours. The revelation of the Spirit of God to the spirit of man is that of goodness. The fullest revelation that we have of this is in the love and life of Jesus Christ. In Him we are shown what we are to believe concerning God and what God requires of man. He has assured us that one thing is certain, namely, that if one will choose goodness he shall have goodness. Whatever else one may know or fail to know, may have or not have, he shall know what is good and have it, if he chooses it. That decision is left to us. We are responsible for that.

This brought the preacher to the second part of his text. How could one experience this goodness and prove it for himself?

Let us begin with "doing justly." Who of us is always just to himself in his choices? We talk of the wrongs we suffer at the hands of others, but of all the wrongs we suffer there are few who are so unjust to us as we are to ourselves. One who is really "just" to himself must be living a very true life, a very exalted life. He must love goodness. He must be taking on goodness. How truthful, how honest, how kind, how charitable, how pure-minded, how right in spirit one must be who is simply just to himself.

Developing this thought, Dr. Beard paused to show how "doing justly" with

one's soul was the short path to doing justly to others. The expression of one's self would be the spirit of justice to others. If ten million people of color could but rise towards the achievement of God's showing what justice to themselves really is, there would be no power nor prejudice that could long resist that. It would help justice everywhere. This is something to work towards, the spirit and purpose of goodness and justice in all the duties, the work and the relations of life.

Illustrating this, the preacher paused to show why in the text "mercy" was associated with justice and how "mercy seasons justice." Justice seasoned with mercy will not forget the millions in this Southland who can not read, who do not know how to live, who do not know how to answer the questions of life, who need merciful help for education and for salvation. The young people were exhorted to carry the spirit of merciful helpfulness to where they would be willing to sacrifice themselves, if need be, in order to uplift others, to where they would be willing to do a great deal of unappreciated work, and thankless service, it may be, for those who do not realize their needs, and who must be helped to see their needs before they will ever try to meet them.

In this way they would come to the climax of the text. They would indeed be "walking with God." He said, "You can not get beyond this. You can choose nothing higher in life than to cultivate

goodness in the forms of justice and mercy under the motive and impulse of Him who shows us what is good—progressing in the knowledge of God's goodness. You will not fail in life if you do this.

May the educative forces which have come to you here so work in you and for you as to become your habit of thought, your habit of feeling, your daily inspiration. Those who will thus live, will be God's people and God's people will not fail."

The Douglass Violin Recital

BY MR. JOSEPH FLETCHER.

A most pleasing recital was given in our chapel on May 17th by Mr. Joseph Douglass, the eminent concert violinist.

The program given out by the ushers read as follows:

Fantasie	Vieuxtemps
(a) Gypsy Song	} Coleridge-Taylor
(b) African Dance	
Zigeunerweisen	Sarasate

Each number was rendered with such ease and grace and filled each one so full of delight that when the end came, nine numbers had been played.

The people gathered had heard the Douglass-Steiner sing aforetime, and its voice being so much sweeter now led them ever to clap their hands with joy and appeal for more. The generous virtuoso, loving his audiences scarcely less than he loves his art, yielded. One wishes to hear Suwanee River; another

Auld Lang Syne; still another Traumerie. Others held their wishes for sheer sympathy. Yet these were rendered and revealed the player a master of the song spirit of his instrument.

Mr. Douglass has a warm place in the hearts of us all, and we bid him come oftener.

When May comes next year and the lark and the blue-bird pipe their joyous notes in the green about us, we shall wish for Mr. Douglass too, for he has a song, a very sweet song.

The Man Who is Wanted.

The man who wins is the man who works—
The man who toils while the next man shirks;
The man who stands in his deep distress
With his head held high in the deadly press—
Yes, he is the man who wins.

The man who wins is the man who knows
The value of pain and the worth of woes—
Who a lesson learns from the man who fails
And a moral finds in his mournful wails;
Yes, he is the man who wins.

The man who wins is the man who stays
In the unsought paths and the rocky ways,
And, perhaps, who lingers, now and then,
To help some failure to rise again,
Ah, he is the man who wins!

And the man who wins is the man who hears
The curse of the envious in his ears,
But who goes his way with his head held high
And passes the wrecks of the failures by—
For he is the man who wins.

—Baltimore News.

—Mrs. Johns and daughter Lois will spend the summer with relatives at Wenonah, N. J.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months,	- - - \$2.00
2 inches,	- - - 3.50
3 inches,	- - - 4.75
4 inches,	- - - 6.00

And so on in the same proportion.

Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor
MISS L. G. STOREY, - - - - - Associate Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

This is the last issue of the News for this school year. The next issue will appear in November.

* * *

A synopsis of the Baccalaureate Sermon, by Dr. Beard, and a part of Prof. Davis' commencement address will be found elsewhere in this paper. We regret exceedingly that we could not publish them in full. We wish that all of our readers could have heard them.

Commencement.

Ideal weather, large, enthusiastic audiences, and interesting programs helped to make the twelfth anniversary of the Brick School a success in every way.

According to our usual custom, the Friday night preceding commencement week was given over to the two literary

societies of the institution. After an interesting program had been rendered by members of the societies, Mr. Thomas J. Calloway, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Negro exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, was introduced to deliver the special address on this occasion.

The singing of the quartet, consisting of Misses Rhodes, Hall, Reid and Johnson, deserves special mention.

On Sunday morning, May 26, the Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard. The large audience present greatly enjoyed Dr. Beard's discourse. His final words to the graduating class will not soon be forgotten, and will no doubt determine largely what their mission in life shall be.

The music for this service was good, especially the singing of Gounod's Sanctus.

In the evening at 7:00 o'clock Dr. Beard again spoke to an appreciative audience. His subject was the "Life of Paul." He said, in part, that Paul's life was a success because he had prepared himself. He was ready when the opportunity came.

All the distinguished men everywhere have been men who prepared themselves. And the thought which he wished to leave with those who were present was that if they wished to make a success of their lives, they must prepare themselves, they must be ready to do the work they were called upon to do.

The anthem, "Hark, Hark, my Soul," by Shelly, was well rendered by the choir.

Monday night of commencement week is known as the little folks' night. The usual recitations were dispensed with and an operetta, "The Jolly Picnic Party," was rendered, to the great delight of a large audience that comfortably filled our chapel.

On Tuesday evening the three grades of the grammar department had a good program, consisting of recitations and musical numbers.

On Wednesday morning the graduating exercises were held. The platform had been decorated with potted plants, palms and ferns, and presented a beautiful appearance. When the time arrived for the beginning of the exercises, there were few vacant seats, and it was not long before every available seat had been taken and standing room was at a premium.

After the graduates had delivered their well prepared orations, Prof. G. E. Davis, Dean of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., delivered the commencement address. Prof. Davis' address was excellent and was without doubt one of the best commencement addresses ever delivered from our platform.

When Prof. Davis had finished speaking, the members of the graduating class were called to the platform and, after a few words by the Principal, were presented with diplomas.

The quartet then sang, "I Can Not Always Trace the Way," the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed to wander around the campus meeting friends, and to visit the exhibits of the sewing and manual training departments.

In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock was given the annual musical exhibition. The operetta, "Pauline," was rendered. The chorus work was excellent and showed careful training on the part of the music teacher. Miss Lillian Hall, as Pauline, sang well. Mr. George Bullock, as Faber, also deserves special mention. The most enjoyable number of the afternoon, however, was the trio, by Misses Rhodes, Reid and Bobbitt.

When the curtain was drawn after the last chorus had been sung, the twelfth annual commencement of the Brick School had become a thing of the past.

SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1907, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

PROGRAMME.

Prelude—LargoHandel

Doxology and Invocation.

Hymn.

Scripture Reading.

Anthem—SanctusGounod

Prayer.

Collection.

Quartet—Nearer, My God, to Thee...Williams

Sermon.....Dr. A. F. Beard, New York, N. Y.

Jubilee Song—Want to Go to Heaven, When I Die.

Benediction.

EXHIBITION OF THE PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE GRADES.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 7:30 P. M.

PRIMARY GRADES.

Teacher: Miss Sadgwar.

INTERMEDIATE GRADES.

Teachers: Misses Wiley and Roberts.

THE JOLLY PICNIC PARTY.

CHARACTERS.

Grandma.....Maggie Hilliard
 Dot.....Jeanette Whitaker
 Tot.....Jessie Bullock
 Hazel.....Nancy Taylor
 Zenia.....Madge Hockaday
 Josie.....Mamie Terry
 Mabel.....Louise Arrington
 Florrie.....Laura Powers
 Mamie.....Larlie Stephenson
 Annie.....Dorothy Inborden
 The Coachman.....Wm. Borden
 The Boys:

Sam.....Jesse Alston
 Bill.....Eddie Phillips
 George.....Joseph Collins
 Joe.....David Williams
 Fred.....Major Lyons
 Ned.....Arthur Knox

School Girls:

Daisy.....Clara Crumedy
 Violet.....Ophelia Reed
 Rose.....Ethel Edwards
 Pansy.....Rosa Knight

CHORUS OF BROWNIES.

EXHIBITION OF THE GRAMMAR GRADES.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 7:30 P. M.

Piano Duet—March from "Tannhauser,"

Wagner-Beyer

Miss Storey, Annie Rhodes.

SIXTH GRADE.

Mrs. M. V. Martin Teacher.

Recitation—Aunt Melissy on Boys,

Martha Arrington.

Recitation—Elopement in Seventy-five,
 Lula Bullock.

Recitation—A Letter,

Julia Inborden.

Declamation—The Indians,

Jasper Hill.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Miss M. V. Little Teacher.

Reading—The Drunkard's Death,

Lillian Hall.

Declamation—The Dignity of Labor,

Bennie Henderson.

Piano Solo—Grand Valse Brillante, Op. 18,

Chopin

Lois Johns.

Reading—The Wreck of an Ocean Steamship,

Fannie Teague.

Declamation—The Storming of Mission Ridge,

Lawrence Gray.

Recitation—The Wonderful Tar Baby,

Mary Battle.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Mrs. S. J. E. Inborden, Teacher.

Recitation—The Fireman,

Minnie Cogdell.

Declamation, Teachers—The Hope of America,

Frederick Moore.

Recitation—The Stars of Love,

Mary Galloway.

Declamation—Valley Forge,

Willie McLaurin.

"Legends"Mohring

Misses Rhodes, Hall, Reid, Johnson.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1907, 10
 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.

Invocation, Rev. R. B. Johns.

Overture to Tancred.....Rossini

Julia Inborden, Miss Storey.

Oration—The Progress of American Civiliza-
 tion,

George Lewis Bullock.

Essay—The Enlargement of Woman's Sphere,

Mattie Beatrice Hilliard.

Oration—Elements of True Greatness,

Paul Johns.

Oration—The Growth of Agriculture as a Pro-
 fession,

James Smith Jones.

Chorus—Song of the Vikings...Eaton Fanning
Address, Prof. G. E. Davis, Charlotte, N. C.
Vocal Solo—Deep in the Mine.....Jude
H. W. Long.

Presentation of Diplomas, Principal Inborden.
Quartet—I Can Not Always Trace the Way,
Dow

Benediction.

PAULINE.

AN AMATEUR OPERETTA IN TWO PARTS.
MAY 29, 1907, 2:30 P. M.

CHARACTERS.

Pauline—Daughter of Cassady....Lillian Hall
Cullie—Servant maid.....Annie Rhodes
Chickie—A spinster sister of Cassady,
Sadie Bobbitt
Naine—A village belle.....Mary Alston
Kiomi—An Indian fortune teller,
Minnie Cogdell
Mother—A widow lady.....Susie Adams
Child—A boy, five to seven years of age,
Wilson Inborden
Faber—A New York journalist,
George Bullock
Shady—Faber's valet, a colored boy,
Isaac Bunn
Cassady—Landlord of the Dalles, an Inn,
Shelley Gray
Professor—A middle-aged school teacher,
Smith Jones
Chilkoot Ike—An eccentric village character,
John Hannon
Ruben—A farmer boy.....Lawrence Gray
The Village Physician.....Hilliard Long
Uncle Joe—Former slave of the widow lady—
coloredBenj. Henderson
Three Insurrection Spies:
SorrowJoseph Saunders
BorrowNathaniel Lee
MorrowBenj. Bullock
Chorus of picknickers.
Chorus of grenadiers.

—Mrs. Fletcher and daughter will
spend the summer at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Items of Interest.

—Miss Beatrice Hackney, of Chapel
Hill, visited Miss Davis during the
Commencement.

—Miss Storey visited friends in Ra-
leigh and Chattanooga, Tenn., on her
way home.

—Rev. R. B. Johns, whose son Paul
was in the graduating class, was here
for commencement.

—About four teachers and twenty-
five students will remain at the school
during the vacation.

—Misses Little, Roberts and Wiley
are planning to spend the vacation at
their respective homes.

—Miss C. B. Lattimore, a teacher
here for a number of years, visited the
school during commencement week.

—Mr. E. L. Falkener, who was in
charge of our farm for a number of
years, spent commencement day here.

—Mrs. Martin and son, Raymond,
will visit friends in Montclair, N. J.,
before going to Oberlin, O., for the sum-
mer.

—Miss Williamson attended the com-
mencement exercises at Talladega Col-
lege before going to her home at Tusca-
loosa, Ala.

—The local trains stopped at our
school for passengers during the com-
mencement week, and train 89, the ex-
press train, stopped for passengers go-
ing south on May 30.

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, }
PAUL JOHNS, } Editors.

* * There were a number of class picnics in May.

* * James Croom and the Hill boys will work at Sparrow's Point, Md.

* * Joseph Saunders, Joseph Harrison and a few others will work in Philadelphia.

* * Miss Theresa Johnson, of Alexandria, Va., at one time a student here, was a commencement visitor.

* * Joseph Harrison had charge of the refreshment stand during commencement, and he and his assistants were kept very busy.

* * Elisha Green, Hilliard Long, Paul Johns, Lawrence Gray, James Spruill, William McLaurin and Alex. Alston will work in New Haven, Conn., during the summer.

* * The game of ball between the school team and Enfield, on May 11, was forfeited to Enfield. The score at the time the game was stopped in the seventh inning was 2 to 0 in favor of Enfield.

* * Other former students who were present for the commencement exercises were Misses Della Jacobs and Gertrude Winn, of Dudley; Lida and Lillian Baskerville, of Rocky Mount; Bettie Clark, of Wilson, and John Saunders, of Selma.

—School will reopen on Monday, September 30. The boarding department will be ready for the reception of students on the preceding Saturday.

* * *

—On Thursday, May 30, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Mr. H. G. Forney and Miss Julia M. Harding were united in marriage by Dr. A. F. Beard. Mr. Forney has for three years been in charge of our garden and dairy and Miss Harding was matron of our dining hall for the same length of time.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Forney left for a trip to the Jamestown Exposition.



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Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Instructor in Geometry, Geology, Physics,
Pedagogy and Latin.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss M. V. LITTLE,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss M. A. ROBERTS, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss BETTIE L. WILEY,
Fourth Grade.

Miss J. A. SADGWAR,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA BAKER,
Domestic Science.

Miss J. M. HARDING,
Matron of Dining Hall.

Music Department:
Miss L. G. STOREY, A.B.,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

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The school owns 1,129 acres of land. On these grounds are about 20 school buildings and cottages. Over 30 children reside on the school farm and attend the day school.

In addition to the work in the Literary Department, instruction is given in Sewing and Manual Training.

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Vol. X.

WEEKS
COLL No. 2

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

DECEMBER, 1907.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. X.

ENFIELD, N. C., DECEMBER, 1907.

No. 2.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

A Christmas Poem.

Two thousand troubled years
Time's weary brow have worn
Since that strange star to shepherds told
The Prince of Peace was born.

Two thousand years of gloom,
Of groping toward the light,
Of prophets scorned and martyrs slain
And battle done for right.

But year by year the bells
The old, glad tidings bring,
And men forget their strife to keep
The birthday of the King.

Christ's kingdom yet will come,
And good prevail o'er ill,
Though often with a crown of thorns
We mock the Master still.

But he will not forsake
The world for which he died,
Till all mankind be gathered home
At the great Christmastide.
—*Alfred Hayes.*

Living for self is the curse of the world;
Living for humanity is the soul unfurled;
Living for self has no grace in its fount;
Living for humanity puts truth on the mount.
—*P. A. Petrie.*

The Celebration of Christmas.

BY PROF. GEO. A. TOWNS.

In our celebration of Christmas we may trace two distinct ideals that have come down to us from the remote past. One is the Christian ideal which is beautifully set forth in the second chapter of the Gospel by Luke, and the other is the heathen ideal typified by the Roman festival of Saturn, or the *Saturnalia*.

The Christian celebration was occasioned from the very beginning by the "good tidings of great joy which should be to all people." The Saturnalia was characterized by a prevalence of license, revelry, and general indulgence that extended even to the slaves who were allowed to wear a badge of freedom and to act as if they were masters, wearing their masters' clothes, and having their masters wait upon them at table. It is easily seen, therefore, why the South for so long a time celebrated Christmas in a way different from what is customary in the older parts of our country, and it is also easily seen where the South got its method.

Our celebration of Christmas in many parts of the South to-day, is a blending of the Christian and the heathen ideals in which the heathen ideal predominates.

That is to say, our custom to-day is a slight modification of the *Saturnalia* that was in vogue in the South during slavery, when Christmas was, as it is to-day, a time for clearing up accounts for the old year and a time for selling and transferring of slaves from one owner to another. Such transferring and breaking up of Negro families, if it is right to say they had families, was of course attended with much wailing and, in some cases, by sulkiness. In order to bind up the wounded feelings, the masters on the southern plantations adopted the Roman custom, to some extent, of allowing unusual license in the way of drink and freedom from all toil so that in their revelry the slaves would forget the pangs of separation from mothers, fathers and children. Thus the pleasures of Christmas time tended to close up the natural wells of affection and to dehumanize the slaves.

The improper celebration of Christmas to-day is another of the bad inheritances that slavery has left to the black folks of the South. Our cup of Christmas joy is often tainted by the black drops of vice, greed, extravagance, and selfishness. The practice of becoming tipsy on eggnog and other intoxicants and of running from neighbor to neighbor with the selfish desire of "catching him Christmas gift," the squandering of money upon fireworks and other noisy apparatus, and the almost entire absence of the thought of bringing good cheer to the poor and desolate souls who need it

most, of reminding one's own family of the beautiful picture in Luke's Gospel, of giving to those from whom we can expect no gift in return, and of expressing general good will is a contrast that shows how far we have fallen short of the Christian ideal.

It is gratifying to one who has visited various parts of the South to see that nowhere in the South is the true spirit of Christmas so well seen as in our schools and colleges. Young people come to these schools with the Saturnalian ideal of revelry—of "catching Christmas gift" and shooting fireworks—but they soon fall into the better way and learn to prefer it. But these schools will not do the most good, and these Negro students will not measure up to their privileges unless they take out into the community the Christian ideals they have learned to love in the schools.

Like all other privileges, this privilege of learning the better way in our schools devolves upon our young people the responsibility of passing along to others what has been received. They must bear to others the "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."

Atlanta, Ga.

The Habit of Giving.

BY REV. FRANCIS J. GRIMKE, D.D.

Among the subjects of importance that can not be too strongly or too frequently emphasized is that of giving.

By giving is meant the parting with our material possessions for the good of others. It is important for us to remember that we are social beings, that we are surrounded by other human beings like ourselves,—many of whom are in need of help. We should remember also that there are a great many enterprises, having for their object the good of others, that must have extended to them the helping hand, if they are to succeed.

The *habit* of giving is a good one to cultivate, both because of the effect upon ourselves, and because of what it brings to others:

(1) It is good because of the effect upon ourselves. We are naturally selfish; we are prone to think of ourselves, of our own welfare and happiness to the neglect or disregard of others. It is a good thing, therefore, to get into the habit, and to get into it as early as possible, of thinking of the welfare and happiness of others, as well. Such a habit will have an ennobling effect upon us; will act as a powerful counteractant to this tendency to selfishness which is so deeply embodied in our nature, and which, if allowed to run its course, will have a degrading effect upon us. The man in whom the habit of giving is early formed will be a higher type of man than the one who expends all that he has or all that he earns upon himself. Selfishness always cramps or dwarfs the soul, renders the development of the higher qualities impossible. No man,

therefore, who wants to be a better man, who wants to be a bigger man, morally and spiritually, can afford to grow up without this noble spirit of generosity. The man who gives, and who gives liberally, in so doing, is making an investment in the line of his own highest development, whether he is conscious of it or not. As Shakespeare has expressed it,—

The quality of mercy is not strained.

It is twice blessed;

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

(2) The habit of giving is a good one because of what it brings to others. Think of how many noble charities, how many important movements now on foot, in the educational, religious and social world, would be seriously crippled, if not rendered entirely impossible, were it not for this beautiful spirit or grace of giving. Think of what has been done for our own people in the South alone, through the generous gifts of friends all over the North. The very school, whose organ this paper is, owes its existence to the generosity of a noble Christian woman.

We don't give enough. If we thought less of ourselves, and more of others; less of ourselves, and more of the many interests that are languishing for support, we would be much happier than we are, and would greatly enlarge our influence for good.

This grace of giving is not the exclu-

sive privilege of the rich. All may share it, even the poorest. One of the noblest examples of generosity, given in the Word of God, is that of the poor widow who threw into the treasury of the Lord two mites, which was all her living; and the Apostle Paul, in referring to the churches of Macedonia, speaks of "their deep poverty abounding unto the riches of their liberality." However little we may have, we may share it with others. The spirit of generosity may exist, and may abound, however poor we may be.

We are now rapidly approaching the Christmas season, when we will all be thinking about the advent of the Son of God into the world. The thing which this season particularly emphasizes is Christ as the *gift* of God. The record is, "God so loved the world that he *gave* his only begotten Son." And it is this spirit of giving that we all need to possess in ever-increasing measure. It is pre-eminently the spirit of Jesus Christ, and *the* spirit that is so much needed in the world.

There are a great many encouragements in the Scriptures to lead us to give, and to give liberally. "The liberal soul shall be made fat" is one of God's promises. And another is "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, shall they give into your bosom. For with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

Let us all endeavor to possess, in still larger measure, this grace of liberality, this spirit of generosity.

Washington, D. C.

Destructive Insects and How to Fight Them.

MR. FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR., STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RALEIGH, N. C.

1. *Introducing the Subject.*

There are about fifty different kinds of insects in North Carolina which are seriously destructive every year over large portions of the State, attacking either important crops, valuable shade-trees, or the animals on the farm, including man himself. There are a large number of other insects which are only occasionally destructive, or which are only found in small portions of the State. Probably three-fourths of what we lose each year from insects could be traced to these fifty pests. Let us take a few examples of important crops and see what these worst insect pests are. We will suppose a man sets out a small apple orchard. The roots may be knotted and deformed, and the branches and twigs attacked by a small Woolly Louse; or the leaves may be curled and blackened as a result of attack by the Green Apple Louse. In spring the leaves are attacked by the Tent-caterpillar, and in mid-summer the Fall Web-worm makes its appearance.

The trunk and branches may be attacked by the pest known as the San Jose Scale, or if in the western half of the State, they may also be attacked by the Scurfy Scale or the Oyster-Shell Scale, though these two are not destructive in the east. The fruit is sure to be more or less attacked by the Codling Moth, the worm or caterpillar of which burrows in at the blossom end of the fruit. Or, we may suppose that the farmer sets out an acre of cabbage. He may find them covered with gray lice (the Cabbage Louse) in early spring; they may be sucked to death by the Terrapin-bugs in mid-summer or later. Cut-worms will destroy many of the young plants, and the leaves may be attacked by any one of three or five different kinds of insects commonly called "Cabbage-worms." The farmer's corn may be attacked by Chinch-bugs, Bill-beetles, Stalk-borers, or Bud-worms, and after the grain is gathered it may be riddled with Weevils. Cotton is frequently damaged by Cotton-louse, Boll-worm, Rust-mite, and sometimes by the Root-louse. Even the domestic animals and man himself are not exempt from attack, and houses are often infested, for under this head we find such common irritating and well known pests as Flies, Roaches, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs and the common but invisibly small Red-bugs of the woods. All these and many others are common pests found in almost every part of our State. I mention these pests (and they are only a few of what we have) because

many persons do not realize what great losses these pests inflict upon us, unless their attention is especially called to it.

For many centuries these pests were either not so destructive as they are now or else man regarded them as enemies especially sent by Providence and from which they could not defend themselves. Only within the last one or two hundred years have there been persons who devoted their special attention to the study of insects. Now the study or science, has progressed so far as to be able to point out reasonably cheap and fairly effective methods of fighting most of our common insect pests. There is nothing strange or mysterious about these remedies. Like every other method of gaining any benefit in farm work, they cost something in time or in money or in work, but they are remedies which when properly applied will in most cases more than pay back the cost.

Mr. Martin, of the Brick Normal and Industrial School, has asked me to prepare several short articles for the school paper, which shall discuss some of these pests and the methods of fighting them. This is the first of this series of articles and merely shows a little of what we lose from insect ravages. In the next article I shall try to make plain to readers, the reason *why* some insects—like the common Potato-beetle,—can be so easily killed with Paris green, when some other pests, like the Terrapin-bug can not be killed with it,—and I shall tell how several kinds of remedies are

prepared. In that article I will also show how strangely some of our common insects live and grow. Then, if Mr. Martin still thinks advisable, will follow one or two articles which deal directly with the insects themselves and the methods of combating them. But I am enough of a teacher to believe that the farmer will be able to understand these matters best if he will carefully read the two first articles so that he will know the *reasons why* of the things that will come later.

Items of Interest.

—On Wednesday, November 20, an entertainment was given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The three selections on the piano, by Mrs. Fletcher; the vocal solos, by Miss Sadgwar, and the singing of the quartette, composed of Misses Annie Rhodes, Lillian Hall, Pearl Johnson and Ella Reid, were enjoyed by the audience.

—School will close on December 23 for the Christmas vacation and will reopen on January 2.

—The estimate given in the November issue of the News in regard to the number of bushels of peanuts produced on our farm this year was too small. We now find that over 3,000 bushels were produced, or enough to fill three cars.

—Thanksgiving Day was quietly spent at the Brick School. There was no school that day and only the necessary work was done. The usual Thanks-

giving dinner was served. The dining-room was appropriately decorated with products of the farm, and each table was made to look unusually attractive by the use of potted plants, ferns, etc. In large letters on the wall where every one entering the dining-room could see were the words: "We Praise Thee." As the happy family of nearly 200 students and teachers looked over the beautiful dining-room and thought of God's goodness to them, they could truly say, "We praise Thee."

—Our Sunday school will have a Christmas tree on Christmas night for the boarders who do not go home for the holidays.

—T. W. Wood & Sons, the well known seedsmen of Richmond, Va., were awarded a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition. This is an old reliable firm that has been in the seed business for 30 years.

You hear the boy laughing?—You think he's all fun;

But the angels laugh too, at the good he has done;

The children laugh loud as they troop to his call,

And the poor man that knows him laughs loudest of all!

—Holmes.

"It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out."

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

We wish for all our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

* * *

We trust that our readers will not fail to read the interesting articles in this issue by Dr. F. J. Grimke and Prof. Geo. A. Towns.

Dr. Grimke is the pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Towns is professor of pedagogy in Atlanta University.

* * *

A large number of the readers of our paper are farmers, and they have requested us to publish occasionally articles that would be a special help to them in their work. We are, therefore, pleased to announce that at our urgent solicitation, Mr. Franklin Sherman, Jr., Entomologist, State Department of

Agriculture, has kindly consented to prepare for our paper a series of articles on "Destructive Insects and How to Fight Them." The first of these articles appears elsewhere in this issue. The second article will appear in the January issue.

We have read two of the articles and they are interesting from the beginning to the end and we feel quite sure that not only will our farmer friends be interested in them, but all persons who are interested in flowers and shrubbery and who wish to know how to fight these pests that are not only destructive to plant life but also to human life.

* * *

Our exhibit of needlework at the Jamestown Exposition attracted a great deal of attention, and our friends will be glad to know that the school was awarded a silver medal.

* * *

This year it will cost us more than ever to publish our paper, but we have decided for the present not to increase the subscription price.

Will not our many readers do what they can to get their friends to send in their subscription? The News will be sent to any one for 25 cents for the school year.

* * *

Prof. William Pickens, of Talladega College, delivered a lecture here on December 2. His subject was "The Ideal of the Rising Generation of the American Negro."

In introducing his subject, Mr. Pickens said that there is a good deal said about the "White man's burden" and the "Black man's burden." He thought that in the matter of burden-bearing, the colored man had the advantage of his white brother. He illustrated this by saying that when a Negro committed a crime, the whole race was blamed. When a white man committed a crime, he alone was blamed. The white man, therefore, had to bear his own burden, while the Negro criminal has ten million to help him.

Then going to his subject, he said that there is one thing we must do, and that is, we must be an improvement on the past. A boy who is not better than his father is not as good. It is not expected that a man is to be like his parents.

He was of the opinion that there are ten white followers of every white man in the South who believed in justice to every man.

The ability to get together is one of the accomplishments that the Negro must acquire. No one can accomplish anything standing alone.

The best way to acquire new privileges is to use the privileges you have.

Mr. Pickens spoke for an hour and a half and we have given here only the merest outline of what he said.

Whether I speak to one or to thousands in my audience, I always try to do my best.—*John B. Gough.*

Education, like the mass of our age's inventions is, after all, only a tool; everything depends upon the workman who uses it.—*The Simple Life.*

Public Rhetoricals.

The first public rhetorical exercises of this school year were held on Friday evening, November 29. The program follows:

Instrumental Solo—Julia Inborden.

Recitation: Uncle Joe—Euphemia Johnson.

Recitation: Two Chimneys—Laura Powers.

Recitation: Lecture on Matrimony—Jennie Adams.

Double Quartet: *Charming Maiden.*

Recitation: Power and Aim—Marinda Howard.

Recitation: Good Night Papa—Obenia Love.

Quartet: *The Spring Song.*

Recitation: A Call to Liberty—Margaret Edwards.

Essay: The Wonders of a Winter Night—Annie Rhodes.

Double Quartet: *Lo, the Bright Crim-son.*

Wherever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.—*Pope.*

Students' Page.

MISS ANNIE RHODES, Editor.

* * The meetings of the Christian Endeavor Society were largely attended during the month of November. The leaders have spent no little time in studying the topics so as to make the meetings interesting to all.

* * The Y. M. C. A. Bible Class under the leadership of Mr. Nathaniel Lee, is doing good work. The Missionary Committee under the leadership of Mr. James Croom, is also doing good work. Meetings are held from time to time in churches in the community.

* * The lecture of Mr. J. J. Fletcher, delivered recently to the Y. M. C. A., was enjoyed very much by all who were present.

* * The Week of Prayer was observed as usual by the young men. As a result of the meetings, 15 young men took a stand for Christ.

* * On December 2, Prof. William Pickens, of Talladega College, delivered a lecture for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. The lecture was one of the best ever delivered here.

* * The Vesperian Literary Society held its regular meeting Saturday evening, November 23. The program, which consisted of recitations and vocal and instrumental musical selections, was a good one and was enjoyed by all present.

* * It is with regret that we chronicle the death of Miss Mary Harrison, who was for a number of years a student here.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

* * We were greatly shocked to receive the sad news on the morning of Thanksgiving Day that one of our students, Thos. Devereux, was accidentally shot while hunting. Although the doctor said when he made an examination, that the wound was a fatal one and that recovery was almost impossible, the patient showed such favorable signs on the day after the accident that some hope was entertained that he would recover, but "it was not so to be," and on Saturday, November 30, as the day was "dying in the west," Thomas passed away.

* * Instead of the usual football game on Thanksgiving Day, a game of baseball was played this year between teams representing Brewster and Beard halls. The game resulted in a score of 6 to 3 in favor of Brewster.

* * The regular Thanksgiving social was held in the reception room of Benedict Hall. Many enjoyed the evening to the fullest extent. Others did not. "There's a reason."

* * The following old students returned to school in November: Misses Clara Crummedy, Ethel Edwards, Gertie Leipsie and Mamie Outlaw, and Messrs. Walter Hines, William Hughes, John Jones, William Mallette and James Spruill.

* * Misses Ida Jones, Weldon, N. C.; Jennie Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa., and Zenobia Ross, Norfolk, Va., and Messrs. Owen Hall, Wilmington; James Hubbard, Clinton; Early Lassiter, Moncure;

Sylvester Purrington, Wilson; Jacob Porter, Milton, Mass., and Mansfield Ready, Wilmington, are the new students who entered the boarding department in November.



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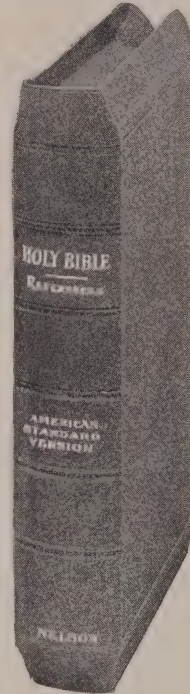
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No. 3

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

JANUARY, 1908.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. X.

ENFIELD, N. C., JANUARY, 1908.

No. 3.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Destructive Insects and How to Fight Them.

MR. FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.

State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

2. *How Insects Grow. Biting and Sucking Insects. Remedies.*

In the previous article I tried to point out to readers that the loss from the ravages of insects is very great, and promised to discuss the matter further in other articles. You will be able to understand this article best if you will first carefully read the other article, for we can learn best by getting first the simple facts *about* a subject and then put those facts together and draw conclusions,—just as most of us learned to read by first studying the letters and then learning how to put the letters together to make words, and then how to put the words together to make sentences.

How Insects Grow.

With most animals, the young animal is much like the parent, the principal difference being in size, strength and general maturity. Thus the young colt is much like the horse, the calf looks like the cow, the chick looks essentially like the hen, and a baby may resemble its parents. But with insects this may,

or may not, be the case. We will consider both those in which the young does and does not resemble the parents.

First consider those in which the young does resemble the parents: The Terrapin-bug on the cabbage or collards lays its little gray eggs on the under side of the leaves and these hatch in about a week to little young Terrapin-bugs, which look much like the grown bugs except that they are not as large and do not have wings,—but they have the same number of legs, the body is much the same shape, and they feed in the same way, as do the parents. You have no difficulty in recognizing them when you see them and you might know them even if you found them on some wild plant in the woods. As the young insect grows it sheds its skin a few times, each new skin being a little larger than the old one. The wings begin to develop in little pads on the shoulders and get larger each time the skin is shed, until at about the sixth “shed” or “moult,” the bug has full-grown wings and after the wings and his new skin harden, he can fly about and is ready to “replenish the earth” with his kind. Now a great many of our insects belong in this class whose young resemble the parents. It is the case with the Woolly

Louse on the apple, the Green Louse on the apple, the San Jose Scale, Cabbage-louse, Melon-louse, Chinch Bug, Cotton-louse (both on roots and leaves), Cotton Rust-mite, Roaches, Bed-bugs, and many others. They do not all have wings when full grown, but they all grow gradually and without going through any very remarkable change of shape or appearance. In all these insects the young look much like the grown-up, adult or parent insect, and you will usually have no trouble in recognizing them. Also, they usually live in the same kinds of places and feed on the same kinds of food as the grown insects.

With the class in which the young *does not* resemble the parents we find matters very different. The common House-fly lays eggs in filthy places, in horse manure, in poorly-kept privies and like places, and these eggs hatch (*not into little flies*) but into white maggots which burrow in the filth until they get full-grown, then they change into a brown, helpless object known as the *pupa* which simply lies where the maggot was when it matured,—but inside this pupa the maggot changes to the delicate fly which bursts forth from the dry pupa-skin and, after sunning or drying himself for a little while, flies off to join the swarms of other flies in our houses, and he may carry on his body, legs, and wings the germs of fatal disease, like typhoid fever. Therefore extreme care and cleanliness in the sta-

bles and out-houses is one of the surest methods of fighting the House-fly. So with these insects in which the young does not resemble the parent we may find the young in one place (manure-pile) and the adult insect in another (in house or kitchen), and the method which we use to fight them may affect them in a stage of their life where we do not always know them. Let me give another example: The common "Bud-worm" of corn is the young of a spotted beetle which passes the winter under trash, leaves, etc., around the edges of fields in woods, and the adult beetles in spring feed on the first trees to put out leaves, and in summer they often injure squashes, melons, etc. Now, it is not practicable to apply any remedy for this insect after the young worm gets in the corn plant, and we must either plant at a time, or in land, where the insect does not attack it, or we must fight it by cleaning up trash about the fields and by poisoning the very young foliage on the first bushes to put forth leaves around the edges of the corn-field, or poisoning the squash, melon and gourd leaves,—thus fighting a corn pest by attacking it when it is not on the corn at all, and when it is in an entirely different stage of its existence.

A white butterfly about two inches across, comes flitting along, stops for a few minutes in the garden and lays some small yellow eggs on the cabbage. The butterfly itself does no harm, but the eggs hatch, not into little butterflies,

but into green worms or caterpillars which crawl about over the plant and do much injury by eating the leaves,—a very different-looking insect from the adult butterfly. When it gets full grown it fastens itself to a leaf or some more secure object and there changes to a helpless *pupa* and from this pupa a butterfly comes out in a week or ten days. The eggs of the common, striped, hard-shell Potato-beetle hatch into brick-red slugs or grubs with black head and legs, which do not look at all like the parent beetles although they feed on the same plants with the adults. When grown these slugs go underground, there to change to the *pupa* condition and come out again after about ten days, as full-grown striped beetles, ready to lay eggs. Now, a number of serious pests are in this class of insects in which there is such a remarkable difference between the parent and the young, where such striking changes take place in the growth of the insect, for here we place all the kinds of Caterpillars, Cut-worms, White Grubs, Coddling Moth in apples, Weevils in all kinds of stored grain, peas, beans, etc., Melon-beetles (striped and spotted), Corn Bill-bug, Corn Bud-worm, Stalk-borer, Cotton Boll-worm, Mosquitoes, Flies, Borers in fruit-trees, Potato-beetle, Squash-borer, Tobacco-worms, Flea-beetles, and the Fly in wheat. In all these there is a great difference between the different stages of the same insect and we can not tell what the young will look like by

looking at the parent, nor can we tell what the parent is like by looking at the young. Hence when I tell you that the hard, yellowish-brown Wireworms, which often damage corn in low lands previously in grass and weeds, is the same identical insect with the common kinds of “Jack-snapper,” or “Snap-jacks” which amuse children, do not think that I am mistaken or deceiving you, for these facts have been ascertained by long and patient study, and they are important facts as bearing on the control of insect pests, for we can only work to best advantage when we know all the most important facts bearing on the subject we are dealing with.

Biting and Sucking Insects.

We have just seen that insects are divided into two great classes according to the way in which they grow or come to maturity, and that knowledge is important as teaching us to appreciate the life story, or *life history*, as it is called, of insect pests,—but if the insects which are doing damage to our crops live in exposed places where they can be easily seen and readily reached, it is far more important to know how those insects take their food.—for here often lies the answer to the question of how to fight the pest. If the insect lives and feeds in hidden places where it can not be readily reached,—like the Borers in the inside of the plant, the Worm in the inside of the peach, the House-fly maggot in the manure-pile or the Bud-worm in the corn-stalk,—then we especially

need to know the whole story of its life so as to attack it at its weakest point. But if it lives in a place where it is open and exposed, like the Potato-beetle, Melon-beetle, Flea-beetles, the Cabbage worm, the Cabbage-louse, the Terrapin bug, the Chinch bug, the San Jose Scale, etc., then if we just know *how it feeds*, we have gone a long way in the solution of the problem.

Our destructive insects can be quite definitely divided into two classes with regard to their methods of feeding, 1st, the Biting Insects and 2d, the Sucking Insects.

1st. The Biting Insects.—In this class we place all those insects which actually *eat*,—that is, bite off, chew, and swallow,—parts of the leaves or plants which they attack. Many persons think that all insect pests do this but this is a mistake. We know that the Potato-beetle is a biting insect, for it literally eats the leaves off the plants, so with all the caterpillars, the melon-beetles (striped or spotted), the worm which eats inside the apples and peaches, the Borers in trees, Cut-worms, Grubs, Tobacco-worms, Flea-beetles, etc. All these *eat*, even though some of them—the Flea-beetles—make only very small holes. Therefore, when any of these Biting Insects feed openly and exposed it is often easy to poison them by using Paris green dusted (if dry) or sprinkled (in water) on the plants for they will then eat it with the leaves and it is fatal when taken in the stomach of

the insect. But it is to be remembered that some of these biting insects live or feed in such hidden and unreachable places (like the borers in the trees) that we can not place the poison where they can get it. Some of them eat so little food that they get very little of the poison and are not likely to be killed, as is the case with the Flea-beetle on Tobacco. *But the general rule holds good, that biting insects which feed open and exposed can usually be combated by using Paris green as a poison.*

2d. The Sucking Insects.—If you have carefully watched a cabbage or collard plant which was being killed by the Terrapin-bugs, you may have noticed that they did not *eat* the leaves (as the Cabbage-worms do), but that the plants grew pale and wilted down although all its leaves may have stayed on, the sap seemed to leave it,—and that is exactly what happened, for the Terrapin-bug is a *Sucking Insect*. It can not eat the leaves,—it has a slender beak attached to the head with which it pierces the leaf or stem of the plant and sucks out the sap of the plant. It is, therefore, utterly impossible for the Terrapin-bug to eat or in any way swallow any poison which may be put on the plant. You may dust Paris green on the plant until every leaf is covered with a thin layer of the poison, yet the Terrapin-bug will (so to speak) laugh at you and continue to suck the plant to death,—just because it is a

sucking insect and the Paris green doesn't get into its stomach as it does with the Potato beetle. But if you drop one or two drops of kerosene oil on his back, or a very strong solution of ordinary soap boiled up in water, it will kill the Terrapin-bug. Here, then, we come to the next general rule that the *Sucking Insects, when they feed in open exposed places, are combated by using solutions of soaps or oils which kill the insects by coming into contact with their bodies.* In this class of Sucking Insects (which you will remember must be fought, if at all, in this way and not with poisons like Paris green) we will place all the kinds of plant-lice, such as the Woolly-louse of the apple, Green Apple-louse, Cabbage-louse, Melon-louse, Cotton louse, and all the scale insects such as the Oyster-shell Scale, Scurfy Scale, and San Jose Scale, and such other pests as the Terrapin-bug, Chinch Bug, Bed-bug, the gray Squash-bug, and some others.

The sucking insects as a rule are harder to combat than the biting ones for two reasons: 1st, because the remedy has to be so thoroughly applied as to touch each separate individual insect, and 2d, because in using the solutions of soap or oils, there is always danger that if they are used strong enough to kill the insect that it will injure the plants. Some sucking insects must, therefore, be combated by picking them off by hand or knocking or shaking them off the plants.

The next article will deal more directly with the insects themselves.

**Public Rhetoricals, December
20, 1907.**

Invocation.

Duet: Overture Tancred—Mary Dunston, Julia Inborden.

Declamation: Speech of Patrick Henry—Charles Barbur.

Recitation: The Woman's Story—Madgie Hockaday.

Recitation: The Boy who Kissed his Mother—Mary Lynch.

Quartet: *Old Black Joe*—Parks.

Oration: The University the Training Camp of the Future—Jos. Harrison.

Recitation: Little Gretchen—Susie Adams.

Oration: American Literature—Isaac Bunn.

Double Quartet: *Moonlight will Come Again.*

According to the census taken Sept. 1, 1907, there were in this county (Edgecombe) 10,299 children of the school age. 3,739 were white and 6,560 colored.

In this county (Edgecombe) there are 757 illiterates, 166 white and 593 colored, out of the total of 10,299, less than 7 1-2 per cent, the whites constituting a very small fraction over four per cent and the colored less than 10 per cent.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months,	\$2.25
2 inches,	4.50
3 inches,	6.75
4 inches,	9.00

And so on in the same proportion.

Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

Make us happy all the year by sending in your subscription to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

* * *

The second of the series of articles on "Destructive Insects and How to Fight Them" appears in this issue of our paper. It is worth reading as it contains valuable information.

* * *

We are very grateful to a kind friend who has arranged to have the following magazines and papers sent to our reading room this year: *Review of Reviews*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Sunday School Times*, *The Christian Herald*, and an agricultural paper.

* * *

Admiral Dewey not long since celebrated his seventieth birthday. Distinguished men from every walk in life

gathered to honor him. In a little speech he told his friends what had brought success to him, and why to-day his step is as elastic, his form as straight and his eye as bright as many a man's twenty years younger. He said: "To find that one's chosen work has been to his liking and not to wish to be doing something different—this is the secret of contentment." Admiral Dewey was contented and therefore did the best he could in his chosen sphere. He is vigorous, strong and young in looks because he did not worry.

* * *

For the year ending October 1, 1907, the Sunday school connected with this institution raised \$119.36. The expenses amounted to \$95.74, leaving a cash balance of \$23.62 on hand.

The school has no special fund to use in supplying our reading room with magazines and papers. Knowing how important it is to have good reading matter in a library, the Sunday school classes began to plan in December for a magazine fund and as a result of their planning, a contribution of \$26.84 was made on Christmas day and turned over to the school to be used in subscribing for papers and magazines for the year 1908.

—Through the kindness of the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line, the local passenger trains stopped at our siding for passengers from December 23 to January 4.

Items of Interest.

—Our Sunday school is larger than ever. There are 194 pupils enrolled.

—Miss M. Perry, of Fayetteville, visited Mrs. Inborden for a day in December.

—Rev. A. S. Croom, class of 1905, was a welcome visitor to the school in December.

—Every room in Benedict Hall, the girls' dormitory, is now occupied, and ten of the girls live in the Domestic Science Hall.

—Mr. Robert C. Owens, a colored man, of Los Angeles, Cal., has a fortune of \$675,000. He began life with a very small capital.

—A number of the teachers spent the vacation very pleasantly by visiting the pupils who live in the immediate community.

—Miss M. Juanita Woodson, of Memphis, Tenn., comes to take up the work of the Music Department, beginning January 1.

—At this writing there are 181 students in the Boarding Department. Of this number, 101 are boys and 80 are girls. The total enrollment of the school is 269.

—The regular conference of farmers which is held at the school on February 22 each year, will be of the same interest as heretofore this year. Good speakers will be present and all who come will be benefited.

—It is estimated, according to a carefully prepared article which recently appeared in *The Southern Workman*, that in one bank in the city of Philadelphia, the Negroes' percentage of deposits amounted to \$3,610,608.26.

—A series of evangelistic meetings was conducted here early in December by Mr. James Wharton, of Barrow, England. Mr. Wharton has crossed the Atlantic more than thirty times in order to engage in his soul-winning service.

—About one-half of the students spent the holidays at home with their parents. Those who remained at the school were for the most part remembered by their relatives and friends in a substantial way. On Christmas day all enjoyed a good turkey dinner. All the turkeys used were raised in our own poultry yard.

—For several years it has been the custom of our Sunday school to have a Christmas tree for the benefit of those who were not able to go home. The exercises on Christmas night were of unusual interest. A special program, consisting of a piano solo by Mrs. Fletcher, a vocal solo, "Suwanee River," by Miss Sadgwar, and a pantomime, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," by Mrs. Branch, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Fletcher and Misses Jones and Sadgwar was greatly enjoyed by all. The large pine tree which had been provided was beautifully decorated with pop-corn and many-colored lights. Old Santa was very generous and remembered every one present.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

MISS ANNIE RHODES,
Editor.

** The religious societies of our school are still doing good and efficient work.

** Mr. J. Wattsie Rhodes spent a few days with us during the holidays visiting his sister Annie.

** Mr. J. C. O'Neal, of Portsmouth, Va., a former student here, paid us a short visit during the holidays.

** Miss Janey Baskerville visited the school during the holidays, and was the guest of Miss Julia Inborden.

** Miss Nora Johnson was called to Leggetts N. C., to attend the funeral of her father which took place on December 4.

** All of the students who went home for the holidays are in school again except Misses Jennie Adams, Ophelia Reed and Mr. Lawrence Gray.

** Wednesday night, January 1, saw the final social for the holidays. As usual it was held in Benedict Hall, and as the time for its close was approaching, the young ladies served the guests with the hot cocoa and cake.

** Mr. Isham Arrington, who, for a long time, was a student of this school, and whose people now live on the school farm, after a lingering illness died December 22. Our sympathies are extended to the bereaved family.

** During the holidays the regular afternoon socials from 3:30 to 5 o'clock were held in the young ladies' reception room of Benedict Hall. They were largely attended.

** The fact that those who remained on the school grounds for the holidays had it very pleasant can be drawn from the number of entertainments given for them.

** The old students who have not been in school this session, but are here now, are: Miss Sarah Williams, of Seven Springs, N. C., and Mr. John Hannon, of Weldon.

** A young man complimented a young lady to call on her, and on receiving her regrets, said: "I will not give any of the other girls a chance to retail my compliment."

** On December 16, 1907, the Loyal Temperance Legion gave the play "Rip Van Winkle." Between the acts were shown many beautiful tableaux and a piano duet was played by Misses Lula Bullock and Dorothy Inborden.

** The Alpha Social Club entertained the students and teachers on Thursday evening, December 26. After an address of welcome by the President, Mr. Croom, and also by Mr. Green, various games were played. Dainty refreshments were served to the guests.

** On December 7 a portion of the First Year Normal Cooking Class entertained Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Inborden at dinner. The menu was as follows:

Oyster Cocktail	Cheese Straws
Smothered chicken,	
Sweet potato croquettes,	
Gravy.	
Rolls and jelly.	
Lemon Sherbet,	Chocolate Cake
Coffee	Salted Peanuts

** On Saturday afternoon, December 27, Misses Williamson and Brown gave a "Taffy Pulling" for both the students and the teachers. At 3 o'clock all assembled in the laundry, which had been arranged and decorated for the occasion. The time spent was profitable as well as pleasant.

** On Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock we had a "Tacky Party." It was really amusing to see the way in which every one dressed. The amusements for the evening consisted of marches, games, etc.

Just how much the wealth of the Negroes of Philadelphia is can not be told. For real estate and personal property, an estimate of ten millions of dollars does not appear to me to be too high, if indeed it is high enough. At any rate, considering the general economic disadvantage of many Negroes in the large Northern cities, the accumulation of Negroes in Philadelphia is a hopeful sign of the race's future.—Mr. R. R. Wright, Jr., in *Southern Workman*.



A CLASS IN COOKERY.

A Business Man's New Year Endeavor.

To be joyous in my work, moderate in my pleasures, chary in my confidences, faithful in my friendships, to be energetic but not excitable, enthusiastic but not fanatical; loyal to the truth as I see it, but ever open-minded to the newer light; to abhor gush as I would profanity, and hate cant as I would a lie; to be careful in my promises, punctual in my engagements, candid with myself and frank with others; to discourage shams and rejoice in all that is beautiful and true; to do my work and live my life so that neither shall require defense or apology; to honor no one simply because rich or

famous and despise no one because humble or poor; to be gentle and considerate toward the weak, respectful yet self-respecting toward the great, courteous to all, obsequious to none; to seek wisdom from great books and inspiration from good men; to invigorate my mind with noble thoughts as I do my body with sunshine and fresh air; to prize all sweet human friendships and seek to make at least one home happy; to have charity for the erring, sympathy for the sorrowing, cheer for the despondent; to leave the world a little better off because of me; and to leave it when I must bravely and cheerfully, with faith in God and good will to all my fellowmen; this shall be my endeavor during the coming year.—*Exchange*.



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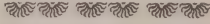
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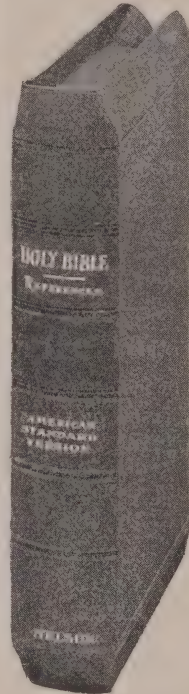
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The
Joseph K. Brick
News

FEBRUARY, 1908. ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. X.

ENFIELD, N. C., FEBRUARY, 1908.

No. 4.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Abraham Lincoln.

BY MR. JOHN MARQUESS, KITTRELL, N. C.

There is no character of so much world-wide renown that appeals so deeply and reverentially to the feelings of people of all classes, races, and nations as does that of Abraham Lincoln. And naturally so, for his steady climb from obscurity to pre-eminence—even from a log hut in a Kentucky wilderness to the White House at the Nation's capital—is but a message to boys and girls, to men and women of all stations, ranks and conditions, of the possibilities of their development if only their energy is spent in the right direction. More impressive is the career of the subject of our discourse, when we take into consideration that he came into this world, and entered into its life of action with a heritage, not only barren and more unserviceable than that of which many of us are possessed, but also served as a weight to hinder his progress—a drug to dampen his ambition. He had no home that was as inviting as many of ours. His parents were untutored, coarse, matter-of-fact, indifferent, negligent, contented so long as “the wolf was kept from the door.” His father was indolent, untidy, blunt, and strongly ad-

dicted to the drink habit and yet a constant companion and associate for his son. His grandparents, according to the most authentic historians, were possessed of similar qualities, and if hereditary tendencies count for anything, it is more to the honor of young Lincoln that he was able to gain such complete mastery of himself.

His neighbors were plain people, like his own, unintelligent, with habits typical of the rough and undeveloped West. There were no libraries where an eager mind could find nourishment, no literary centers to scatter broadcast refining influences, not even a school but that it was a mere pretension, with incompetent masters and wretched facilities. And yet in the face of this environment Abraham Lincoln secured to himself that strength of character which enabled him to find himself and to make sure of himself.

Any comment on the life of Lincoln, to be at all appropriate or complete, must necessarily include, either directly or indirectly, an account of his attitude on the slavery question. It is not my purpose to bore you with a long and elaborate panegyric on Lincoln as our liberator. To us his memory is dear, even if his proclama-

tion, which broke the shackles of our fathers and mothers, came as an act of necessity to enable the Federal government to keep the Union intact. His position on this great question was never in doubt. It had been his lifetime study, his "hobby." While a boy he argued against it with his chums and playmates. As a merchant, he opposed its advancement in heated discussions with those who frequented his place of business. As a postmaster, he devoured the contents of every pamphlet that mentioned it and impressed upon those who came to get their mail the pollution and rottenness of such an odious and nauseating institution. As a lawyer, he questioned its legality, and as a politician, he jeopardized the interests of himself and his party in his vehement and forcible pleas for its complete destruction.

As you doubtless know, Lincoln was possessed of extraordinary qualities. The average youth, all things being equal, would have affiliated with a school of thought directly opposed to the one with which he was ultimately identified. His ancestors were Virginians. His own father was a native of the "Old Dominion." Lincoln himself was a Kentuckian, and it is most natural to suppose that he would have linked his ideas with those of the Southern element that had first claim upon his affections. His sympathies were with this slave-holding class. His relation by blood welded inseparably the attachment which had been

given birth, and his constant contact with men of that stamp entrenched him deeply in a wealth of devotion to every interest that gave them concern. But ties of kindred, intimate friendships and tender regards never permitted him to crush his strong sense of justice nor to compromise his lofty ideals for some ignoble end.

The fact that young Lincoln struggled so patiently on his up-hill climb, with all odds seemingly against him, in his quest for light and truth makes us to admire him all the more. About the time that he became of age, the whole country was quite disturbed over the slavery question. There were radicals and conservatives on both sides and still others attempting a middle ground. On the one hand were the Abolitionists, who demanded the extermination of slavery at any cost, even if it meant the destruction of the Union. On the other hand was the Southern aristocracy, which not only desired the continuance of this abominable practice, but even its extension in the Territories. On middle ground were the conservatives, who looked upon it as a wrong but reveled in the hope that its existence would cease in time, or that some amicable arrangement would be perfected that would be satisfactory to the extremists on both sides. The Abolitionists believed firmly that this was a "free soil for a free people," and consequently vigorously opposed the advances of a practice that

hurled souls into eternity and turned human carcasses into dollars and cents.

Lincoln was ambitious, and possessing more "wit than wisdom," but more "get-up" than the other young men in his section, took to politics and by the exercise of his natural ability as a leader of men became a tower of influence and strength for the Whigs with whom he allied himself. He became their champion—this man who but a score of years previous had purchased his homespun garments from a poor widow woman at the rate of one yard of cloth for four hundred rails.

The admission of California into the Union brought the slavery issue to the front as it had never been before. Congress was about evenly balanced as to the numerical strength of the Whigs and Democrats, the leading political parties. Each vied with the other in a bitter struggle for supremacy.

The crisis in the slavery question had been reached. The crash came, and the admission of California as a "free State" ripped the veil that had clouded the vision of the Nation and exposed to the view of the unsuspecting the grim, threatening visage of inevitable Civil War. The ties that had bound the two sections were severed, and so bitter was the feeling that even ecclesiastical bodies were torn into Northern and Southern branches. During this same decisive period the great Webster was stripped of his political powers and buried beneath the weight of his cringing blun-

ders. Clay saw the end of his glory and numerous politicians and statesmen who had hitherto commanded the respect and esteem of the Nation fell and were crushed under the scathing lash of public opinion. It was during this storm that Lincoln began to draw near the crowning eminence of his career. His fame as a diplomat stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the woods of Maine to the gold fields of California. His "innate greatness" enabled him to harness the affections and confidence of the several factions of the Whig party and to impress indelibly upon them the sincerity, the justice and the magnanimity of his strong and irresistible personality. As a lawyer, he had not "bowed the knee to Baal," in a mad rush for gold, but had oftentimes endangered his own practice rather than take a case he believed to be unjust. As a politician, he scorned corruption and "wire pulling"—never compromising his principles for the sake of a victory at the polls. Consequently when a few years afterwards his party needed a man to "bind its wounds" and solidify its fragments—a David to go out and meet the Goliath, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln stepped to the fore as Israel's undisputed champion. The results are well known. Douglas triumphed for the moment, but Lincoln kindled a spark in the hearts of men that made possible the victory of the Republican party in the approaching national election and landed him in the

White House as the country's Chief Executive.

There is no getting around the fact that the joint debates of Lincoln and Douglas did more than any other agency to bring the former into prominence. Douglas was the idol of his party, and what he lacked in political chicanery he made up in masterly argumentative powers. Lincoln was an obscure lawyer, sometimes a politician, an "available" man with an irreproachable character and an abundance of tact. Douglas was a politician in all that the word implies, and nothing was too mean or too low to which he would not stoop if only he could satisfy his ambition to win. Lincoln, on the other hand, was a man of conviction, too noble to dabble in mud, too honest to prove treacherous to his ideals, too compassionate to

"Wade through slaughter to a throne
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

The blunt sincerity of his addresses electrified his audiences, and the craftiness he displayed in dealing with the slavery issue hopelessly divided the Democratic party and intercepted Douglas's advances to the presidential chair. The death knell of subterfuge and evasion had been sounded and the avowal that a "house divided against itself can not stand" immediately enlisted under his banner discomfited Whigs, independent Democrats, and disconcerted Republicans.

What is true of the nation is true of

the race. What is true of the race is true of the individual, and any disposition on the part of either to live "half slave and half free" means either the ultimate dominancy of the one with the absorption of the other or the total annihilation of the whole. If the life Lincoln lived suggests anything of benefit to us, it is that we emancipate that part of our natures which we now hold in bondage. No man can serve both "God and mammon." No individual can truly and conscientiously boast of intelligence when his mind is but an addled mass of ignorant germs. He who enslaves his own soul takes but the fatal step toward moral depravity. He who compromises his principles but opens the way to contempt, to dishonor, and to humiliation. He who ties himself to his inordinate passions but paves the way for vultures who would feed upon his carrion and make sport of that which God had intended for nobler purposes. Contrast, if you will, the lives of these two men. Here we have the magniloquent and scholarly Douglas, a brilliant orator, a strong debater, a shrewd politician. Over here is the witty, but trusty, Lincoln, "the architect of his own fortunes," the personification of simplicity, the embodiment of truth for truth's sake, and the proud possessor of an unwavering faith in "right makes might." Examine, if you please, the foundation upon which they both stand. Open wide the chambers which conceal

their secrets and bring out your hero. Is it the cold and stoical Douglas who flaunts his intellectual superiority in your faces, or is it Lincoln, whose every word finds a responsive chord in some heart and who "dares to do his duty" as he "understands it"?

A man approaches the height of his nobility only in proportion as he grows by what he contributes to the growth of others. To-day we stand as members of a common family "half slave and half free." Our sensitiveness is so great that the mere mention of our obligation fires us, and only those who "sugar coat" their speech, mince their mords, and tickle our fancy can secure our ears and our hearts. I can see why the lives of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and others should not particularly inspire or encourage us. These were men who enjoyed superior advantages and their climb to fame was comparatively easy. Lincoln's path was over a roadbed even more rugged and steep than that we travel, and yet, in my humble judgment, his was the greatest of them all. I submit that we may not become leaders of dominant parties, nor may we attain to the Nation's highest office, but I also submit that we may be numbered among those who believe that "right makes might," and through and by the exercise of this principle attain to a place in the hearts of our brothers that would make our station kingly.

Lincoln's election to the presidency

was but a deserved honor for his intense patriotism and unswerving devotion to the interests of his country. He was indeed the "man of the hour,"—the one individual whose services were indispensable "in binding the Nation's wounds." "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right" as God gave it to him "to see the right," he set about his arduous task and steered the old "ship of state" through the gale of discord and over the raging sea of rebellion and docked her safely in the harbor of peace and of freedom. But scarcely had the mighty greyhound anchored in port ere the assassin's bullet made her pilot the "martyr of a misconception," cut off his day and turned his "noon into night." But Lincoln had done his work. He had made this "wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime."

There was never a time in the history of a people that the demand for men and women for the hour was greater than it is now. What was true of the States when Lincoln was inaugurated is true of us to-day. As a class we are "half slave and half free," and there is a strong sentiment on the part of many of the "free" to let those who are "slaves" to ignorance and fanaticism remain in utter darkness. It is the sacred duty of the thousands of young men and young women who go forth yearly from our institutions of learning, to conse-

crate themselves to the work of bringing this horde to the light. The interest of that man deepest in the mire is our interest, and unless we pull him out he will certainly drag us down. The cry of the age is for men who are willing to respond to these urgent appeals for help which come from every quarter.

"Strong and stalwart men.

Men whom highest hope inspires,
Men whom purest honor fires,
Men who trample self beneath them,
Men who make their country wreath them
As noble sons

Worthy of their sires.

Men who never shame their mothers,
Men who never fail their brothers,
True, however false are others,
Give us men, I say again,
Give us men."

Items of Interest.

—On January 6, Principal Inborden left for a visit to Raleigh, Durham, Oxford and Henderson.

—Mr. E. F. Colson, of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C., was a welcome visitor to the school on January 17.

—Mr. John Green, principal of one of the graded schools of Wilmington, N. C., spent a few days here in January visiting friends.

—An informal reception in honor of Miss Woodson was held on January 31. All the teachers present spent a pleasant evening. On account of poor health, Miss Woodson found it necessary to resign her position and return to her home. Miss Beatrice Walker, of Nashville, Tenn., succeeds her as music teacher.

Output of the Brick School Farm for 1907.

Grown by the tenants:

Lint cotton, 28,178 lbs., valued at.....	\$2,817.80
Cotton seed, 56,356 lbs., valued at.....	563.56
Peanuts, 2,468 bushels, valued at.....	1,861.00
Pea-vine hay, 100 tons, valued at.....	1,550.00
Corn, 850 bushels, valued at.....	595.00
Corn fodder, 10,000 lbs., valued at.....	68.75
Field peas, 10 bushels, valued at.....	25.00
Potatoes, 282 bushels, valued at.....	265.60
Turkeys, 44, valued at.....	77.00
Chickens, 673, valued at.....	178.75
Eggs, 553 dozen, valued at.....	110.60
Hogs, 74, valued at.....	370.00
Garden produce, valued at.....	205.00
Dairy output, valued at.....	100.00
Total	\$8,788.06

Grown by the school with student labor:

Peanuts, 592 bushels, valued at.....	\$444.00
Corn, 800 bushels, valued at.....	640.00
Roughage, 87 tons, valued at.....	1,305.00
Syrup, 40 gallons, valued at.....	20.00
Field peas, 20 bushels, valued at.....	50.00
Tomatoes, 150 bushels, valued at.....	105.00
Potatoes, 250 bushels, valued at.....	170.00
Turnips, 400 bushels, valued at.....	100.00
Onions, 50 bushels, valued at.....	40.00
White potatoes, 36 bush., valued at.....	25.50
Lima beans, 20 bushels, valued at.....	60.00
Squash, 60 bushels, valued at.....	15.00
Other garden produce, valued at.....	50.00
Chickens, 300, valued at.....	75.00
Eggs, 350 dozen, valued at.....	87.50
Total	\$3,187.00

Additional produce:

Eggs, 500 dozen, valued at.....	\$100.00
Chickens, 200 thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks, at	100.00
Total	\$200.00
Grand total	\$12,175.06

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

Special Lincoln memorial exercises, under the auspices of our Sunday school, were held here on Sunday, February 9. The fine address on "Abraham Lincoln," by Mr. John Marquess, of Kittrell College, was enjoyed by all. The address will be found on other pages of this issue.

* * *

The third article on "Destructive Insects and How to Fight Them," by Mr. Franklin Sherman, the State Entomologist, is equally as interesting as the two preceding ones. Mr. Sherman will be glad to give additional information to any of the readers of this paper, if they will write to him.

* * *

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interesting statement of our farm output for the year 1907.

Destructive Insects and How to Fight Them.

By FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.,

State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

3. *Insect Pests of the Garden.*

Any person who keeps a garden and tries to grow the ordinary vegetables for the family table, is sure to suffer more or less from the six insects which are briefly discussed in this article. In speaking of remedies, I shall mention spraying, and the use of certain spraying mixtures. Any readers of the BRICK NEWS who wish special information about spraying pumps and about the preparation of spraying mixtures, may apply direct to the writer. Mention that you read the article in this paper, and I shall be glad to do my best to make the matter clear to you.

Cut-worms.—These are a nuisance in every garden. The parent insect is a "moth," or "miller," or "candlefly," and flies at night. There are a number of different kinds, but all much alike in looks. The eggs are usually laid in summer in grassy or weedy places and the cutworms pass the winter in the soil in half-grown condition, so they are already in the soil when the crop is planted. When weather becomes warm in spring they feed ravenously on tender young plants and become grown by about the middle or last of May, therefore crops which are planted after this time are not so much attacked. As a remedy for

these pests, some gardeners use Paris green mixed with wheat bran at the rate of one ounce of the green to two pounds of bran. This is thoroughly mixed together while dry, and is then sweetened and moistened by wetting it slightly with water and molasses. This makes a sweet mixture of which the cut-worms are fond, but the Paris green is fatal to them. This can be scattered along the rows in little handfuls where plants are to be set. Probably a better way to avoid them is to plow the garden during February or early March so as to disturb the worms and destroy as many of the grass and weed roots that they are feeding on, as possible. By this means many of them will be starved or driven away before the garden crops are set out. If the garden is plowed in February and kept bare until planting time, the damage from cut-worms is much lessened.

Cabbage Louse.—This is a small, gray, soft-bodied insect that sometimes gets on the early spring cabbage by thousands. They *suck the sap* from the plants and can not, therefore, be poisoned with Paris green. We have found the following to be an excellent remedy: Take two cakes of ordinary soap and cut into thin pieces in about two gallons of water. Heat this to about boiling and stir well, when the soap will dissolve. Now pour in two more gallons of water (making four gallons of water to two cakes of soap), and it is ready to use. It must be applied so thoroughly that

each louse shall be thoroughly wetted. This can be best done with a regular spray pump; but a watering-pot or pine brush may be used. While one person sprinkles the solution, let a small boy turn the plants and leaves rapidly from side to side so that all parts shall be thoroughly reached.

The Terrapin Bug.—This is a common pest of cabbage and collard, and, like the louse, is a sucking insect, but it has enough of a hard shell so that it is not easily killed by the soap solution. The best we can do for it is to pick the insects off by hand, but it is well to remember that this can be best done quite early in the morning before they become active enough to fly quickly, and it is also best to keep watch for them *early in the spring*, before they get so abundant as to do damage. If you set your plants a little later than your neighbors the bugs will be likely to gather first in their gardens and thus your plants will escape, for a time at least.

Cabbage-worms.—There are several kinds of these, but all of them eat the leaves, and can therefore be combated with Paris green. All of them are hatched from eggs laid by butterflies or moths. A very common white butterfly which comes flitting about our gardens in April lays eggs which make one kind of the cabbage-worms. As a remedy, I have used in my own garden Paris green mixed with flour or lime at the rate of 1 ounce of green to 1 pound of lime, or

2 pounds of flour. After being very thoroughly mixed until the whole is one color with no spots or streaks of green, tie it in a thin muslin or cheese-cloth sack. It is only necessary to shake this bag slightly over each plant, and enough of the poisoned mixture will be dusted on to kill many of the worms. This does not make it dangerous to use the cabbage for food, for only a very, very small quantity of poison gets on each plant, and it is all on the outside leaves, which are removed when the cabbage is prepared for cooking. Besides, the head of the cabbage grows from the inside, and these outside leaves are not folded into the head. The same remedy may be used on collards, if the leaves are well washed before cooking. The plants should be dusted several times to keep the worms down.

Melon and Squash Beetles.—There is a small yellow beetle with black stripes down his back, that does destruction to young melon and squash plants, especially just after they come up. Their eggs are laid at the base of the plants and hatch to little grubs which feed on the roots. The beetles are very active, run and drop from vines quickly, and take flight readily. They may be combated by dusting the plants with lime and Paris green as just described for cabbage-worms, or by sprinkling the plants with Paris green in water at the rate of 1 ounce of the green to 6 or 8 gallons of water. The very best remedy is to spray

them with what is known as the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. We will send directions for this on request.

Potato Beetle.—This is another pest that is perfectly familiar to all. The striped, hard-shell beetle appears early in the spring when the Irish potatoes are just coming up, and eats off the leaves as soon as they put out. The females lay eggs on the leaves. The eggs hatch to little brick-red slugs or grubs, which feed on the leaves even more ravenously than the adult insects did. They get full-grown in two or three weeks and then (not one farmer in a hundred knows this) they burrow under the ground for two or three inches in the soft warm earth, and change to a form known as the *pupa*, which is not much like the grub and still less like the striped parent beetle. In this state they remain for about ten days, when they mature to striped adult beetles, which then come out above ground and provide for another generation. It may interest you this summer to take some of the full-grown slugs or grubs and put them in a tomato can or pot with a few inches of moist earth; put in some fresh leaves so they can eat if they want to, and keep covered so they can not escape. They will soon bury themselves, and if you will dig up a few of them about four or five days later you will find them in the *pupa* state, as I have described. Each one (unless it dies) will emerge as a striped beetle about ten days after bury-

ing itself. This pest is easily combated with Paris green, which may be mixed dry with lime or flour as described for cabbage-worms, or mixed with water as described for melon beetles. But the *best* remedy is to spray with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, as mentioned for melon beetles.

I could give full directions for making this material, but do not wish to take up too much space. If you wish to know more about preparing and spraying this Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, write and ask me to send directions for preparing and using it on potatoes, melons and garden crops.

Names of Students who Have the Highest Average in their Grades for the Fall Term.

Third Grade, Madgie Martin, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Fourth Grade, Australia Watson, 87.
 Fifth Grade, Charles Jenkins, 92.
 Sixth Grade, Romulus Pullen, 88.
 Seventh Grade, Lillian Lane, 90 $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Eighth Grade, Lillian Hall, 87 8-10.
 Ninth Grade, Fred. Moore, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Tenth Grade, Charles Battle, 90.
 Eleventh Grade, S. J. Cooke, 88.
 Twelfth Grade, Annie Rhodes, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Public Rhetoricals, Jan. 24, 1908.

Invocation.

Instrumental solo: Cuban Dance, *Hoffman*—Julia Inborden.

Recitation: The Soldier's Reprieve—Carrie Scott.

Recitation: The Auctioneer's Gift—Mary Alston.

Recitation: The Modern Girl—Miss Jackie Haywood.

Quartet: Auld Lang Syne, *Macy*.

Declamation: Peaceable Secession Impossible—Charles Jones.

Declamation: The Best Policy in Regard to Naturalization—Thos. Harrison.

Essay: The Greatest Explorer of the Nineteenth Century—Minnie Cogdell.

Oration: College Sports—Fred. Moore.

Duet: I Love Thee Forever and Aye—Misses Rhodes and Hall.

Essay: The Blind Poet—Miss Ella Reid.

Oration: The Nobility of Labor—Mr. Nathaniel Lee.

Oration: Commerce an Agent of Progress—Mr. John Fields.

Declamation: Fort Wagner—Charles Battle.

Quartet: The Waltz, *Vogel*.

Coming!

* * *Coming!—Mr. Clarence Cameron White, the well-known violinist, will give a recital at Joseph K. Brick School, Friday evening, March 6th. You can not afford to miss this recital.

—The Kittrell Band, which recently gave a concert here, was accompanied by Mr. W. T. C. Cheek as manager.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

MISS ANNIE RHODES,
Editor.

** In honor of their birthday, Misses Carrie Scott and Margaret Edwards entertained a few of their friends on Monday evening, February 3d. The menu was as follows:

	Fruit Cocktail.	
Tomato Bisque.	Crackers.	Baked Chicken,
	Rice.	
	Sweet Potato Croquettes.	
	Baked Beans.	
Gelatine.	Whipped Cream.	
	Cake.	
Salted Peanuts.		Coffee.

** The musical concert given by the Kittrell Band and Quartet on Thursday evening, February 6th, was enjoyed by all present.

** The Loyal Temperance League of our school is doing an excellent work. A new set of officers has been elected and installed. They are as follows: President, Lucy Richmond; Vice-President, Benj. Bullock; Recording Secretary, Joseph Harrison; Corresponding Secretary, Lula Bullock; Treasurer, Caleb Richmond; Chairman of Program Committee, Charles Jones.

** Mrs. Callie Carlton, of Wilmington, N. C., spent a few days in January with her daughter, Gertrude.

** Mr. Noah Hill was called home on Friday, February 7th, to attend the funeral of his cousin.

** Misses Tazzie Dodson and Lucy Richmond, also Mr. Caleb Richmond, were suddenly called to Battleboro on January 23d, to attend the funeral of their aunt. They have returned.

** Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boone, of Ringwood, N. C., spent Sunday, February 9th, with their daughter, Bertha.

** Miss Annie Rhodes was unexpectedly called home to the sick bedside of her father on January 27th, who, a few days after her arrival, passed away.

** Those who have re-entered school since the holidays are Miss Beulah Lyons and Mr. Samuel Arrington.

Dr. R. S. CUTCHIN

Dentist

WHITAKERS, - N. C.



FACULTY.

T. S. INBORDEN, M. A., Principal.

ISADORE MARTIN, Treasurer.

Miss NAOMI B. SPENCER, A.B.,
Instructor in Geometry, Chemistry, Physics
and Physical Geography.

Miss MYRTLE M. JONES, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy, Psychology
and English History.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss M. A. ROBERTS, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Mrs. HENRIETTA Q. BRANCH,
Fourth Grade.

Miss J. A. SADGWAR,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA BAKER,
Domestic Science.

Miss A. M. BROWN,
Matron of Dining Hall.

Music Department:
Miss BEATRICE WALKER,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Joseph Keasbey Brick
Agricultural,
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Normal School

ENFIELD

NORTH CAROLINA

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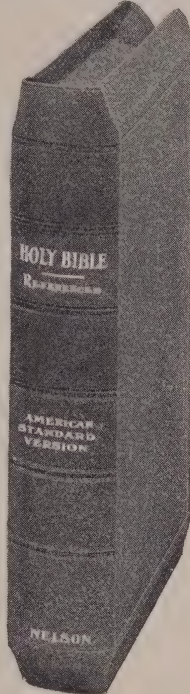
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VOL. X.

No. 5

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

MARCH, 1908.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph. Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. X.

ENFIELD, N. C., MARCH, 1908.

No. 5.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

The Ventilation of Rural School Houses.

BY PROF. J. M. GANDY, PETERSBURG, VA.

There are many difficulties connected with the ventilation of rural school-houses. Too often in the original plan of the structure provisions for ventilation are not as much as thought of. The many one-window school-houses throughout the country facing, in many cases, the direction of the coldest and most frequent winds, and being capable of adjustment only from the bottom, the top remaining stationary; the lack of a sufficient amount of heat, resulting either from a scarcity of fuel or from the inadequacy of the heating apparatus to maintain a reasonable, equitable temperature, and the insufficiency of the clothes of the children to keep them warm, are great hindrances to a proper and fitting means of ventilation.

These difficulties, however, do not lessen the great importance of well-ventilated school-houses. The evils of bad ventilation are apparent to all who are intelligently engaged in school work. The inspired air contains oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, ammonia, and impurities. After it has passed through the lungs it is robbed of most of its

oxygen, the nitrogen and carbonic acid remaining, together with impurities collected from the lungs. "In all ill-ventilated rooms," says a reputable physiologist, "the air of the room is used repeatedly, and, besides becoming partially deprived of its oxygen, is charged with carbonic acid and with putrescible nitrogenous organic matters. The mere presence of the excess of carbonic acid is not in itself injurious; but the amount of carbon-dioxide is indicative of the amount of organic matter present, and it is the latter that is highly injurious." One per cent of carbonic acid is so heavily charged with organic putrescible matter that headaches and drowsy, sleepy feelings arise, rendering the individual incapable of successful mental exertion; while four per cent is fatal. The pressure of carbonic acid in the air retards the elimination of carbonic acid from the lungs, thus impairing general nutrition. "Impaired eyesight," says Professor Seeley, "the weakened lungs, the vitiated blood, the depletion of vital life and power," are the results of bad ventilation. The problem, then, of school ventilation is the most important of all school problems because it has a telling effect upon the health and therefore upon the mental life of the child.

We turn now to the means of ventilation. The simplest means is flushing the room. By flushing, we mean the letting in a fresh supply of air by throwing open the doors and windows. This means is used when there is a small window space, or when the window space can not be properly utilized. During the flushing, to prevent taking cold, the children are allowed to romp and to play. There are several objections to this form of ventilation. In the first place, it is not a real effective means. No form of ventilation is effective except that which admits a steady stream of air; for "suitable ventilation is the free admixture of outdoor air with that of buildings and apartments, so modified as to its temperature and velocity of current, in its admission into rooms, that draughts are prevented." A room of pure air with no means of an inflow will last for a few minutes only, and those in the room will breathe foul air for some time before it is detected. Again, flushing the room lowers the temperature, especially in very cold weather, making it disagreeable to those thinly clad and rendering them liable to a cold. We would insist, however, if ventilation can be secured in no other way, on the frequent use of flushing. The loss of time will be doubly paid in good health, general tone of the system, and a live mind.

The lowering of the window from the

top and raising it from the bottom is generally considered an efficient means of ventilation. It is efficient; but it is also deficient in its effects upon the health and tone of the body. By this means cold air blows in at the bottom opening and crowds the warm air to the ceiling, which passes out at the top opening. The difficulty here is the cold air that comes in from the bottom blows upon the feet and legs of the children who sit near the window, making them susceptible to rheumatism, pneumonia, and various other diseases. In the summer and spring, when the thermometer registers eighty degrees or more fahrenheit, this means of ventilation is most effective; but even here draughts are likely to arise, giving ground for severe summer colds. Another difficulty is that, even, if the cold air can be managed so as to keep it directly from the shoulders and feet, the lowering of the temperature near the window would call forth frequent complaints from the children.

How then can the window space be utilized in ventilation? If there are as many as four windows in the room, and these arranged so as to be lowered from the top, the room can be ventilated entirely from the top opening. This form of ventilation is based upon the principle that warm air rises to the top of the room. When the cold air blows in it meets the warm air at the ceiling and the warm air forces the cold

to crowd down the side of the room being warmed in the process. It diffuses itself over the bottom of the floor, and, since it is warm, causes no discomfort to the feet of the children. Of course during strong winds and very cold days the windows are to be lowered but a very few inches. In calm days, they can be drawn one foot or more from the top. If the room has only one window this means of ventilation is far from efficient; there must be at least four, and all must be lowered. This form of ventilation can not be constant because of the prevalence of stormy days, especially in winter and early spring.

From every viewpoint the best means of ventilating a rural school-house is by means of a flue extending from under the stove communicating with the outdoor air. I can not do better than to quote Dr. Shaw's own words on this point: "In order to ventilate the rural school-house, the stove should be placed in one corner of the room and near the chimney. The stove should be enclosed by a sheet-iron jacket, leaving a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet between the stove and the inside of the jacket. The jacket should be about six feet high, and should extend to the floor. The opening in the jacket for the purpose of supplying the stove with fuel should be as narrow as feasible. A cold air duct should be constructed to lead from the outside of the building underneath the floor, and to open beneath the

stove, so that pure, fresh air will flow in, be warmed by the stove, and rise to the ceiling.

"The point to be secured in the heating and ventilating of the rural school-houses is quick and uniform distribution of the heat to all parts of the room. In the opposite side of the room from the stove, a tin or galvanized iron ventilating-duct should be constructed, oblong in shape, having its cross section dimension 12 by 6 inches. The open end of this duct should be within one foot of the floor. The flue should extend to the ceiling and run along the ceiling to the chimney. There should not be any sharp angles in this duct, but a curved bend where the upright section unites with that which runs along the ceiling. The ventilating duct should discharge into a large chimney-flue at least 14 by 20 inches of cross-section area. In the middle of this flue there should run a sheet-iron pipe of sufficient capacity to deliver the smoke and gases from the stove. The heat radiated from this pipe when there is a brisk fire in the stove will cause a strong draught in the flue and draw the air out of the school-room from the ventilating-duct." This is the safest, most efficient, and the least expensive of all proper means for ventilating a rural school-house. We hope to see the day when the public conscience will be so awakened to the great need of thorough ventilation that every country school-house will have some such attachment.

The lack of ventilation, however, in the rural schools lies very largely to the fault of the teachers. If our teachers were thoroughly awake to the benefits of fresh air and the evils of impure air, it matters not what the difficulties are, the room would be well ventilated. It is a source of much surprise that those who are otherwise well educated do not take account of ventilation. The writer was at a church some time ago and the air was so foul that it was sickening. He asked the sexton to open a window. He did so. When the minister came he yelled from the pulpit, "Say, Brother, what is that window doing open?" The sexton closed the window. The writer said nothing more. A great many of our teachers are put in the same category with this minister.

If we desire a healthy, vigorous generation, if our mental powers are to be clear and active so as to do the work assigned, if the school is to be free from restlessness and sleepy heads, we must insist upon thorough and effective ventilation.

Negro Educational Status of Edgecombe, Halifax and Nash Counties.

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

We have compiled a few figures from State Superintendent J. Y. Joyner's report of the educational status of North Carolina on the three counties named above and which are adjacent to the

Brick School farm. These figures will be particularly interesting to the readers who have not had access to Mr. Joyner's report, many of whom, if they had the report, would scarcely take the time to pick out the items.

The school population of these three counties is 16,803; the actual enrollment is 9,724; the average daily attendance is 4,739.

The percentage of the enrollment in the daily attendance is about 49. This means that about half of those who are enrolled in the three counties are in school every day, which is a very sad comment. Of the entire school population of the three counties only about 27 per cent is in school every day. That is, there is about one-fourth of the school population in school every day. When it is remembered that the school term averages only about 123 days for these counties, and that the few graded schools running eight months make the average that high, it does not speak well for the educational inspiration of our patrons. Mr. Joyner suggests that the teachers go into the homes of indifferent or selfish parents, and by persuasive argument and tact and appeals to parental pride induce the parents to send their children to school. He says also that school officers can do much to increase the daily attendance. To put it exactly, Mr. Joyner says: "It is the tragic truth, however, that there are some parents so blinded by ignorance to the value and importance of education,

and others so lazy, thriftless or selfish that they can not be reached by the power of attraction and persuasion or the mild compulsion of public opinion.

* * * * *

"The tendency of illiteracy is to perpetuate itself. The majority of these illiterate children are the children of illiterates and perhaps the descendants of generations of illiterates. It is natural that ignorance and illiteracy, being incapable of understanding or appreciating the value or necessity of education, should be indifferent and apathetic toward it—just as natural as it is for the children of darkness to love darkness rather than light. The intervention of the strong arm of law is the only effective means of saving the children of illiteracy from the curse of illiteracy. The intervention of the strong arm of law is, in my opinion, the only hope of saving also the children of literate, and, sometimes intelligent, parents, from the carelessness, indifference, incompetency, laziness, thriftlessness or selfishness of such parents."

These words were spoken with reference to all the people of the State, but they have a special application to our own people. When only about one-fourth of our school population is in school it is time for the thinking people among us to ask why. The other three-fourths form the crowd from which the chain-gang and jails are recruited. The majority of them are outside of the church, outside of the Sunday School and outside of all good environments.

The pupils of these counties are taught by 157 teachers. As to scholarship, 35 hold first grade certificates, 104 hold second grade certificates, 20 have had normal training, 11 are graduates from college.

They received for their services \$19,-024.77, or a little more than \$121 each. There are 121 school houses in the counties; 18 of these are furnished with patent desks, 100 are furnished with home-made desks, 3 are furnished with benches. It would be interesting to know how many of these school houses are furnished with the absolute necessities for good class-room work. I have reference to blackboards, crayon, maps and charts. How many have pictures on the walls? How many are ceiled or plastered inside? How many have flowers in the yards? How many are white-washed or painted outside? How many have papers and reading matter aside from their text-books? Every community should be interested in its schools to see that they are attractive in every possible way. I visited the Convict Farm some years ago, and I have to admit that its houses looked more attractive than many of our school-houses. The buildings were all at least white-washed and there was absolute cleanliness. The teacher in a community can not do all, but the patrons should come in once or twice during the term and help put the house in order. Then it is their privilege and duty to visit the school from time to time and note the progress of their children.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

From every point of view the farmers' meeting here on February 22 was a most profitable one and will prove helpful in many ways. For not only were questions concerning the soil considered, but the home life and similar subjects were discussed and helpful suggestions made with reference to the moral uplift of the people.

* * *

"Candor compels me to say that I view this school as an uplift to our section." We quote the foregoing from a communication which was recently sent to the *Tarboro Southerner* by one of the most influential white men of Edgecombe County. It is of course very gratifying to us to know that the leading people of the community can speak so kindly of the work this institution is trying to do.

The good article in this issue on "Ventilation of Rural School-houses" deserves the careful reading of every teacher and every preacher, especially those whose work is in the rural sections.

Items of Interest.

—Rev. E. D. S. Thompson, of Sierra Leone, West Africa, spent a week at the school recently. While here he preached once for us and delivered a lecture on "West Africa and its Possibilities."

—Mr. William Kuhn visited the school for a few days in February.

—Rev. H. Paul Douglass, Superintendent of Education of the American Missionary Association, arrived here on February 21, so as to be present at Farmers' Day meeting on February 22.

—All who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Joseph Douglass in one of his violin recitals will be pleased to know that he will give a recital here on May 1 at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Douglass will be assisted by his wife.

—It was a pleasure to have with us on Sunday, February 23, Prof. L. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., who preached an interesting sermon in the morning and gave us a good, practical talk in the evening. At the request of a number of the teachers, Professor Moore, at the close of his talk, told us about his trip abroad in 1906.

—Mrs. M. Harding, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Forney.

—Mr. Willis Battle, the father of Miss Lizzie Battle, and Mr. John Fields, father of John Fields, Jr., were here on February 22 to attend the meeting of the farmers.

—The program of the violin recital by Mr. Clarence C. White, on March 6, was as follows:

Piano Solo—Cuban Dance.....

Richard Hoffman

Miss Julia Inborden.

Good Night, Beloved.....Pinsuti
Quartet.

LegendeBohm
Mr. White.

(a) MemoryMcDowell

(b) Sky LarkTschaikowsky
Miss Beatrice D. Walker.

(a) CavatinaRaff

(b) MazurkaWieniawski
Mr. White.

Recitation—Encouragement.. Dunbar
Miss Annie Rhodes.

My Desert Queen.....Hartwell Jones
Miss Julia Sadgwar.

PolonaiseWhynaski
Mr. White.

—On Saturday evening, March 7, Mr. White very kindly spoke to the teachers and students on the "Value of Music." The talk was very interesting and was enjoyed by all.

Violin Recital.

BY MR. JOSEPH FLETCHER.

On March 6, Mr. Clarence Cameron White, concert violinist, of Washington, D. C., played delightfully to a goodly crowd in Ingraham Chapel.

Four well chosen numbers were on the program: Legende, by Bohm, Cavatina, by Raff, Mazurka, by Wieniawski, and Polonaise, by Whynaski. Each number was made to yield its special charm. In the double stoppings, chords, chromatics and octaves, as in the cantabile, the soloist brought out full, round notes and with such ease and grace that continuous applause followed the last notes of each number. Responding, Traumerei, Auld Lang Syne and the Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana were played without piano accompaniment. In Traumerei and the Intermezzo the phrasing and embellishments were artistic. The employment of harmonics in Auld Lang Sang led one to think more keenly of the tender words of this beautiful melody.

As an artist and a man, Mr. White is a favorite here, and we feel sure that wherever he wields the bow his hearers will share in our delight, for he is a genial artist.

Farmers' Day.

On Saturday, February 22, a number of the most progressive farmers of this section assembled at the Brick School for the purpose of hearing addresses on the best and most improved methods of farming and other topics of vital interest to the farmer.

The State Department of Agriculture shows its interest in these meetings by sending a representative to speak each year. Mr. T. B. Parker, of the division of cooperative experiments, was the representative sent this year.

The morning session was given over entirely to a discussion of the best fertilizers to use, the best crops to raise, the best way to plow, etc.

Mr. Parker strongly advocated the planting of crimson clover as a soil improver. He tried to impress upon the farmers the unwisdom of using poor horses and mules, and plows that did little more than scratch the ground. He tried to get them to see that it was economy to use two horses and one man. An interesting feature in connection with this meeting was that the farmers interrupted the speaker from time to time to ask questions in connection with something he had said.

At 12:30 o'clock the morning session came to a close, so that the farmers and their friends might have dinner. The school had prepared barbecued pig, baked beans, coffee and bread for them,

and nearly all the farmers brought baskets. About seventy-five sat down for dinner; and if the after-dinner speeches were a criterion of their feelings, they certainly had a good time.

In the afternoon the mortgage system was discussed at length. It was suggested that in order to get rid of the system, it would be necessary for the farmer to live on less than his income. Another suggestion was that it would be better to work for wages until he could get a start rather than make a mortgage on a crop he did not have. Attorney Rich, of Rocky Mount, gave some valuable suggestions in regard to the system.

Dr. H. Paul Douglass, Superintendent of the Educational Department of the American Missionary Association, was at this point introduced. He gave an interesting talk on two ways of living. One way was getting money and the other was using it. Many interesting and helpful thoughts were brought out in connection with these two ways. He said, among other things, that there were three stages in the lives of a people: (1) When they never want anything. (2) Desires wake up. They want, but do not want the right thing. They do not know the difference between the necessary and the unnecessary. (3) The wise stage. When they reach this stage, they should want health, cleanliness of body and cleanliness of surroundings. They should

want intelligence. This helps us to use wisely what we get. They should want goodness. Beautiful home surroundings have a great deal to do with making people good, and making them happy.

Prof. L. B. Moore, of Howard University, was next introduced. He said that the salvation of a people is in the soil. He spoke against the leaving of the country or farm for the city. He said that we should be optimists. We have disadvantages, but there are many, many advantages. He urged the farmers to give their children better school advantages. There are three books which every one should have: the Bible, the spelling or reading book, and a bank book.

After a few remarks by Principal Inborden, the meeting was adjourned to meet again on February 23, 1909.

Public Rhetoricals, Feb. 28, 1908.

Invocation—Prin. T. S. Inborden.

Piano Solo: Minuet—Mrs. Sarah Fletcher.

Recitation: Katie Lee and Willie Gray—Miss Sallie Grady.

Declamation: A Free Press—Mr. James High.

Recitation: The Gambler's Wife—Miss Lizzie Battle.

Recitation: Conversation Over a Telephone—Miss Tazzie Dodson.

Music—Quartet.

Declamation: The Aspirations of the American People—Mr. Benj. Henderson.

Recitation: Burgoyne's Surrender—Miss Lillian Hall.

Recitation: People Will Talk—Miss Undine Cofield.

Recitation: The Volunteer Organist—Miss Iowa Bellamy.

Solo—Mr. Silas Artis.

Oration: True Manhood—Mr. Fred Philips.

Essay: Incidents in the Life of the Rail Splitter—Miss Mamie Dunston.

Oration: The Aspirations of the American Negro—Mr. Hilliard Long.

Music—Quartet.

—Prof. Dawkins, of Durham, and Attorney Rich, of Rocky Mount, were visitors here Farmers' Day.

Self is the only prison that can ever
bind the soul;

Love is the only angel who can bid the
gates unroll;

And when he comes to call thee arise
and follow fast;

His way may be through darkness,
But leads to light at last.

—*Van Dyke.*

"There is nothing so kingly as kindness;
There is nothing so royal as truth."

STUDENTS' PAGE.

MISS ANNIE RHODES.
Editor.

** On February 22d, the girls of the Model Home entertained Dr. Douglas. They also entertained Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Martin and Mr. Clarence White on March 7th.

** The Young Men's Christian Association has elected its officers for 1908. They are as follows:

President Nathaniel H. Lee
Vice-President Charles Jenkins
Secretary Samanna Cooke
Cor. Secretary James Falkener
Treasurer Joseph Harrison

** A game of baseball is scheduled between the team from Howard University and our team on April 21.

** On Sunday February 23d, Dr. Lewis B. Moore, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., lectured to the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. His lecture was much enjoyed by all who were present. Among the many good thoughts which he tried to indelibly stamp upon our minds, was the following "Endeavor always to fill your minds with good thoughts so that your face will bespeak your life."

** The social, held in the Reception Room of Benedict Hall on February 22d, was enjoyed by all.

** The program rendered by the Loyal Temperance Legion on March 1st is as follows:

INVOCATION.

Piano Solo.....Miss Julia Inborden
RecitationGertie Leipsie
Vocal Solo: A Little While. Uery Hazel
RecitationEthel Edwards
Declamation....Mr. Joseph Saunders
Trio: Tell Mother I'll Be There....

Messrs. John Hannon, Caleb Richmond and Chas. Jones.

Declamation.....Mr. Caleb Richmond
Quartette.....

Misses Annie Robinson, Mary Alston, Obenia Love and Ida Wilkins.

** One of the members of the Senior class was asked by his teacher, "Where is Argentine Republic?" He at once replied: "In Asia." The teacher, being so astonished, asked: "In Asia?" He then said: "No, I mean in Europe." The teacher at this time was perfectly humiliated over his answer, and the student, noticing the expression on the teacher's face, said, "Well, if it is not in Europe or Asia, it is not *anywhere*."

** Miss Mattie Hilliard, class of '07, spent February 22d and 23d with us.

** Miss Janey Baskerville, of Rocky Mount, paid us a very unexpected but pleasant visit on February 22d.

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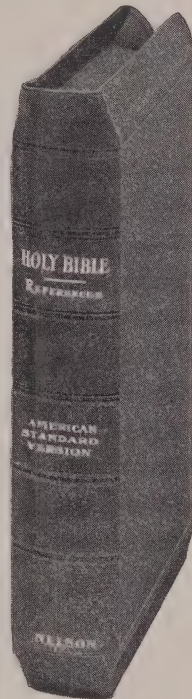
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1st Cor. XIV : 7-19

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The
Joseph K. Brick
News

APRIL, 1908.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. X.

ENFIELD, N. C., APRIL, 1908.

No. 6.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Gleanings from the Country by "G. Scribo."

He Spends a Day Away From Paved
Streets; Goes Fishing and Afield.

It is a wise remark of the poet that God made the country and man built the town. For each gives the note of its origin. The town has its rush and din and restless, busy activity; the country its calm; its stillness, and quiet movement and development. One is full of push, the other of peace. People in the city labor; those in the country work. The former move to the order of the boss; the latter await times and seasons. Those hear the rattling noise of trains, street cars and vehicles; these listen to the whisper of the tree-tops and the sweet music of bird-song.

So, when Scribo viewed the prospect of a day in the country, his heart leaped for very gladness. Arrival in the midst of a rain was no discomfort. A three mile drive through the mud was not minded, even on the eve of nightfall. For soon day died in the West, and with all nature about, he laid him down and slept.

Before the night aroused from her slumber we, three young men and Scri-

bo, were up. With lighted lantern we went out past the barn, where peaceful cows and tired mules were still dumb in the stalls of off hours. We climbed the fence and picked our way through the thicket to the bank of the creek that had not been resting during the night, but, day and night, wends its silent way down the valley.

Ere our lines were wet and we had settled down by the water's side, the great mystery of the waking day began. It aroused the beasts from their lair, the birds from silence to song, and the world-old wonder in the mind of the watcher. Scribo, as many another before, commenced to ask the "why" of the night and day, of darkness and the dawn. He thought of the scientist's explanation that now the earth is completing another turn of our little spot back toward the blazing sun. He thought of the ancient Greek's picturesque tale of the Sun-god's fiery steeds driven forth from the stables of the night to the threshold of the day, and on out to the zenith of the noon. Then came the poet's answer in the lines of Dunbar:

"An angel, robed in spotless white,
Bent down and kissed the sleeping night.
Night woke to blush; the sprite was gone;
Men saw the blush and called it Dawn."

But each explanation in its turn did not fully satisfy. The scientific answered the scrutiny of intellect only, the imagination alone fed and grew upon the Greek myth; the poet covered fact with fancy merely to the delight of esthetic sense. So, as the stars were being wrapped in a mantle of gray that changed into a glorious glow, out of the stillness of the woods and the silence of the stream, there was breathed into the soul the whisper of the philosopher-prophet:

"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork.

Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

* * * * *

But here came one of the other pleasures and profits of fishing. There was a jerk and a tugging at the line. The musing on the mystery was broken. A pull and a swing, and a catfish, puffing and making his grinding noise, lay as if ready to defy any one who attempted to take the bait and hook from his grasp. Scribo felt like saying with another:

"Needn't wriggle, Mistah Catfish, 'case

I got you jest de same,

You been eatin', I'll be eatin', and we needer aint to blame,

But you needn't feel so lonesome, fur I's throwin' out to see

Ef dey aint some of yo' comreds fur to keep you company."

Nor was this the only one that interrupted the quietness of the morning.

Soon, the largest of all bade defiance to the hook, broke the line and dashed away upstream to tell, one may suppose, of his prowess, while the fish doctor extracted the steel and dressed his wound. He certainly put an end to the fishing for that morning.

By this time old Sol had made his way considerably above the horizon. We went back through the thicket to a steaming breakfast that awaited us. We were ready to do full justice to it. Then, Scribo strolled away to the farm. Already over the eleven hundred rolling acres the plow-boys were plodding back and forth, followed by a trail of clods, some red, some brown, some a lighter hue, accompanied now and then by cawing crows. Then came the harrow and the machines with fertilizer.

Over there is a group of small houses and yonder is the cleanly home and yard of a tenant farmer, whose barn is larger than his house—a sign of thrift and economy. But listen! Upon the air sounds the chatter from the poultry yard. If there is anything on the farm that is interesting to the writer, it is the fowl, not only at the table, but at other places. So, the view of a large plot fenced with poultry-wire was a pleasing sight. Here were coops for scores of little "biddies" and the mother hens, there were turkeys on eggs and geese with young fledglings just out of the shell. These in turn gave rise to wonder, but not to Scribo this time.

Some small boys came into the yard to see the goslings. One remarked, "Oh, they are all yellow; look just like little ducks." Another said, "I never saw any before; I wonder if they will ever be white like their mama." Scribo listened and smiled. He left them discussing what to them was a mystery as truly as the larger problems are to maturer minds. Man, whether in the bud of childhood, the blossom of youth or the fruit of older years, is peering into and trying to understand the mysteries of the world about him.

The day drew to its close and the gatherer of these gleanings found himself looking away across the clearing of the farm to the hills beyond, and the vale between them, all covered with a venerable wood. As the evening lamps were lighted, his heart was singing a song and his recollection went marching to its tune into the glory land of the scenes of his childhood.

"G. SCRIBO."

Items of Interest.

—The instrumental and vocal numbers on the program of the Modern Culture Club on the evening of April 3, were rendered by Mrs. Joseph Fletcher and Miss Sadgwar, respectively.

—Mrs. C. B. Harris, the widow of the late C. B. Harris, jeweler and watch repairer, of Enfield, requests us to ask all who have watches and clocks at her store to call for them at once.

—The examinations for the winter term began on March 16. The term came to an end on March 20.

—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Forney early in March and left a little son.

—The Rev. W. N. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., will deliver the annual commencement sermon here on Sunday, May 24. The commencement address will be given on Wednesday, May 27, by the Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association.

—1,600 eggs, or over 133 dozen, were gathered in our poultry yard during the month of March.

—The power which will carry you to your goal is not in somebody else. It is in yourself, or nowhere.—*Success*.

—"He is the happiest who renders the greatest happiness to others."

—I can not hear what you say for listening to what you are.—*Emerson*.

"Mark Twain," said a Chicagoan, "crossed the Atlantic with me on the Minneapolis, and his conversation made the captain's table very gay.

"The ladies continually encircled the humorist, and the last night on board he proposed a toast in their honor.

"The ladies,' he said, raising his glass and bowing. 'The ladies—second only to the press in the dissemination of news.'"—*Utica Observer*.

The Country House.

To cheaply, healthfully and artistically house the great mass of people is one of the problems which industrial schools are solving.

two rooms, because the windows opposite each other allow plenty of light and air to enter.

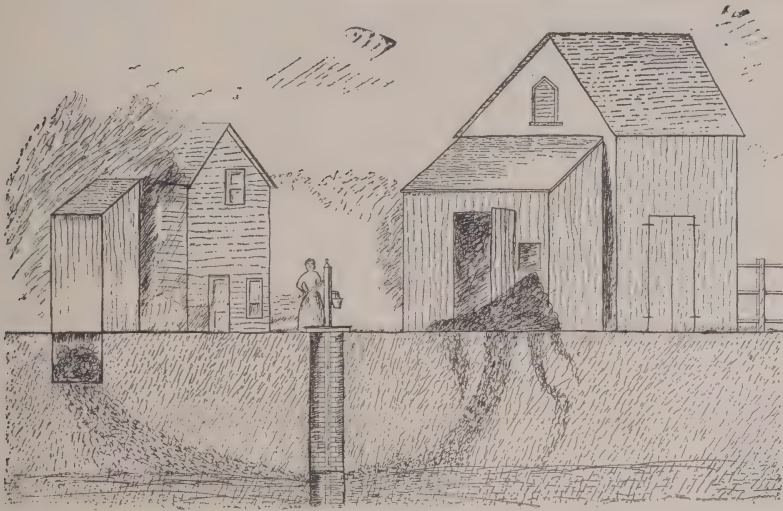
Of the greatest importance is the place chosen for the house. It is absolutely necessary that the drainage shall



If the first house erected can be so constructed that additions from time to time will not spoil its lighting or ventilation, a proper start has been made. A two-roomed house with a living-room in front and a bed-room back of it makes a good beginning. To add to this a room on either side without taking away any of the light or spoiling the ventilation is then easy. With a house of one story, such as the cuts illustrate, even five rooms can be obtained without injuring the original

be away from the house, not towards it; that the barns and out-buildings shall be lower down on the slope than the house, and the well higher up. If this plan is not followed results like those shown on page 5 will surely follow.

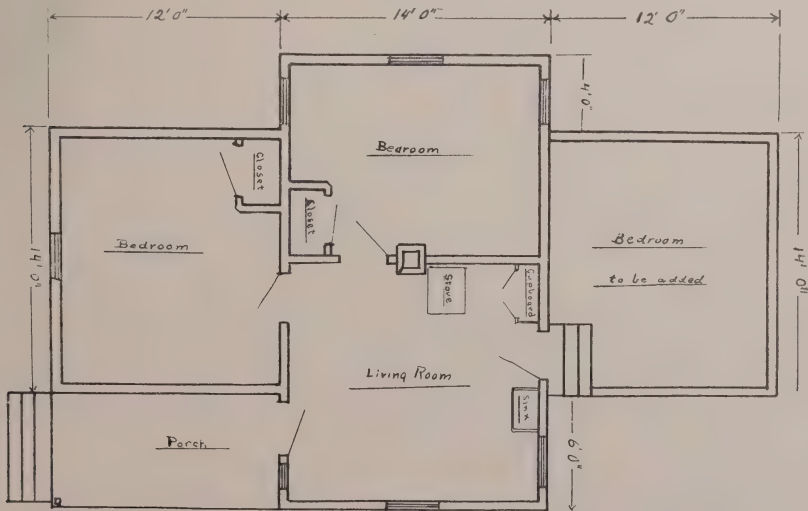
Having decided where the house shall be and its general outline, then the inside arrangement needs to be thoughtfully planned. The windows of the living-room should be so placed that a draft through the whole room can be easily obtained by lowering the upper



sash of one and raising the lower sash of the opposite window. For this purpose weights on each window will be of great help. They are really necessary where one desires quick and thorough ventilation. Too often people sit or sleep in bad air, which makes them heavy and stupid, because they do not take the trouble to prop up the win-

dows. If the windows were weighted they could be opened so easily that there could be no excuse for bad air.

This all holds true of the bed-room, too. Have the bed-room so planned that the bed is not pushed up into a dark, unventilated corner. The bed absorbs the impurities of the body during the night, and it needs all the cur-

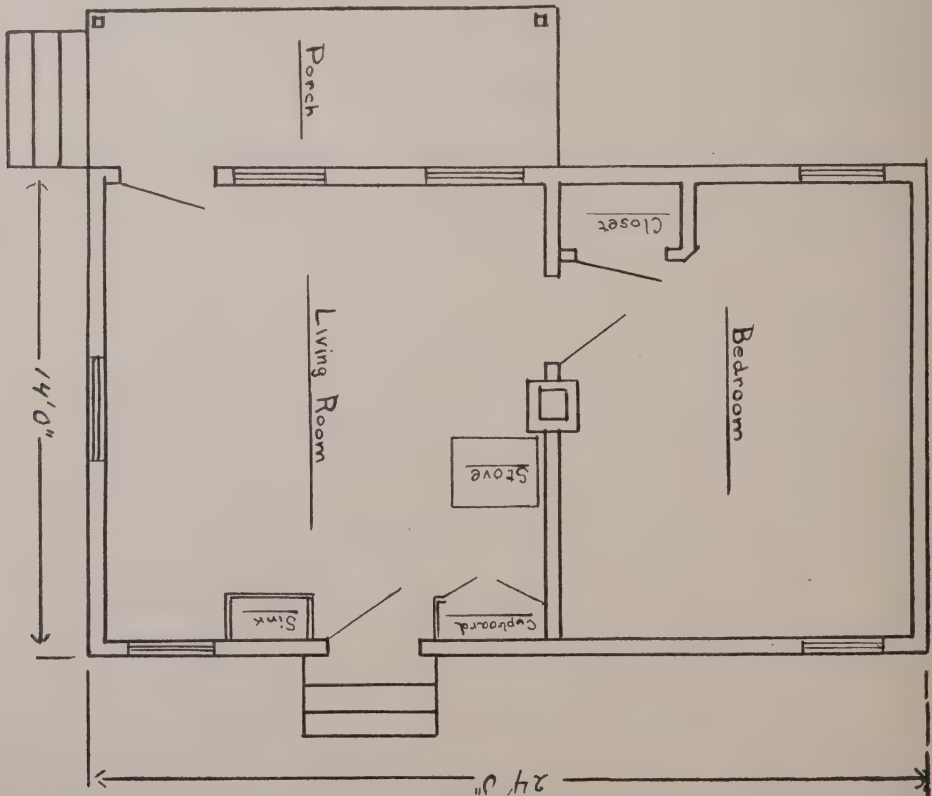




rents of fresh air and all the sunshine it can get during the day to freshen it.

For the finish inside, a very light-tinted ceiling, a little darker wall, and a much darker floor will give a sense of rest and an even distribution of light. A dark ceiling makes a room gloomy. A light floor makes one feel as if he

were walking on the sky instead of on the solid earth. Then, too, it is much wiser to paint the walls at the start, for then they can be scrubbed and kept wholesome. Finish the corners round instead of square, and then the question of cleanliness is more easily solved.



The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

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And so on in the same proportion.

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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

The man who is easily satisfied is to be pitied. He has stopped growing.

* * *

The people who are doing something in the world are not those who whine continually.

* * *

A few cents invested in flower seeds at this time will add so much to the attractiveness of the yard.

* * *

The fourth article of the series, "Destructive Insects and how to fight them," will appear in our next issue.

* * *

Elsewhere in this paper will be found an interesting article on "The Country House." At our request this article was written for our paper and we trust that those who have to do with the building of country houses will find in it much that will be of help to them.

The Modern Culture Club.

BY MRS. S. H. FLETCHER. . .

At the beginning of the school term, the Modern Culture Club appointed a committee to map out plans for the year's work.

After considering the matter it was found that the general desire of the members was to study History, devoting one evening in each quarter to music.

The first subject, Ancient History, was studied with the idea of bringing to notice the contribution of each ancient people to our present day civilization.

In our study of Mediæval History, stress was placed on the Crusades and on their influence upon civilization, in what ways it was advanced thereby, and how retarded.

After much delay our first musical program came the evening of April 3.

The music and musicians of Norway were studied exhaustively by members of the club and the attempt made to give something of the result of this study to our guests.

A short sketch was given of the life of each composer named, with as full explanation of the illustrative selections as was possible.

It was on account of the recent death of Edward Grieg, the composer from whose works most selections were made, that the club turned its attention to Norwegian music. And our study of his life and works gave us fuller appre-

ciation of the art which he loved and inspired to further searching into great things.

The program for the evening was as follows:

1. Ole Olsen (1850 —) ;
Norwegian Serenade.
2. Halfdan Kjerulf (1815—68) ;
Last Night the Nightingale Woke Me.
3. Christian Sinding (1856 —) ;
Rustle of Spring, Op. 32, No. 2.
March Grotesque, Op. 32, No. 1.
I Heard the Gull
The Mother Sings
4. Edvard Grieg 1843—1907 ;
To Spring, Op. 43, No. 6.
Norwegian Bridal Procession.
Butterfly, Op. 43, No. 1.
Anitra's Dance, from Peer Gynt Suite.
Aase's Death, from Peer Gynt Suite.
The First Primrose.
Sonate, Op. 7.
Ich Liebe Dich.

Public Rhetoricals, March 27, '08.

Invocation.

Piano Solo: Miss Walker.

Recitation: Going After the Cows
—Miss Ethel Edwards.

Declamation: The Dome of the Republic—Mr. Graham Cobb.

Recitation: Poor Little Joe—Miss Roberta Cowling.

Declamation: Lead the Way—Mr. William Hughes.

Quartet.

Declamation: Getting the Right Start—Mr. William Borden.

Recitation: Two Portraits—Miss Julia Inborden.

Declamation: Supposed Speech of John Adams—Mr. Joseph Bullock.

Recitation: Young Lochinvar—Miss Lillian Lane.

Declamation: The Man and the Mosquito—Mr. Joseph Garrett.

Solo: Out on the Deep—Mr. H. W. Long.

Recitation: The Maiden Martyr—Miss Pearl Johnson.

Oration: Requisites of the Leader of the Rising Generation—Mr. James Croom.

Recitation: No Room for Mother—Miss Lucy Richmond.

Oration: Evils that Menace our Republic—Mr. Elisha Green.

Quartet.

Doubtful Assurance.

"Do you think they approved of my sermon?" asked the newly-appointed rector, hopeful that he had made a good impression. "Yes, I think so," replied his wife; "they were all nodding."

Do not keep your kindness in water-tight compartments—if it runs over a bit 'twill do no harm.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

Only things to eat and drink and wear are high in price. Happiness is at the same old figure.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

STUDENTS' PAGE.

MISS ANNIE RHODES,
Editor.

** The annual sermon of the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered Sunday, March 15, at 11 o'clock a. m. by Rev. R. N. Perry, of Wilson, N. C. His text was Matt. 16:13, "Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" Subject, "Opinion."

The sermon from beginning to end was full of strong and helpful thoughts.

At 7 o'clock p. m., the Y. M. C. A. rendered a short program consisting of music, orations and discussions regarding the work and conditions of the organization, after which Mr. Perry gave us another inspiring talk.

** On Sunday, March 22, we were all delighted to have with us one of the International Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. W. A. Hunton. We are always glad to have him with us, his very presence seems to give us a new inspiration. His trip here this time was looked forward to with great interest for we were very anxious to know of his trip last spring to Japan. He gave us one talk concerning his journey and another on his observations in Japan. Both were listened to with much attention. Though some things were amusing, some were very sad, and sufficiently so as to arouse the pity or perhaps sympathy of any one, to hear of the conditions of some of the people of the Orient.

** Mr. Ferdinand Hatchell, accompanied by Mr. Isadore Martin, spent March 10th in Richmond, Va.

** The Adelpian Literary Society here of late has devoted its time chiefly to Mock Courts, etc. These courts have been very beneficial to those who have attended.

** Mrs. Roberta Bunn, of Selma, N. C., visited her daughter, Undine, on March 11th. While here Mrs. Bunn gave a talk to the student body at chapel one morning and a very interesting and helpful talk to the young ladies in the reception room of Benedict Hall at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

** The entertainment of the Vesperian Literary Society rendered on March 30, consisted of Music, a Recitation, a Dialogue, a Pantomime and a Play. Those who attended said that the program was very good and the pieces well rendered. The society has elected its new officers for this term. They are as follows:

President.....Miss Ella Reid.
Vice-President....Miss Bertha Boone.
Rec. Secretary.....Miss Lillian Hall.
Cor. Secretary...Miss Mamie Dunston.
Treasurer....Miss Euphemia Johnson.
Chaplain.....Miss Lillie Lane.
Journalist.....Miss Mary Battle.
Critic.....Miss Gertie Liepsie.

Vegetable Immigrants.

BY JOHN HANCOCK SATCHELL.

Spinach came from Arabia.
 The quince came from Crete.
 Peas are of Egyptian origin.
 Celery originated in Germany.
 The chestnut came from Italy.
 The onion originated in Egypt.
 Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
 The citron is a native of Greece.
 Oats originated in North Africa.
 The poppy originated in the East.
 The nettle is a native of Europe.
 Rye came originally from Siberia.
 Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
 The pear and apple are from Europe.
 Horseradish is from southern Europe.
 The sunflower was brought from Peru.
 The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
 The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
 Cucumbers came from the East Indies.
 The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
 Walnuts and peaches came from Persia.
 The radish is a native of China and Japan.—*Selected.*

Do It Better!!

Letting well enough alone never raised a salary or declared an extra dividend.

And what was well enough for yesterday is poor enough to-day.—do it better.

Rescue that little task from the maw of dull routine—do it better.

Seek out that automatic act of habit—do it better.

Put another hour on the task well done—and do it better.

Strive not to equal—strive to surpass.
 —*System.*

“You have no sense of humor,” he complained. “You can’t take a joke.”

“I took one when I got you,” she bitterly replied.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

* * How far that little candle throws its beams, so shines a good deed in a naughty world.—*Shakespeare.*

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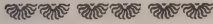
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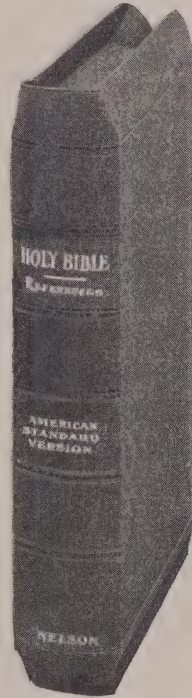
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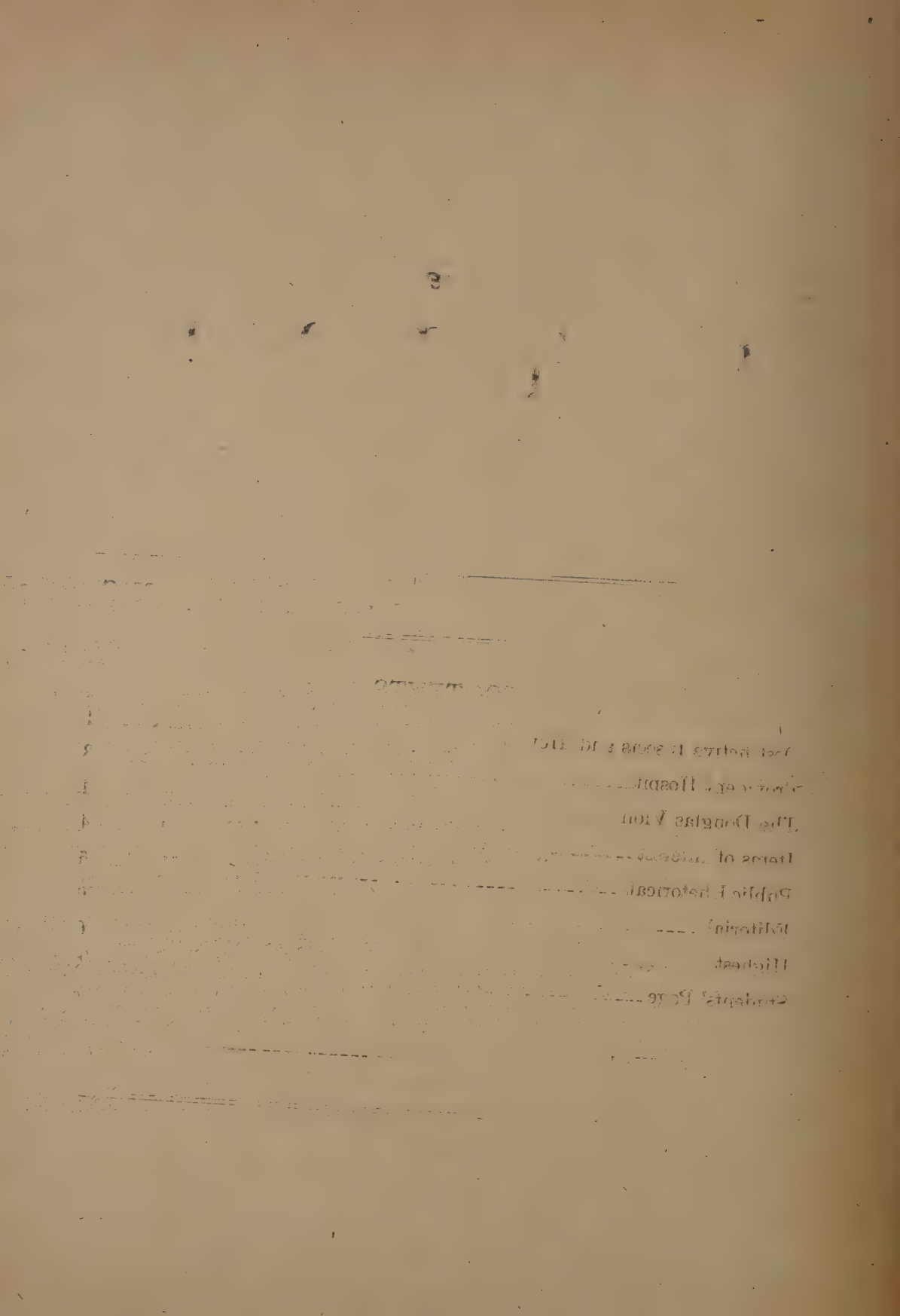
MAY, 1908.

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Normal School.



THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. X.

ENFIELD, N. C., MAY, 1908.

No. 7.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Destructive Insects and How to Fight Them.

4. INSECT PESTS OF FARM CROPS.

By FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR., Department
Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

There are certain general farm crops which are largely grown by the farmer readers of this paper,—such as corn, cotton, and tobacco,—and as each of these crops has certain serious insect enemies we will consider a few of the worst of them in this article.

The Corn Bill-beetle. This insect is also called Bill-bug, Curlew Bug, and Klew Bug. It is a black, very hard beetle, about one-half inch long, with a strong snout. It attacks young corn near the surface of the ground and does much damage by thrusting the snout into the young stalks. If you will think over it you may recall that it is worst on lands just from rice or sedge-grass and worse on low lands near streams that are subject to overflow, and the remedy merely is to avoid these lands for corn. Have the land drained, or plant on land that is high enough not to be overflowed. But if you must plant

corn in land just out of rice or sedge-grass, then plow the land in fall and cultivate once or twice through the winter to kill or starve as many as possible before the corn is planted.

Corn Bud-worm. This pest is worst on low lands,—is worst early in the season, and is more destructive in cool, backward seasons. The parent insect is a yellowish-green beetle with black spots about one-fourth inch long, which is sometimes destructive to melons, squashes and related crops. It is very difficult to combat this pest. A rotation of corn with other crops will help some, and planting the corn later in the season will help. Planting more kernels to the hill may give a stand after the Bud-worm has done his work. But especially would we emphasize the need of a well-prepared and fertile soil, and frequent cultivations so that the corn will quickly recover from or outgrow, slight injury.

The Tobacco Flea-beetle does much injury to tobacco, especially to the lower leaves. Last year (1907) it was more destructive than usual in the seed-beds. It is a very small beetle and can jump actively, and makes very small

holes in the leaves, but this ruins them for the best grade of leaf. Paris green in water at the rate of an ounce to 4 gallons, will do well, if thoroughly applied to all the leaves. For this a regular spraying outfit is best, but young plants may be dipped in the solution when they are taken up for transplanting.

The Tobacco Worms. There are two distinct kinds of these, though they are alike in habit and are combated by the same means. The parent insect is a large, swift-flying moth which is sometimes seen about various flowers at dusk. When the worm is grown it burrows under ground and changes to a brown form (pupa) sometimes called "jug-handle," and from this the parent moth emerges. The usual remedy is to pick them off by hand. Turkeys, guineas, and chickens pick off a good many. Paris green may be used in the same way as mentioned for Flea-beetles.

The Cotton Louse. This little insect gets on the leaves of the cotton plant in May and June, and does damage by sucking the sap. Often plants which are infested by the lice are visited by ants which go there to get "honeydew," a sweetish substance which the lice secrete from their bodies. The ants do not give birth to the lice and are not really related to them in any way. Sometimes you may often find Lady-beetles on lousy cotton plants.

The lady-beetles are yellow or pink with black spots,—they go to the plants to eat the lice and are, therefore, beneficial. The lice are attacked by a number of other enemies which usually overtake and subdue them when the weather becomes permanently hot late in June or early in July.

The Cotton Boll-worm. This is a kind of caterpillar which eats into the cotton boll. When grown it is an inch long or more, and it not only attacks cotton, but also frequently eats into the tips of ears of corn, eats into the ripening fruit of tomatoes, in pods of okra and cow-peas, and has been reported on many other plants. Early in the summer it attacks principally corn and tomatoes, and it is not usually until August that it is destructive on cotton. About August 1st the brood of moths then out lay eggs on the young leaves of cotton and the little worms when they hatch feed on the young leaves and attack the bolls. They may be poisoned by dusting the plants lightly with paris green in dry air-slacked lime at the rate of two ounces of poison to one pound of lime, but usually it is not serious enough to make this worth while,—besides, this treatment to give best results must be given about the first of August before there is any damage on cotton to be seen, and, therefore, to combat it by this means, the treatment must be given every summer,—and sometimes it wouldn't pay. One of the best means of lessening dam-

age by the Boll-worm is to plant only the very quickest-growing, earliest-maturing varieties of cotton so that the crop will be made before the insect gets to the time of its greatest abundance in September and October. A well-prepared, well-cultivated soil will aid here also, as in the case of the corn crop.

The Cotton Boll-weevil which has done so much damage in Texas and in Louisiana in recent years, is not yet known to be in North Carolina, although many persons have from time to time mistaken other insects for it.

* * * * *

It will be noticed that in fighting these serious pests of our field crops that we must usually rely on some method of planting, cultivating or handling the crop so as to avoid the damage. That is because these field crops are what we call "*low-value crops*," that is, their value per acre is not enough so that it would pay to use more expensive methods.

With all these crops a good soil, well-drained, deeply plowed, finely prepared, well manured, and frequently cultivated,—will not only tend to ward off insect attacks, but will yield an increase at harvest that will make the heart glad.

Provident Hospital.

Though it seems but yesterday that the Negro entered the great struggle for existence, to-day we find him well represented in all walks of life and succeeding far beyond his fondest dreams.

But in the nursing profession we find comparatively few of our women, a field that seems particularly adapted to them; the educated young colored nurse is universally accepted and finds ready employment at a wage equal to her white sister.

Provident Hospital Training School, Chicago, Illinois, is affiliated with Northwestern University, one of the leading medical schools in the country, thereby affording pupil nurses the best instructors and facilities for accomplishing good work.

The three-year course not only prepares one to nurse the sick, but it increases a young woman's usefulness as, perhaps, no other calling does. Few women are better prepared or have more avenues open to them for earning a good livelihood than the professional nurse. During the course of training the young woman is furnished with both indoor and outdoor uniforms, board, room and laundry, she only needing a small sum of money for other wearing apparel and pin money. Pupils are admitted at any time, but it is preferred that they enter at least three months before the fall term, which begins in October. Applications should be made to the Superintendent, Miss Minnie H. Ahrens, Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

"The greatest honor that can come to any is the opportunity to serve some great good."

The Douglas Violin Recital.

By MR. JOSEPH FLETCHER.

Mr. Joseph Douglass, who is conceded by the press to be the leading Negro violinist of America, visited us on the first of May, and played before an appreciative audience in Ingraham chapel.

Mr. Douglass was ably assisted by his wife, who read "Hiawatha," and played with good effect Chaminade's Valse Caprice.

The violin numbers were as follows: Scenes de la Sarda, by Hubay; (a) Gypsy Song, (b) African Dance, by Coleridge-Taylor, and Caprice, by Vieuxtemps.

The encores were Adoration, by Borowski; the Wieniawski Mazurka and Auld Lang Syne.

Mr. Douglass never fails to delight his hearers. The burst of applause that follows some of the finale passages that call in his master movements of the bow leads one to believe the audience is often carried a degree beyond.

To say the least, we are very glad when the seasons bring Mr. Douglass.

Items of Interest.

—The full program of the violin recital by Mr. Joseph Douglass was as follows:

1. When Hawthorne Buds Were Bursting, Mallard—Misses Rhodes, Hall, Reid and Johnson.

2. Valse Caprice, Chaminade—Mrs. Joseph Douglass.
3. Scenes de la Sarda, Hubay—Mr. Joseph Douglass.
4. A Letter, Dunbar—Miss Julia Inborden.
5. (a) African Dance, (b) Gypsy Song, Coleridge Taylor—Mr. Joseph Douglass.
6. Blossom Land, Elliott—Miss Mary Alston.
7. Dramatic Reading, "Hiawatha"—Mrs. Joseph Douglass.
8. Caprice, Vieuxtemps—Mr. Joseph Douglass.

—Mr. William Kuhm was a pleasant visitor here for a few days in April.

—The total enrollment up to May 1, is 284. The total number of boarders enrolled is 189.

—The annual exhibition of the music department will take place on the afternoon of May 27, at 2.30 o'clock.

—Miss Cora Black, of the class of 1902, was seen on the campus, April 23. Miss Black was here for the purpose of seeing the game between our boys and Howard.

—The commencement program is an interesting one this year and it is expected that all of the exercises will be largely attended. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday, May 24, by Rev. William N. DeBerry, of Springfield, Mass., and the commencement address will be delivered on

Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association, New York. For the convenience of those who are planning to attend the commencement exercises arrangements have been made to have trains 31 and 34 stop at our siding from May 22 to June 1.

—Rev. Geo. W. Moore, Field Missionary, of the American Missionary Association, visited the school, April 19 and 20. He preached an interesting sermon on Easter Sunday morning, and spoke again in the evening. Mr Moore's visits are always a source of much pleasure to teachers and students of the Brick School.

—The North Carolina State Teachers' Association will meet here June 17 to 21. The Association met here five years ago, and the different sessions were pleasant and profitable. It is hoped that a large number of teachers will attend the meeting this year. The Southeastern Passenger Association will no doubt offer special rates to those who wish to attend.

Public Rhetoricals, April 24, 1908.

Invocation: Principal T. S. Inborden.

Duet: Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Rhodes.

Recitation: The Deacon's Masterpiece—Miss Rebecca Hines.

Declamation: Life is What We Make It—Mr. Rufus Underwood.

Recitation: Married for Love—Miss Mabel Whitfield.

Declamation: The Effect of Steadiness of Pursuit—Mr. James Falkener.

Instrumental Solo: Dorothy Inborden.

Recitation: The Sleeping Sentinel—Miss Mamie Outlaw.

Recitation: Whittier on Longfellow—Miss Zenobia Ross.

Declamation: Garfield's Estimate of John Sherman—Mr. Noah Hill.

Recitation: The Story of a Little Stowaway—Miss Bertha Boone.

Vocal Solo: Deep In the Mine—Mr. H. W. Long.

Recitation: Joan of Arc—Miss Ida Arrington.

Declamation: Patriotism — Mr. Caleb Richmond.

Oration: Month of April—Mr. Joseph Saunders.

Oration: The Revival of Learning—Mr. Benj. Bullock.

Piano Solo: Miss Julia Inborden.

Do something for somebody, somewhere,
While jogging along life's road;
Help some one to carry his burden,
And lighter will grow your load.
Do something for somebody gladly,
'Twill sweeten your every care;
In sharing the sorrows of others
Your own are less hard to bear.

—Exchange.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

In another column will be found a statement in regard to the Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

We do not know of any nobler calling than that of the professional nurse. The field is not overcrowded; good wages are paid and the young woman who thoroughly prepares herself is always in great demand.

Those who prepare themselves to be trained nurses shall be able to render the highest service to mankind; theirs is the mission of love.

* * *

It is better by far to hold fast to our ideas of right and be unpopular than it is to sacrifice our principles in regard to right doing in order to be popular. The man who is loved the most is not always the most popular. Popularity is evanescent. The same crowd that

cried, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," was not long after that crying, "Let him be crucified."

* * *

Our congratulations to the thousands of young people who will this month and next, go out from our various institutions of learning as graduates. Some will continue their studies in other institutions, others will go out into the world to grapple with the many problems that await them. May they carry with them, wherever they go, the ideas of faithfulness, earnestness and thoroughness which were instilled into them by their teachers. If they do this, they will not fail.

Highest Averages for Term Ending March 19, 1908.

- Third grade—Irene Carlisle, 97.
- Fourth grade—Australia Watson, 92.
- Fifth grade—Charles Jenkins, 92.
- Fifth grade—Frank Williams, 92.
- Sixth grade—John Mosely, 93.
- Seventh grade—Joseph Bullock, 91.
- Eighth grade—Pearl Johnson, 85.
- Ninth grade—Fred Moore, 75.
- Tenth grade—Ida Arrington, 87.
- Eleventh grade—S. J. Cooke, 83.
- Twelfth grade—Annie Rhodes, 92.

Half the steam wasted in attending to other people's business would keep your own business going.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

STUDENTS' PAGE.

MISS ANNIE RHODES,
Editor.

* * Mr. J. Smith Jones, class '07, of Weldon, N. C., spent a few hours here on Sunday, April 26.

* * At the entertainments given in honor of the Seniors, the decorations were very artistic and beautiful.

* * Mr. Charles Jones, a former student here, of New Haven, Conn., spent Sunday, April 26, with us.

* * Mr. Willie Hill, a former student here, of Rocky Mount, N. C., spent a little while here a few days ago.

* * Those friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.—*Shakespeare*.

* * Mr. Charles Jones, of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Carrie Williams, of Enfield, N. C., were married on April 27.

* * A social in honor of the Howard University team was given on the evening of April 23. The boys from Howard have since expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the reception given them here.

* * Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Martin entertained the Seniors with a few of their friends at supper on Friday evening, April 17. Supper was served in the Domestic Science Hall, after which the guests repaired to the rooms of Mr.

and Mrs. Martin, where a very enjoyable game, the game of Cities, was played. The prize, a box of Lowney's chocolate almonds, was won by one of the Seniors.

* * A few weeks ago the second year Normal class, accompanied by Misses Jones and Williamson, spent a Sunday at the home of Mr. Hilliard Phillips, the father of one of the members of the class. They report a very pleasant trip.

* * The King's Daughters Circles rendered their annual program on Sunday evening, April 19th, at 7.30 o'clock. The program, consisting of an essay, pantomimes, music and an address to the circles by Rev. George Moore, was well rendered and enjoyed by all present.

* * The Juniors' reception to the Seniors was given on Saturday evening, April 25, at 7 o'clock. A number of games were played. In the "Game of Books," there were three prizes. Those present worked in this game in couples. The first prize, a large box of linen writing paper, was won by Mr. N. H. Lee and Miss A. J. Rhodes. There was a tie on the booby prizes, but they were finally given to Mr. Collin Johnson and Miss Ella Reid. They were a paper cap pistol and a set of A. B. C.

blocks. Supper was served in the dining-room of the Model Home. After which, toasts were given, and the much delighted guests were soon wending their way homeward.

* * The second year Normal class gave an outing in honor of the Seniors on Saturday afternoon, April 25th. A number of friends, in addition to the guests of honor, were present. At the outing several games were played, but the most interesting was the game of baseball between the guests and second year class. At the end of the sixth inning the score was 20 to 18, in favor of the second years. The refreshments, which were served in Ingraham Chapel, were greatly enjoyed by all after so much exercising.

Athletics.

The baseball team this year is in some respects the best that has ever represented the school. Heretofore there has been a lack of team work. The boys played as individuals and not as a team. This year, however, under the careful direction of Mr. Fletcher, the manager of the club, there was developed a knowledge of team work which was refreshing to see by those who had in previous years seen a deal of what might be termed "headless" playing on the part of the boys.

Knowing how hard the boys had worked to get into condition, it was with

much interest that we looked forward to the practice game, which was played on April 20, with Enfield. Saunders was in the pitcher's box for our boys, and with his assortment of curves the Enfield boys could do nothing. Neither did our boys hit the Enfield pitcher consecutively, and this, coupled with poor base running, prevented a number of men from scoring. The game was called in the first half of the ninth inning on account of a disagreement over a decision of the umpire, the score standing at the time 1 to 1.

The first real exhibition of ball was played on April 23, the opponents being the team representing Howard University. When Howard first appeared on the field it was quickly seen that they had a good team, and that a good game was in store for the large crowd present.

Cooke was selected to do the pitching for Brick School, and Bell was chosen to do the twirling for Howard. Cooke was in fine form, and, except in the seventh inning, Howard could not hit him. On the other hand, our boys took kindly to Bell's delivery, and after he had pitched 1 2-3 innings he retired in favor of Mason. Although Mason was batted hard at times, he kept the hits scattered so that no great damage was done.

Up to the sixth inning the score was 4 to 0 in favor of our boys. In the sixth, on a very close decision, at the

home plate, Howard made one run. In the seventh inning, Borden and Henderson made a number of fumbles and wild throws, and this seemed to rattle the whole team. When they came to earth again and settled down to work the damage had been done. Howard had tied the score. Howard made two more runs and our boys one. Our boys had a fine chance to tie the score in the ninth inning. Lee led off with a fine single to left. He stole second and third, but those who followed him at the bat could not put the ball in safe territory, and when Battle sent a long fly to Young in center field, the game was over. Howard had won by a score of 6 to 5.

The features of the game were the playing of third base by Barco, for Howard; the excellent pitching of Cooke; the all-round work of Lee, at third; the fine work of Jones, on first, and the good work which High did behind the bat.

On May 1, the team representing St. Paul's Industrial School, of Lawrenceville, Va., came down to play our boys. The St. Paul's team was completely outclassed and lost the game by a score of 17 to 1. Our team would have scored a shut out game had it not been for two inexcusable errors which were made by two of our players.

Anticipating Work.

From "Success."

When Beecher was asked how he managed to accomplish so much with so little friction, he replied, "By never doing my work twice." Many people do their tasks a dozen times over in anticipation. They waste as much energy in thinking about their work in advance, in dreading it, in wondering how it will turn out, as in actually doing it.

For most of us, the actual day's work would not be so hard if we came to it fresh in mind and body, instead of weary and discouraged from dreading it, worrying about it, and anticipating the troubles which we are likely to meet in its accomplishment.

Anticipating our work, doing it over and over mentally beforehand, is fatal to the greatest efficiency. It cuts off a large percentage of our power.

Many business men, instead of relaxing completely when they retire at night, begin to plan and perform their next day's work mentally, anticipating in connection with it, all sorts of difficulties and troubles which never come. They go to sleep with a troubled, anxious mind, and wearing, grinding, exhausting mental processes go on during sleep. The result is that instead of feeling refreshed and vigorous in the

morning, they wake up tired and exhausted.

These men ruin their minds for real creative work, and destroy their ability to grasp opportunities and seize situations efficiently. By constantly anticipating their business, thinking about it out of business hours, they lose that mental freshness and buoyancy of mind which make a man resourceful, inventive, and original.

Many people when they retire not only pass in review even the minutest detail of the work of the next day, but also go through the experiences of the past day in retrospect.

Doing work over and over before one really comes to it, has a very disastrous effect upon the disposition. It makes a man fractious, irritable, touchy. His nerves become unstrung; his mind loses its elasticity, its freshness and buoyancy. The constant strain upon his brain wears him out, and, before middle life he is an old man.

The man who locks his business in his office at night, who positively refuses to talk business or think business out of business hours, accomplishes very much more in a year than the man who is always doing his work over and over again mentally.

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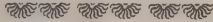
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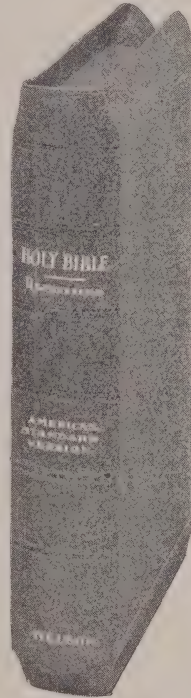
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The
Joseph K. Brick
News

JUNE, 1908

ENFIELD, N. C.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. X.

ENFIELD, N. C., JUNE, 1908.

No. 8.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

WINNING THE GOAL OF PURPOSE.

Text: Phil. 3:13-14.

By REV. WILLIAM N. DeBERRY.

The most significant moment in the life of any soul is the moment when first it awakes to a consciousness of its mission in the world. Such an awakening is the primal step toward the goal of human success. Paul had this experience and he gave utterance to the belief that he had been foreordained to the great work of his life in the words of the text. Every successful and well-ordered life must be dominated by a similar conviction. One must believe with all his heart and mind and soul that he has been created and sent into the world for a purpose; and that this purpose in the great plan of Providence is unique and indispensable. Not until one views himself in this perspective and thus estimates the significance of his work in the world, is he prepared to pay the cost of reaching life's noblest goal or winning its most coveted prize. I desire to describe this cost as it is indicated by the text.

I. The cost has three items. The first is suggested by the words "I count not myself to have apprehended." It is self-abnegation. It is the emptying

of self of conceit and haughty pride. Not until we are conscious of our shortcomings and deficiencies are we in a position to make real progress in the direction of self-development. How, then, it may be in order here to ask are we best able to divest ourselves of the hindrances of false pride and self-conceit and acquire the virtue of humility? In the first place, no one becomes really humble by leveling himself down. To compare one's own standard with those that are lower and then to patronizingly stoop to the latter is not necessarily humiliation. It is possible only to become really humble by looking upward rather than downward. To be truly humble, man must not look upon the earth which is beneath his feet and bow down and bury his face in its dust; but like the Hebrew psalmist, he must look up to the heavens and consider the glory of the sun, moon and stars which are above his head.

II. The second item in the cost of winning the goal is singleness of purpose. It is indicated by the clause "one thing I do." But the first requisite to the singleness of purpose is the choice of a purpose. To some, the choice of a profession or life calling is never a problem. To many, nature has been kind enough

to endow them with a positive and definite bent toward the work it has assigned to their hands. But to others the way of duty is not so plain. To such, the problems of life's work and their personal adaptation are often serious and difficult to solve. And it is here that they need guidance as they make the momentous choice upon which their happiness and destiny so largely depend. How many an ill-starred craft has under ominous conditions essayed to sail the treacherous sea of life only to be wrecked before it had proceeded very far upon the fatal rocks of mistaken choice. How many there are who are sailing this sea today, but at a poor dying rate, because, unfortunately, they were launched or have drifted into the wrong channel. How important, then, must be the matter of career launching or vocation choosing. It is here that each must choose for himself. Others may assist and guide the chooser where such aids are necessary, but he himself must make the choice if it is made wisely and well. But some one asks, "if I alone must make the choice, pray what are the guides upon which I may depend for direction as I choose?" Let me answer: do not choose at all. No one has a right to array before him the various lines of employment or activity and then to deliberately choose the one he would follow. What he should do rather is to array himself before the scrutinizing eye of self-examination and discover, if possible, for which one of these various callings he has by his

Maker been designed. It is a matter of discovery rather than of choice; of discovery as to one's self rather than of choice as to one's work. Natural fitness should be the first guide. But together with this should be consulted the calling's attraction for the individual and the world's need of the work which he contemplates doing. Is it a work which he will love in spite of its hardships and is it one of which the world suffers great need?

III. The final and most expensive item in the cost of attaining the goal of any laudable purpose is patient toil. The words "I press on" are suggestive of this thought. There is no excellence without great labor. Patient toil is the achieving power by which nature brings everything to pass in its season and makes it appear to be in a hurry about nothing. The testimony of science is conclusive in its proof that the massive stones which compose the framework of the earth on which we dwell were ages of time in formation. The Egyptian Pyramids are the grandest architectural structures ever erected by human hands. But were they built in a day? No. It took hundreds of years and labor so painstaking and patient that it seems almost superhuman when one considers it.

But we are all familiar with such illustrations for the history of man is full of them. It matters not what the realm nor what the labor, the rule does not fail but is ever the same that the faith-

in due season if he faints not. In character building time is an important factor. Our age is the most restless that the world has yet seen. It is materialistic and its watchword is hurry. The machine that can do the greatest amount of work in the shortest period of time has the premium placed upon it. There is a strong tendency to extend this method of haste into the realm which is purely moral. There are those who are endeavoring to develop a high type of moral character at a faster rate than character grows. Some are trying to manufacture manhood by the mechanical force of swift moving machinery. But thus far the world has discovered but one satisfactory method of character building, viz., the unhurried, toilsome method of nature.

"Each thing in nature keeps this law,
The smallest plant abides its date;
And summer's heat, and winter's thaw,
And storm and calm their season wait.

This is the law that rules our lot,
And holds the whole of human fate;
He conquers who has force to strive,
And equal patience has to wait."

Commencement Address.

THREE GREAT LAWS.

BY REV. WILLIAM N. DEBERRY.

The first of the three great laws to which I wish to call your attention is the law of physical health. All we have been able to learn about the mechanism of our bodies and their wonderful adaptation to the physical world without indicates that nature has in-

tended that they should be healthy and strong. Again, our knowledge in this realm has disclosed the fact that the continued health of the body is dependent upon obedience to the law of health. In order to illustrate the operation of this law it will be necessary to consider briefly the three physical processes of the human body upon which its life depends. The first of these processes is that of food digestion; the second is blood circulation; the third and last is air respiration.

The second of the three great laws of which I desire to speak is a moral law. It may be briefly phrased as follows: Value given must in the end be equal to value received, and vice versa. This is a binding moral law, but many there are who seek to evade it. They do so because they are deluded into the belief that they can violate it and not pay the penalty. It is easy to be thus deceived because in the realm of morals, cause and effect are not so closely related as in that of natural law. Some think that they can defraud their fellow-men in business relations and not pay the full penalty of their misdemeanors. Some think they can let their just debts remain unpaid when they are able to pay them and prosper just as well. But this law requires that all such obligations be justly met. We must either settle them of our own accord or the unseen hand of the reigning authority which is behind all law will in time adjust them and adjust them fairly.

He who endeavors to get something

for nothing is actuated by a grand deception. But the world teems with this class of deceived human beings. They think it is possible to get something for nothing and are spending most of their time in the vain effort. They think it possible to achieve excellence without great labor but there is no such thing. We must pay for what we get. When the prince of deceivers comes to us in the person of one of his emissaries and tells us that he desires to give us a dollar for fifty cents; or when he represents that he can transport us from poverty to wealth in a day without any great effort or cost on our part; or that by some supernatural means, he can within a few weeks give us the learning, the knowledge and the culture for which nature requires us to toil and dig for many years, we should tell him frankly and plainly that he is a liar and that the truth isn't in him. There are no such short cuts to the genuine goals of real success in life.

The third and last of the trio of great laws to be considered is the law of life. The nature of this law is spiritual. Its first requirement is the consumption and digestion of spiritual food. This food we are to derive from two sources, viz., from God and our fellow-men. It was from God that man first received the breath of life; it is also from God that the stream of everlasting life is to flow through his soul. We noted that the tendency of the body, when deprived of its necessary supply of air, is toward physical death; it is also true that the

tendency of the human soul, when deprived of its necessary supply of the divine spirit, is toward spiritual death.

But there is another source of spiritual food from which every man must draw who would have and enjoy an abundant life. It is found in man himself. We are all moulded and influenced by those with whom we come in contact. Every spiritual influence that radiates from your life has its effect upon mine in proportion as I take it in and assimilate it. How significant, therefore, is the matter of personal association and companionship. The spiritual life of every man feeds upon the spiritual atmosphere in which it lives and moves and has its being.

But the law of life requires more than the consumption and digestion of spiritual food. It requires the giving out or expending of spiritual energy. We must freely give as well as freely receive. To withhold that which we have received means stagnation and death.

Again the law of life demands growth and development. The material is limited. It is hedged in by the boundaries of time and space. But this is not true of the spiritual. The spiritual alone, therefore, can be eternal and capable of infinite growth and progress. If the revelation of the purpose of God to man either in nature or in man himself has disclosed a single design with greater clearness than any other, it is that the human soul was designed to grow forever. But human experience has shown

that God's designs may be foiled by the human will. I can not pause to illustrate this truth. I simply affirm that whoever is refusing to liberate his soul from the conditions which prevent its continued expansion; whoever is failing to feed his soul on such food as will promote its continued growth is frustrating God's highest design. It requires but a cursory view of its marvelous achievements in every realm of thought to illustrate that in its ability to discern, to conceive and to create the human mind is without limits or bounds. It is indeed an embryo divinity which in the stimulating environment of the spirit of God will grow and develop forever.

Mrs. E. W. R. Lord.

BY PRINCIPAL INBORDEN.

A few days ago we were grieved to note in the papers an account of the death of Mrs. E. W. Lord, of Batavia, New York. She died May 25th at the advanced age of 89 years.

It was my pleasure to know her nearly twenty-five years ago when I was a student in Oberlin and when she was one of the officers of that institution. There has not been a year since our first acquaintance but that I have had her counsel and encouragement. Our correspondence has been very regular and covering almost every phase of school life.

When I was principal of the Helena Normal School, Helena, Arkansas, she was one of the first to respond to our ap-

peal for help to meet the absolute necessities of those whom the high waters of the Mississippi had made destitute. When I was principal of the Albany Normal School in Albany, Ga., she was still very solicitous of our young people who were in straitened circumstances.

Every student who has attended this school since its opening, thirteen years ago, knows of the beneficence of Mrs. E. W. Lord. In nearly every dormitory room may be found her picture. She started our library and has been a potent factor in providing reading matter for the reading room. Some of the best papers and magazines in the reading room are there because of her munificent spirit. Only a short while ago she wrote me respecting certain magazines, "I have paid the subscription for five years; at my advanced age I can not expect to be here very much longer."

Like our good friend Mrs. Brick, Mrs. Lord was also a descendant of Elder William Brewster who came over on the Mayflower. She was probably the ninth or tenth generation removed from this distinguished ancestor. I knew very well both of these saintly ladies and I never saw two people more alike in spirit nor more practical in their daily lives.

The first of the year she wrote me the following:

"A glad New Year and a sunny track
 Along an upward way,
 And a song of praise in looking back
 When the New Year has passed away,
 And golden sheaves, nor small, nor few,—
 This is my New Year's wish for you."

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial.

Our commencement exercises were largely attended. The programs were arranged with great care and those who had a part in the various exercises acquitted themselves well.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. William N. DeBerry, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. DeBerry is a very pleasing speaker and he will always have a good audience at Brick School. We were extremely fortunate to have Mr. DeBerry with us on commencement day. He was good enough to undertake the not altogether pleasant task of substituting for the regular speaker on the program. The address which he delivered was not prepared for this occasion, yet it was very appropriate and was well received by an appreciative audience. Abstracts of Mr. DeBerry's excellent addresses will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The operetta, "The Whole Year Round," by the pupils of the Primary and Intermediate Grades, was well rendered on Monday evening, May 25, and showed that the children had been carefully and thoroughly drilled by the teachers in charge.

On Tuesday evening, May 26, a farce in three acts, entitled "The Sleeping Car," was rendered by the pupils of the Grammar grades. Perhaps no program of the week was more thoroughly enjoyed than was this play. The various characters were represented by students who understood their lines and interpreted them with intelligence.

Wednesday was the graduates' day. Ferns, daisies and potted plants were tastefully arranged on the rostrum. The chapel was crowded with the best people of the community. Amid such a scene, with beautiful surroundings, should not the graduates feel amply repaid for the years spent in preparation for life's duties? The orations of the two graduates are delivered, then comes the annual commencement address. The Principal then presents the diplomas to the graduates, and two more are added to that large company of young people who are willing to go out into the world to serve their fellow-men.

The annual concert of the Music Department in the afternoon brought a successful year's work to an end.

* * *

We wish for teachers and students a restful and profitable vacation.

This is the last issue of THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS for this school year. We appreciate the many words of encouragement spoken to us during the year and trust that another year will find us better prepared to give our readers a paper more in keeping with our ideal of what a school paper should be.

Items of Interest.

—May 1 was Founder's Day at the Brick School and it was as usual observed as a holiday by all the departments of the institution.

—Mr. Joseph Hill, of the Class of 1904, left early this month for the Isle of Pines, Cuba, where he will have charge of a farm on which will be grown oranges and other fruits and vegetables for the market.

—About thirty boys and girls are on the school grounds for the summer. The girls will do the work in the kitchen and laundry, and the boys will work on the farm and on the grounds keeping everything in repair.

—The local trains stopped at our siding during the week of commencement and on May 28, the day after school closed, train No. 89 stopped for the nearly sixty passengers and more than fifty pieces of baggage.

—Dr. Chas. J. Ryder, corresponding secretary of the American Missionary Association, who was to have delivered the commencement address on May 27,

was unable to be present on account of poor railroad connections in the western part of the State. Every one was greatly disappointed when it was learned that Dr. Ryder could not be present. A good substitute was found when Rev. W. N. DeBerry kindly consented to speak, and his practical and interesting address will not soon be forgotten by the audience that filled Ingraham Chapel.

—The meeting of the North Carolina Teachers' Association here June 17-20, was not largely attended, but nearly all of the sessions were interesting, and those who were here felt that they had received much in the way of inspiration and helpful suggestions.

Before leaving, the teachers expressed their great appreciation of the courtesies extended to them by the school.

Among those present were the following: Prof. S. G. Atkins, Secretary of Education of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Prof. C. G. O'Kelly, Principal of Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem, Prof. P. W. Moore, Principal of Normal School, Elizabeth City, Dr. E. E. Smith, Principal Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C., Prof. J. H. Bluford, A. and M. College, Greensboro, Prof. Chas. H. Boyer, St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, Dr. J. D. Chavis, A. and M. College, Greensboro, Prof. John W. Paisley, of Raleigh, and Prof. C. W. Pierce, Greensboro.

—On June 21, Treasurer Martin was called to Jacksonville, Fla., to attend the funeral of his brother who had been ill for more than a year.

—Our Sunday School has been reorganized for the summer with Mr. Isaac Bunn as superintendent.

—The school is indebted to Mrs. Joseph Fletcher for her kindness in looking after the preparation of the vocal music for commencement.

—Dr. C. J. Ryder arrived here the day after commencement and remained about five days. On account of illness for the greater part of the time he was here, he was unable to see the work in all the departments of the school.

—Miss Annie J. Rhodes and Mr. Isaac Bunn, of this year's graduating class, are planning to continue their studies in other institutions next year.

Exhibition.

BY GRAMMAR GRADES.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908.

THE SLEEPING CAR,

A FARCE IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mr. Roberts.....Shelly Gray.
Mrs. Roberts.....Lillian Hall.
Aunt Mary.....Julia Inborden.
The Californian.....Bennie Henderson.
Willis Campbell.....John Mosely.
Conductor.....James Falkener.
Porter.....Thomas Harrison.

Passengers:—Noah Hill, Joseph Bullock,
Charles Barbur, Willie Hughes, Rufus
Underwood.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908, 10:30 A. M.

Invocation.

Piano Duet—"Midsummer Night's Dream,"
Mendelssohn-Smith.

Misses Walker and Rhodes.

Oration—"Life, a Struggle for Power."
Isaac Bunn.

Oration—"Pyramids not all Egyptian."
Annie Jane Rhodes.

Vocal Solo—"Springtime".....*Becker.*
Miss Naomi B. Spencer.

Address—"Three Great Laws."
Rev. William N. DeBerry, Springfield, Mass.

Awarding of Diplomas.

Principal Inborden.

Vocal Duet—"God is Love".....*Marks.*
Misses Alston and Whitfield.

Benediction.

Annual Concert.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908, AT 2:30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Gloria (from the Twelfth Mass)...*Mozart.*
Normal Chorus.

2. Qui Vive*Ganz.*
Misses Dunston and Rhodes.

3. A Song of Thanksgiving.....*Allitsen.*
Miss Annie J. Rhodes.

4. Morning Prayer.....*Streabbog.*
Miss Dorothy Inborden.

5. (a) On Wings of Song.....*Mendelssohn.*
(b) The Rosary*Nevin.*
Misses Rhodes, Hall, Reid and Johnson.

6. The Merman's Song.....*Moir.*
Mr. H. W. Long.

7. (a) My True Love Hath My Heart,
Marzials.
(b) Nearest and Dearest.....*Caracciola.*
Misses Rhodes and Hall.

8. Pas Des Amphores.....*Chaminade.*
Miss Annie J. Rhodes.

9. Murmuring Breezes*Jensen.*
Miss Mary Alston.

10. Estudiantina*Lacome.*
Misses Rhodes, Alston, Reid and Johnson.
Messrs. Bullock, Mosely, Gray and Long.

11. Carmina (Vocal Waltz).....*Wilson.*
Miss Julia Sadgwar.

12. (a) Pure as Snow.....*Lange.*
(b) Mazurka*Meyer-Helmond.*
Miss Julia Inborden.

13. Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.....*Nevin.*
Miss Alston, Misses Rhodes and Reid, and
Messrs. Mosely and Long.

14. Revel of the Leaves.....*Veazie.*
Normal Chorus.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

MISS ANNIE RHODES,
Editor.

* * On Saturday evening, May 9th, the Alpha Social Club gave a Lawn Fete in honor of the Seniors. A number of friends, in addition to the guests of honor, were present. Supper was served in the Domestic Science Hall and at the table the first person who succeeded in reading all of the menu, which was very peculiarly arranged, was given a half pound of candy. Mr. Joseph Saunders won the prize. After supper the guests repaired to the lawn where a few minutes were spent in conversation.

* * The Fourth Grade Class gave their annual picnic on Saturday afternoon, May 9th. Those who were present expressed themselves as having had a very enjoyable time.

* * *The Fifth and Sixth Grade Classes gave a picnic on Saturday afternoon, May 16th. A number of friends were present, many games were played and a number of flowers gathered. They report a very pleasant time.

* * The Eighth Grade Class went on a fishing expedition on May 16th. Although the day was not as agreeable as was desired, yet it was spent very pleasantly by this party.

* * On Friday afternoon, May 15th, the team of Wilson, N. C., met the Brick School Grays on our diamond,

and were defeated by a score of 3 to 0. Saunders did the pitching for our boys and Wilson could do nothing with his curves. Henderson for Wilson also pitched a good game and several of our best batters were unable to hit him at all. The game was a good one and was thoroughly enjoyed by a fairly good crowd.

* * Misses Mattie Hilliard, Class of '07, and Cora Black, Class of '02, spent May 15th with us.

* * Miss Janey Baskerville, of Rocky Mount, paid us a flying trip on May 16th.

* * Mr. Sylvester Purrington, of Wilson, N. C., was called home on May 9th to attend the funeral of his grandfather. He has returned.

* * Misses Celia Sessoms and Mary Battle spent May 9th and 10th at Rocky Mount.

* * The Seniors accompanied by Miss Naomi B. Spencer spent a few hours in Rocky Mount on May 11th.

* * Mr. Caleb Richmond and his sister Lucy, will spend a few days in Battleboro, N. C., with their uncle before going home.

* * Among the many friends who visited us during our commencement exercises were Misses Sally Phillips, of Whitakers, N. C.; Corinne Jones, of En-

field, N. C.; Mattie Hilliard, of Whitakers, N. C.; Mattie Sessoms, of Rocky Mount, N. C.; Addie Black, of Whitakers, N. C.; Janey Baskerville, of Rocky Mount; Cora Black, of Whitakers, N. C.; Messrs. Francis Hester, of Washington, N. C.; Cary Pitman, of Enfield, N. C.; W. V. Ormond, of Williamston, N. C.; Cicero McCoy, of Weldon, N. C.; Charles Cooke, of New Bern, N. C.; Drs. Burnett and Douglass, of Rocky Mount, N. C.

* * Mrs. M. J. Rhodes, of Williamston, N. C., spent May 25th-28th with her daughter Annie.

* * Virtue itself escapes not calumnious strokes.—*Shakespeare*.

Immortal Love! Thou still hast wings
 To lift me to those radiant fields,
 Where Music waits with trembling strings
 And Verse her happy numbers yield,
 And all the soul within me sings.

—*Holland*.

* * Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou wilt not escape calumny.—*Shakespeare*.

The greed for gain, the thirst for power,
 The lust that blackens while it burns;
 Ah! these the whitest souls deflower!
 And one or all of these by turns,
 Rob man of his divinest dower.—*Holland*.

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Every reader of our paper, should send at once to Charles Alexander, 714 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass., ten cents for a copy of Alexander's Magazine which contains Senator Foraker's great address on the Black Battalion and his address before the Baltimore Conference of the A. M. E. Church, and also an historical sketch of the A. M. E. Church with pictures of all the Bishops. Several thousand copies are ready to be distributed wherever wanted. Write today.

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Mrs. HENRIETTA Q. BRANCH,
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Manual Training.

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Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
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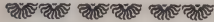
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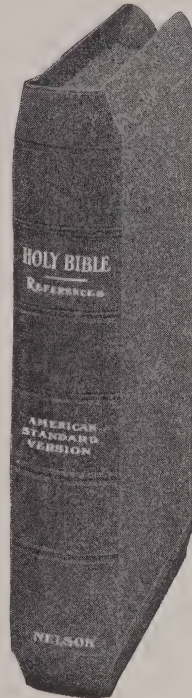
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Volume XI

WEEK
COLL
Number 1

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

NOVEMBER, 1908

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XI.

ENFIELD, N. C., NOVEMBER, 1908.

No. 1.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

The Value and Limitations of Industrial Education

PRIN. T. S. INBORDEN.

ACADEMIC BASIS.

Industrial training can not be of value without a certain amount of academic instruction. Industrial Education among Negroes, for its best success, must have as its basis the same preparation, at least, in arithmetic, grammar, reading, writing and drawing that it must have to make it efficient for any other people. That course of instruction which is set aside for Negroes solely because they are Negroes should receive no consideration at the hands of those who are most interested in the solution of this great problem. I can better illustrate this point. Some years ago I was in a teachers' institute which was conducted in one of the Southern States for colored teachers. The expert was appointed by the State, who, in discussing some ungrammatical English phrases which were in common use, said, "O, that is all right for you." Some years later we had here a very fine gentleman, a distinguished educator, who, in speaking of certain schools which have a national reputation said,

"Why they take boys right out of the woods and in two or three years they can make steam engines and they are contractors and leaders of their people." I asked him why it was that in order to take a course in any of the best trade schools of the country it was necessary to have a college preparation, or at least a first-class high school training as a very necessary preparation. He said, "O, your people do not need that sort of preparation." Are they born prepared? Evidently they are not born geniuses. Then there must be a dual standard of educational propaganda which is to be deprecated.

The antipathy to Industrial Training by a large number of educated Negroes has been on this ground. I believe that the course of study for industrial leadership should be as thorough and as extensive as that prescribed for leadership in any other calling. Any less preparation means slipshod work, inefficiency, failure.

Ignorant Negroes have had antipathy to Industrial Training because they did not know what it included. They thought it was simply to teach them how to plow, wash, scrub, to do the most ordinary things with some degree of skill

so that they might be better servants. They saw it only from the servant point of view. On the other hand, a large number of intelligent and ignorant Negroes think the missionary societies, philanthropists and State Legislatures have formed a huge combine to keep the Negroes in a sort of serfage.

Whatever truth may be in these forebodings the discussions have been profitable and educative. A few years ago the State schools had reduced their course of study for Negroes to the most elementary branches. The result was that the Negroes sent their sons and daughters to the denominational schools, which decreased very much the enrollment of the State schools. The Negroes knew what they wanted and sent their children where they could get it. The State authorities are quietly comparing catalogues, coming back to the old standards and filling up their halls and building more halls.

IT MUST BEGIN WITH THE ELEMENTARY.

In the course of study for our Industrial schools we must, from the nature of the case, begin very low. The value of it is enhanced because of the situation of our schools in the very heart of the people who have not had large opportunities of home development. I speak with reference to those who are still in the log cabin, who still plow with the ox, who still sweep the floor with a bunch of brushes, whose teacup

and saucer is a fruit can, who have no other plate than the receptacle in which the food was cooked. It must necessarily begin low, but not necessarily end here.

It begins with the simple matter of sweeping the floor for many of our matrons will say, as simple as it may seem, it is a fact that three-fourths of the girls under their direction have to be taught to do it. Not all of them from the cabins either. Some of them are from the best homes. The brooms will show evidence that they have not been properly used. The floors, cracks, and corners will also testify to the same fact.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE IS HARD AND EXPENSIVE.

A few years ago I went to New York to buy furniture for one of our dormitories. The gentleman who assisted me was afraid I would not have money to get all the things I needed, so he suggested that I buy tin cups for the tables instead of glass. I thought the suggestion was good, thinking only of the economics in it, so I made the purchase of some very nice cups. Later, a colored gentleman visited our school and asked me how I expected to teach girls to wash glass by giving them only tin cups to wash. The course was extended at once to include table glass. What lesson is more important to the housekeeper than that of washing table glass?

How many girls can do it? How many actually do it? How many people there are who when they sit at the tables in the restaurants and hotels and in their own homes, were it not for a breach of good manners, would inspect the glass for finger prints and lint from the drying cloth. A little thing to teach, this is, but it has to be taught. It has to be taught, as a boy learns to whistle, by continued effort. It may seem extravagant to the uninitiated for some of our schools to use silverware on the tables. There are many well-informed people who know nothing about the care of silver. Many of them can not even wash it clean. They do not know how. This is also true with regard to plates, table linen and other service. The kitchen must be kept in order, food must be prepared, utensils kept clean and in place. All this must be well taught and on a large scale. Milk and butter when brought from the dairy must be kept in a most sanitary condition.

If there is any question as to the value of this sort of training go into the best hotels and then go into the Negro eating houses. Go into the best Negro eating house and its service will equal only the most ordinary eating house kept by those whose environment and training have been the best.

STEP BY STEP.

This training in our schools begins with the most elementary and goes right

along through the best service that can be given. If in the kitchen, it includes every kind of food in its season. It includes special dishes as often as they are necessary to teach the lesson. If in the sewing room, it includes plain sewing, dressmaking, fancy work and perfects the girls in it. If in housekeeping, it includes the sweeping of floors, the arrangement of every piece of furniture, every window shade, every curtain, every towel, every picture and every decoration that will add comfort and coziness to the home or room. This may sound like so much chaff to those whose homes have every opportunity of comfort and happiness, but they are the essential things in the lives of thousands of our people who have not such homes. Instruction in these fundamentals means larger opportunities, greater happiness, better service to others if they go into service, better homes if they go back to the old homes, better conditions entirely if they go into new homes of their own.

DRUDGERY MUST BE ELIMINATED BY MODERN METHODS AND MACHINERY.

Boys coming from similar homes must begin on the same level but with other work. They come from the farms, but they have to be taught how to harness a horse and how to hitch him to the wagon. They have plowed, but they know only one kind of plow—the cotton plow. They must be taught the use of

different plows and different tools. They must learn to repair these tools, and as they advance they must learn to make them. In agricultural schools that are worth the name they use a great deal of complicated labor-saving machinery. Boys must learn the use of this machinery. Negroes can not compete with their neighbors without using labor-saving machinery. The sooner they learn the better for themselves and their competitors. The question is often asked me why our people go North. They leave the South where the woods are full of game, the creeks and rivers full of fish, where they can grow everything they want to eat and get all the fuel they need with little or no cost. What inspiration is there in an ox? What allurements in a bob-tail mule? What fascination in a cotton plow? The boy who wants to be something wants a change. There is inspiration in a sulky plow drawn by two sleek horses. There is allurements and fascination in a mowing machine that cuts its grain, binds, carries and shocks the same. Our boys go North because of the improved methods of work. Intelligence and modern machinery and methods have eliminated every element of drudgery.

But modern machinery is being brought into the South more every year, and as labor becomes more skilled, and more efficient because more intelligent, the Negroes will find it here the fairest haven on earth for the expression

of their native ability. The industrial training given in these schools is preparing them to welcome these improved methods even here in the South.

THE UTILITY OF MANUAL TRAINING.

Our manual training shops are preparing them to build their own homes, make their own furniture, make their own tools. The work of the shops coordinates so well with that of the classroom or academic department that nothing can be found to take its place. If our students want to teach they can put into operation what they learned in the classroom. If they do not want to teach they can make more money by drawing on what they learned in the shop. We have every evidence of the effectiveness of this combination. The shop helps the classroom and the classroom helps the shop. The one coordinates with the other in the acquisition of positive knowledge. Both give the student a larger opportunity of usefulness when he leaves school. If the girls can come to us earning from four to six dollars a month and at the end of two or six years go away and demand and get sixteen to forty dollars a month it shows the value in money of such work as is being conducted here. If boys can come to us earning eight and ten dollars a month and at the end of a few years demand and receive for their service from four to six times that amount per month, it shows the money value of such

instruction to them. This is what they are actually doing in every community where our schools are located. Scores of our students have received in our schools inspiration to buy land and to build their own homes.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Trip Over the Brick School Farm

From the buildings and campus of the Joseph K. Brick School, where I chanced to be spending a few days, I could get a good view of the entire farm. Just to look over the farm and see the large fields of potatoes, cowpeas, and corn, while beyond, stacks upon stacks of peanuts extending to the woods, afforded a picture well worthy of one's gaze. Still I was not content to believe that "distance lends enchantment to the view," but had a desire to take a trip over the farm and thus see in detail what had looked so beautiful at a distance.

It was harvest-time and the young men were busy at work. Just back of Benedict Hall was a large field of sweet potatoes. Here several boys were "digging" and hilling them. We use the familiar term digging, but in reality they were not digging but plowing the potatoes up. One boy did the plowing while others gathered them into heaps, whence they were conveyed to larger hills and there covered with straw and

earth as a protection from the weather. I even noticed that the potato vines, instead of being left on the ground to decay, were gathered and stacked to be used as feed for the cows. Thus carrying out the injunction, "Gather up the fragments." From the potato patch I took a walk through the corn field, where I saw acres of shocked corn. I learned that later the ears of corn would be removed and the stalk and fodder cut into very fine pieces, by an ensilage cutter, and fed to the stock.

In other fields I saw boys picking lima beans and cowpeas. These were taken to the storehouse and stored away until a convenient time, when they were threshed and used for table purposes. My visit to the cane mill proved especially interesting. There I saw the stalks of cane being pressed between rollers to get out the juice, which was taken to the cooking pans, near by, and made into syrup.

In the peanut fields the threshing machine was in operation. Several boys were kept busy feeding the machine, others put the threshed nuts into sacks, while still others were busily engaged in hauling the sacks from different parts of the field.

On my way back I came by the barn and saw the boy milking. There were about twenty head of cows. After the boy was through milking he took the milk to the dairy and there separated it from the cream by means of a separator.

The operation was quite interesting. Whole milk was put into the separator which, after passing through several stages by means of the rapidly revolving machine, came out as skimmed milk through one pipe, while the rich cream ran out of another.

Having been informed by the Principal, that my trip would not be complete should I fail to visit the poultry yard and bee hives, I stopped at both these places. At the bee-home the interesting feature was the hives. They were modern in every respect and so arranged that the honey could be taken from the hive without disturbing the bees at all. Just before reaching the poultry yard a pretty sight greeted my eyes. About four hundred fine thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks came streaming behind a little boy, who was drawing their supper in a small wagon. After watching the chickens awhile, I returned to the building, and thus ended my very pleasant trip over the Brick School farm.

Perhaps it might be well to add that the work on this farm is all student labor. It is done by young men who are anxious to procure an education, but have not the means. They receive all the privileges of the boarding department, the advantages of night school, and the opportunity of earning money to be placed to their credit, and applied to their board account when they enter day school.

H. G.

Names of Fabrics

Muslin is named from Mosul, in Asia.

Serge comes from Xerga, the Spanish for a certain sort of blanket.

Bandanna is derived from an Indian word signifying to bind or tie.

Calico is named for Calicut, a town in India, where it was first printed.

Alpaca is the name of species of llama from whose wool the genuine fabric is woven.

The name "damask" is an abbreviation of Damascus; satin is a corruption of Zaytown, in China.

Velvet is the Italian word "vellute," woolly, and is traceable farther back to the Latin "vellum," a hide or pelt.

Shawl is from the Sanskrit "sala," which means floor, shawls having been first used as carpet tapestry.

Cambrie comes from Cambria, gauze from Gaza, baize from Bajac, dimity from Dametta, and jeans from Jean.

Blanket bears the name of Thomas Blanket, a famous English clothier, who aided the introduction of woollens into England in the fourteenth century. The term "mercerized" comes from a manufacturer named Mercer, who invented the process of imparting a silken finish to cotton goods.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial

What must have been an interesting and helpful meeting was the Clifton Conference, which was held at Clifton, Mass., about the middle of August. Leading men from the North and the South were invited by Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, Chairman of the International Committee on Sunday School Work, to meet for the purpose of discussing questions dealing with the religious education of the Negro. The addresses were of a very high order, and will, no doubt, result in great good to the race. We believe in such meetings, and they should be held oftener. It is a good thing for the leading men of both races to meet once in awhile for the purpose of having a heart to heart talk. There would be a better understanding between the races. Both races would be the better for it.

The past summer was a hard one for students everywhere. It was late in the summer before many of them were able to get positions. Wages were not as good as usual, and as a result, numbers of students have not entered school as early this year as usual. In spite of the hard times, however, the boy or girl who is really anxious to get an education will make a way.

* * *

We extend to the new teachers and students a hearty welcome and wish for them the strength and inspiration which will enable them to do their best work.

* * *

To lighten the burden of some one, to add to the happiness of those whom we meet, to make a life cleaner and sweeter because it touches ours, should be our constant aim this year.

Items of Interest

—Early in October Principal Inboden went to Richmond, Va., to visit the State Fair. He was taken sick while there and was forced to return home. After arriving here he found it necessary to go to bed, where he was confined for nearly three weeks under the care of a physician. He is up now, and we hope will soon be strong and well.

—Mr. Joseph Fletcher spent the summer in Chicago. While there he visited

a number of the large industrial plants and got many valuable ideas for his work here.

—Mrs. Inborden and two of the children, Dorothy and Wilson, spent the summer in Oberlin, Ohio. In June Mrs. Inborden attended the seventy-fifth anniversary of Oberlin College, of which she is a graduate.

—Mrs. Alice L. Davis was here until the middle of August, when she left for a short vacation at her home in Oberlin, Ohio.

—Mrs. Isadore Martin and son, Raymond, left early in June for Oberlin, Ohio, where they spent the summer.

—Miss Naomi B. Spencer, after a short stay with her people in Charleston, S. C., went to Washington, where she taught in the summer school at Howard University.

—Miss Myrtle M. Jones spent a few days with friends in Washington, D. C., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in June. She then went to her home in St. Louis, where she remained the greater part of the summer.

—Miss C. B. Williamson visited relatives in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in June and July.

—Miss E. C. Baker spent her vacation at Findlay, Ohio.

—The Treasurer of the school took his vacation in July. He spent most of the time in New York city.

—Miss Julia A. Sadgwar, for eight years the efficient teacher of our Primary Department, has resigned her position here in order to be near her people. She will teach this year in the schools of Wilmington, N. C.

—Miss Mary A. Roberts also wished to be with her people this year, so gave up her work here at the close of last school year.

—Mrs. H. Q. Branch, who did good work as teacher of our Fourth Grade last year, is now principal of a school at Bennettsville, S. C.

—Miss Anna M. Brown, the capable matron in charge of our dining-room last year, was unable to return on account of poor health. She is employed in Okmulgee, Okla., this year, and as the work is not as heavy as it was here, it is hoped that she will soon regain her health.

—Rev. Geo. W. Moore, D.D., Field Superintendent of church work for the American Missionary Association, came for a visit to the school on September 29. Dr. Moore remained until October 2, and while here gave several interesting talks to teachers and students at our morning devotional exercises.

—Rev. A. S. Croom, class of 1905, visited the school on September 30. At the close of the chapel exercises he spoke in an interesting manner on the importance of having a fixed purpose in life. Mr. Croom is doing good work

as pastor of a large Baptist church in Salisbury, N. C.

—Mr. S. H. Vick, of Wilson, visited the school in September for the purpose of looking over our thoroughbred Plymouth Rock chickens. Mr. Vick was pleased with what he saw and left an order for a number of chickens to be shipped to him.

—The following officers of our Sunday School have been elected for the ensuing year: Superintendent, Mr. Isadore Martin; Assistant Superintendent, Miss Naomi B. Spencer; Secretary, Miss Jennie Hopkins.

—The school purchased an ensilage cutter last summer, and in September the large silo at our barn was filled with very fine ensilage to be fed to the cows the coming winter.

—Those who remained at the school during the summer, together with the tenants on the farm, gave a picnic on July 4. The beautiful grove north of the baseball grounds was used for the purpose. Barbecued pig, chicken, ham sandwiches, sherbet, cake and coffee were served. After dinner, a game of baseball was played between the boys in the dormitory and the boys who live on the farm. The admission was free, but any one of the one hundred people present would willingly have paid a quarter to see such a game. It was a game, the like of which will not soon be seen on the Brick School diamond. It

was thrilling to see the ease with which the infielders let the grounders pass through their legs, and how gracefully the fielders muffed the fly balls. Such sprinting after the ball had passed them will not soon be seen again. It was truly wonderful to watch how skillfully some of the players got out of the way of hard-hit balls. The batting was no less remarkable. Some of the boys showed how easy it was to come to bat as many as four times and strike the air hard every time. No one seemed to know what the score was at the close of the game, as the scorer lost track of the runs long before the game was over. Every one was agreed, however, that the farm boys had won. The day as a whole was an enjoyable one, and all who were present are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to another Fourth of July.

—Miss Hattie L. Green, A.B., takes Miss Roberts's place as teacher of the Fifth Grade. Miss Green was graduated from the Brick School in 1904, and then went to Fisk University, where she studied four years. She received her degree at Fisk last June.

—Miss Mamie E. Clark, A.B., a graduate of Fisk University, succeeds Mrs. Branch as teacher of the Fourth Grade.

—Mrs. Joseph Fletcher, A.B., assumes charge of the Music Department this year. Mrs. Fletcher, as Miss Har-

ris, was in charge of our Domestic Science Department in 1904.

—Miss Florence G. Macbeth, a graduate of Avery Institute, is the new matron of our dining hall. Miss Macbeth has had several years' experience in this kind of work.

—Miss M. Juanita Woodson, of Memphis, Tenn., comes to take charge of the Primary Department. Miss Woodson was with us for a short time last year, but had to resign on account of poor health. She is a graduate of LeMoyne Institute, and also of the Teachers' College, Howard University.

—Do not forget the recital by Miss James on Friday evening, November 27, at 7:30 o'clock.

—The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association was held at Galesburg, Ill., October 20-22. One of the features of the meeting was an industrial exhibit from a number of the schools. Our sewing and manual training departments sent an exhibit which attracted a great deal of attention.

—It is now expected that our sweet potato crop will be the largest we have ever gathered. The present indications are that we shall get 600 bushels.

A Song Recital

It is with pleasure that we announce the engagement of Miss Marie James, the well-known mezzo-contralto singer, of Washington, D. C., for a recital here

on Friday evening, November 27th at 7:30 o'clock. Miss James has an unusually sweet voice, and wherever she appears, she never fails to delight her audience. Miss James is a graduate of Washington College of Music. She is the only colored person holding a diploma for vocal work from that college.

Miss James will have as her accompanist Miss Abby Williams, who was at one time music teacher at Shaw University and later at Howard University.

The following comments show what the press and others think of Miss James:

"Miss James has an exceptionally beautiful mezzo-contralto voice and a good conception of oratorio work, and is able to interpret songs individually."—*Sydney Lloyd Wrightson, President of Washington College of Music.*

"Miss Marie James, who always pleases, will make her first appearance since her return from New York."—*Officers of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.*

"Miss Marie James, contralto, was the magnet which drew the major part of the crowd. Miss James has a sweet, clear voice, under perfect control, and has a refined self-possessed stage bearing. She always seems to know just what she is doing, and it pleased her audience. Her numbers were well selected and were well received by the audience. The management made no mistake in bringing her to the city."—*The Baltimore Lancet.*

STUDENTS' PAGE.

S. J. COOKE,
Editor.

** The editor of the Students' Page extends his heartiest greetings to both the old and new students of the Jos. K. Brick School, and wishes for them the success that comes to all who labor faithfully.

** The outlook for the Y. M. C. A. this year is very promising; the young men are working with great enthusiasm and have succeeded in enrolling nearly all of the students on the grounds. The annual social for the benefit of the new students was given October 24, 1908, in Elma Hall. An interesting program, consisting of music and recitations, was rendered. The President, Mr. N. H. Lee, explained the work of Y. M. C. A. in a short talk. Mr. J. J. Fletcher also made a short talk. After serving refreshments, all retired and yielded to the influence of slumber and passed the night in pleasant dreams.

** Hurrah! for Thanksgiving Day and the athletic feats it brings: foot races, high kicking, jumping, potato race, Siamese race, and many other interesting events. All right, boys, be up and doing!

** The students were very much grieved to learn of the death of their schoolmate, Miss Mabel Whitfield, who died at her home in Goldsboro, N. C.,

September 4th, after an illness of three weeks.

** Miss Annie J. Rhodes, an alumnus of the Joseph K. Brick School, is attending school at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. We wish her much success.

** The officers of the Alpha Social Club for the ensuing term are as follows: Mr. Elisha Greene, President; Mr. B. F. Bullock, Vice-President; Mr. S. J. Cooke, Secretary; Mr. F. A. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. C. B. Johnson, Treasurer.

** Miss Eula Dunston, of Raleigh, a former student, is with us again after an absence of one year. All of her friends cordially welcome her back, especially Mr. ---.

** Among the many new students enrolled this year are: Misses Gertrude Tellington, Goldsboro; Nellie Anderson, Selma; Eloise Smith, Goldsboro; Cherry Lodge, Rocky Mount; Sarah Pittman, Rocky Mount; Tiney Rhodes, Greensboro; Easter Williams, Terrapin; Harriet Knight, Scotland Neck; Beatrice Empie, Wilmington; Hopie White, Jacksonville; Ellen Hawkins, Heathsville; Mary Bynum, Wilson; Lottie Henrihan, Greenville; Georgia Nixon, Wilmington; Julia Durant, Wilming-

ton; Mittie Hayes, Raymond City, W. Va.; Katie Snipes, Durham; Ruth Spencer, Charleston, S. C.; Sarah Evans, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Angeline McCaim, Charlotte; Evangeline Sessoms, Rocky Mount; Jolly Edwards, Rocky Mount; Hermon Spicer, Wilson; Robert Bess, Wilson; Charles Jones, Charlotte; Ellwood Sessoms, Rocky Mount; Aaron Joyner, Rocky Mount; Willie Whitehead, Rocky Mount; John Bess, Goldsboro; Pearlie Highsmith, Goldsboro; James Austin, Goldsboro; Dolene Dudley, Salisbury; Murvin Sumner, Salisbury; John Yarborough, Wilmington; George McRae, Wilmington;

Platte Pearce, Raleigh; Charles Hayes, Raleigh; Joseph Massey, Raleigh; James Lofton, Wrightsville; Samuel Ford, Drewryville, Va.; Kemp Powers, Kitchin; Tobias Robinson, Clinton; Hermon Taylor, Wake Forest; Louis Freeman, Wake Forest; Willie Corbett, Macclesfield; Early Thorne, Rocky Mount.

* * One of the members of the Senior Class, in attempting to express how much he had learned since he began the study of astronomy, said: "I have learned that the earth was not a perfect square."

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Miss HATTIE L. GREEN, A.B.,
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Miss MAMIE E. CLARK, A.B.,
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Miss M. J. WOODSON,
Primary Department.

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J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
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Miss EMMA C. BAKER,
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Miss F. G. MACBETH,
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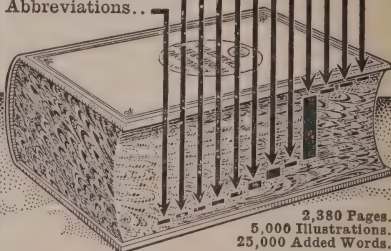
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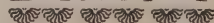
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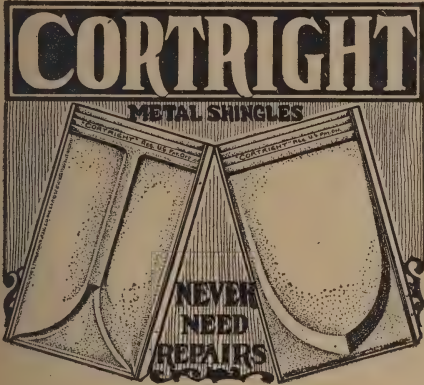
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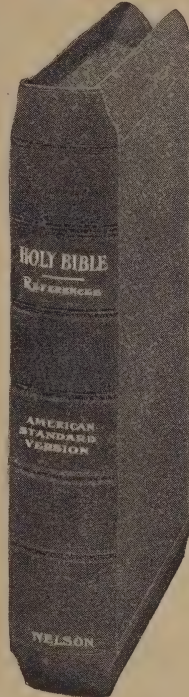
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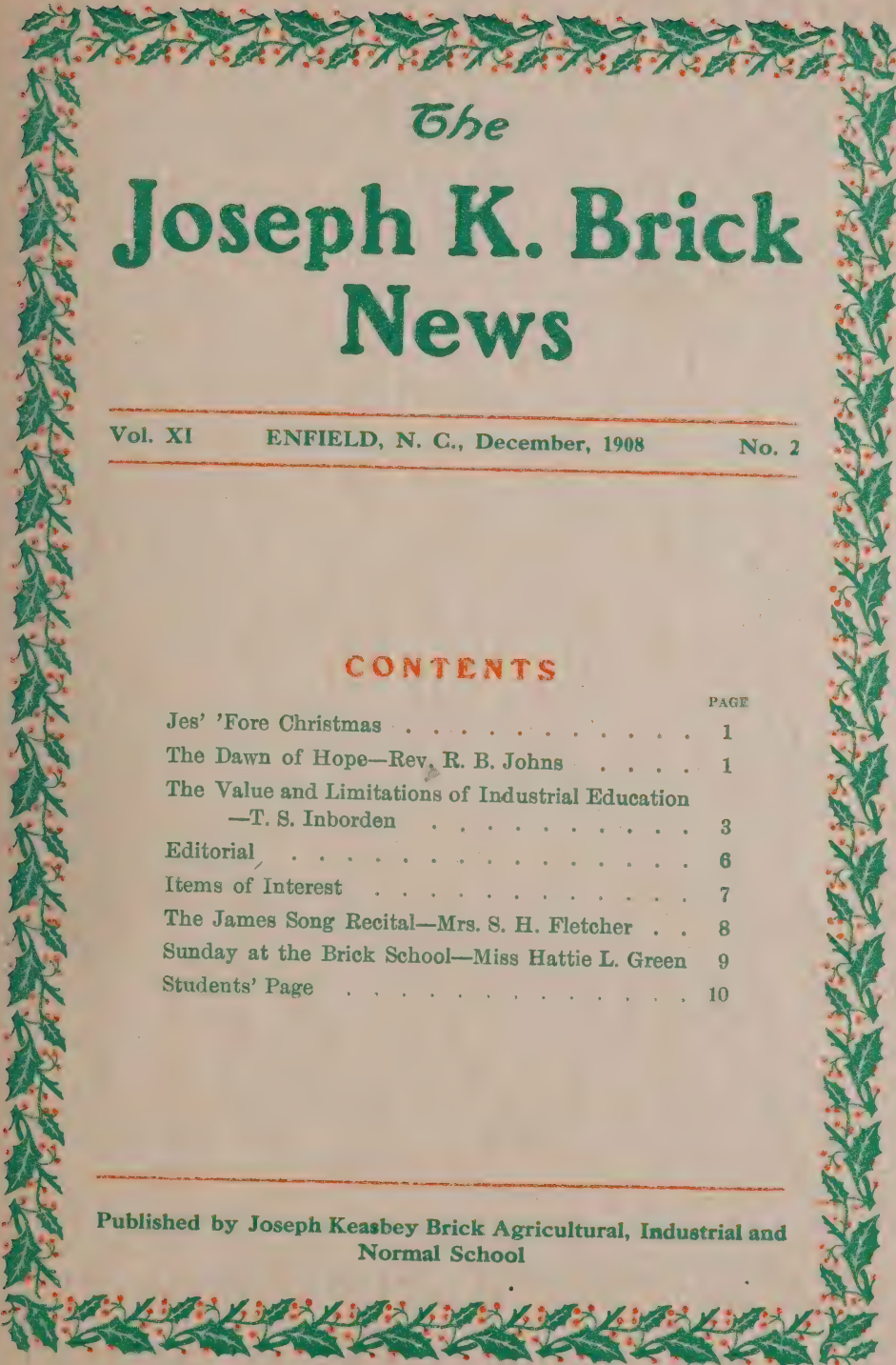
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The **Joseph K. Brick News**

Vol. XI

ENFIELD, N. C., December, 1908

No. 2

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XI.

ENFIELD, N. C., DECEMBER, 1908.

No. 2.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Jes' 'Fore Christmas

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,
Mother calls me Willie—but the fellers call me
Bill!

Mighty glad I ain't a girl—ruther be a boy
Without them sashes, curls, an' things that's
worn by Fauntleroy;

'Most all the time the hull year roun' there
ain't no flies on me,

But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin
be!

Got a yaller dog named Sport—sick 'im on
the cat;

Fust thing she knows she don't know where
she's at!

Got a clipper-sled, an' when us boys go out to
slide

'Long comes the grocery cart an' we all hook
a ride!

But, sometimes, when the grocery man is wor-
ried and cross,

He reaches at me with his whip, and larrups
up his hoss;

An' then I laff and holler: "O, you never
teched me!"

But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin
be!

Then 'ol' Sport, he hangs around, so sollum
like and still—

His eyes they seem a-sayin': "What's er mat-
ter, little Bill?"

The cat she sneaks down off her perch, a-won-
derin' what's become

Uv them two enemies uv hern that used ter
make things hum!

But I am so perlite and stick so earnest like
to biz,

That mother sez to father: "How improved
our Willie is!"

But father, havin' been a boy hisself, sus-
picious me,

When, jes' 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I
kin be!

For Christmas, with its lots an' lots uv can-
dies, cakes, an' toys,

Wuz made, they say, f'r proper kids, and not
f'r naughty boys!

So wash yer face, and bresh yer hair, an' mind
yer p's an' q's,

An' don't bust out yer pantaloons, an' don't
wear out yer shoes;

Say yessum to the ladies, an' yessir to the men,
An' when they's company don't pass yer plate

f'r pie again;

But, thinkin' uv the things you'd like to see
upon that tree,

Jes' 'fore Christmas be as good as you kin be!

—Eugene Field.

The Dawn of Hope

REV. R. B. JOHNS, DUDLEY, N. C.

The story of the life of Jesus, when properly and truthfully told, is the most interesting ever heard. Especially so is the story of its beginning. How, if we are little enough, we delight to hear again and again of that marvelous scene on the plains near Bethlehem, where one watch-night in the very long ago shepherds watched their flocks and there came right from the skies a message such as never before was spoken in the ears of men. A message of joy to all the earth, to all peoples, to all creatures. To men from whom sin with all its

blasting consequences was to be borne away. To the earth that had been cursed for man's sake, from which the curse was to be lifted. Farseeing was that strange orator who, clothed in robes of glory, appeared so suddenly and spoke so assuringly words the world never can forget: "Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." Equally memorable the message in song: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." The scene lifted and the night again was dark. But the shepherds had been set to thinking as men had never thought before. They brooded over and tried to sense the words that echoed and reechoed in their ears: "Unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord. Ye shall see the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." Presently they said one to another, "Let us go and see." Hasting away they found Mary, and Joseph, and the BABE. Then they told the wonderful things that had been spoken to them about the child. Everybody wondered. Mary silently recalled how previously a scene similar occurred in her own home, when Gabriel came with an astounding announcement, and she pondered these things in her heart.

So came to weary, listless human life new inspiration. The gospel day was dawning. Only the dawn as yet, but the long-promised day was assured. The whole creation, damaged irremediably by man's disastrous downfall, felt the thrill of an earnest expectation. Surely, if slowly, the joy the angels brought the tidings of is filling the world. Oc-

casionally it seems contagious. Throughout all Christendom the people of all nations on every recurring Christmas drink to utmost satisfaction according to their interpretation of the great privilege, and their individual definition of it, the joy of God. Little children sense their privilege as often grown-ups forget how, and if suffered to come unto HIM, for one day at least, theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

The Christmases of the twentieth century teem and bulge, not perhaps with more, but surely with newer and better defined meanings than the Christmases of times past. Life and immortality are distinctly coming to light. Progress, through upward ways, more steady, straighter on, and as some say, eternal, seems more than possible. George Eliot says: "It is never too late to be what you might have been," and it would certainly seem that in the eternity that looms just ahead there may be ample opportunity for men to recover their losses if they set themselves strenuously to the task. And all who are so minded have for their encouragement the words of Holy Writ, "I will restore to you the years." Let us then take courage and begin to live among the great possibilities. There is possible life more abundant for body, soul and spirit. There is light radiating from the Wonderful One, the light of life, intelligence past limit, ours if we will. There is access to the great silences where Moses went, where Elijah went, where *Mohammed* went, where *Swedenborg* went, where we may go, where still, small voices are heard. There is joy unutterable. There is

peace that passes all understanding. There is the good will of God, and an open door into opportunity. Let us start afresh this new Christmas day and go on unto our perfection.

Let us read the Gospel story o'er and o'er;
 Let us practice all its precepts more and more;
 Of its spirit drink our fill,
 To all people show good will,
 And if for it earnestly we pray
 We may have a *little Christmas* every day.

The Value and Limitations of Industrial Education

PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

Some years ago a young man came here with no money. We gave him the work of looking after the lawns, keeping the grass mowed and janitoring the halls. We taught him the use of tools in the shop. Later he graduated from the school and studied theology. Now he has one of the largest Baptist churches in the State. His wife, who was a student here before they were married, took all the industries here, including type-setting, and is now his efficient helper in the school connected with the church. Another boy who graduated here presented himself to one of our higher institutions for further study and wrote me after arriving there that he had only five dollars left for four years course of study, but that he had been given the charge of two gasoline engines. He never saw a gasoline engine until he came here. When this school needed apparatus for physical laboratory this boy could go into the shop and make it.

ITS MATERIAL VALUE TO THE COMMUNITY.

So there is a material value in everything our students learn, in our dining-room, in our kitchen, in our laundry, in our sewing room, in our manual training shop and on our farm. There is a material benefit derived by the community. I have in mind several men in the community who have bought their homes; whose sons have built their houses and barns. Seven years ago these farms were nothing more than swamps. Had they been anything else they could not have been bought at any price. The other day when I visited them I found from sixty to one hundred acres in all the crops of the season, including fruit trees and flowers.

These men have not been students here themselves, but their children have, and all of them have had the inspiration of an orderly arranged school farm. They have moved from the cabin into a framed house. They had pictures of their families and of their friends on the walls. There were no whiskey bottles on the mantels and no pipes stuck into the crevices of the chimney. They had the large family Bible on the table and it showed evidences of having been used. A few books and a local paper were also to be seen. Out on the public road near the farm was the neighborhood schoolhouse. This was as neat as a pin, ceiled inside, shades over the windows, blackboards around the walls, good seats, and at the time of my visit Sunday School was in session, to be followed by the Children's Day program. A former Brick School student, who is a farmer in the community, is the Su-

perintendent of the Sunday School. A large number of our former girls were saying "speeches" and singing in the choir. The schoolhouse itself is largely the product of another student. Do you ask the value of industrial training? This is its value. It makes available what we know.

ITS ETHICAL VALUE.

Aside from the material value these schools have an ethical value. No one can read these lines without seeing at once the highest possible development of the moral life. A joint well made in our shop develops patience, confidence in one's ability, honesty and self-reliance. It gives one the initiative spirit without which all progress is impossible. One farmer who lives some miles from the town on his own farm of sixty-three acres, in his own house which he and the boys built, told me that in his life he considered his church first and his home next, that he was the happiest man in the world, and that he would rather be at home than any place in the world. He had everything he needed to make his home happy and he was well informed. He is a better citizen and a good neighbor.

Work in horticulture, such as tree planting, pruning, grafting, arranging flower beds, lawns and landscape gardening; work in painting, including mixing paints, blending colors, and house decoration; work in agriculture, such as stock judging, soil analysis, bird and insect enemies, rotation of crops and fertilizers; work in manual training and printing; all when taught beyond the point of mere drudgery involve the most ad-

vanced study of science, develop an artistic taste and a high state of æsthetical culture.

We must begin our industrial course with the elementary, but to end it with the elementary will be a loss of time and money. Our students must have the highest possible incentive to which to look. To put upon them restrictions and limitations which other races have not is a short-sighted policy. It is a shame upon civilization and a mockery to Christianity to even think of doing it. No labor is efficient without intelligence, the more intelligent the more efficient. To attempt to build a system of industrial work upon ignorance is simply a farce. An animal can be trained in many tricks if sufficient time is given to his training, but to attempt to teach a race to build houses, to be agriculturists, and to follow the trades is a greater loss of time unless the correct means are put into the hands and brains of the race for acquiring its own knowledge. Much is said of what the old-time Negro learned in slavery about trades. If he had been taught correctly with books he would have had something to transmit to his children. Take away books and you take away the basis of all knowledge. Emphasize them and you emphasize what is vitally important in the acquisition of every trade or profession. When a man graduates from one of the Agricultural Colleges in the North he is one of the best all-around informed men of the entire country. There is no science of so many branches as that of agriculture, and yet how few of our schools here in the South are prepared to teach more than the merest rudiments of it.

The result is the same whether the limitations are due to a lack of money or to deliberate purpose on the part of those who largely direct policies of Negro education. The result is that a large number of the industrial schools are turning out graduates every year who do not appreciate the dignity of their profession. After a few years they seek other employment. When they work by the side of men from the best schools they fail because their work can not stand comparison.

If their academic studies are not well balanced with their purely scientific studies, which are associated with their industries, they will be judged as deficient in scholarship. They will never make successful teachers of their profession if they are associated with intelligent academic teachers unless they know well literature and English. Of what use is our knowledge of an atom,

microbes and bacteria if we can not use a correct English sentence? Our knowledge of literature and English must be extensive in order to correctly interpret the best that has been written on the subject of our profession.

The industrial curriculum should include a most thorough course in English, which is the medium of our expression; in mathematics, because one can not go very far in any science without such knowledge; in science especially because all our industries are based upon most accurate science. A mechanic is nothing but a drudge if his intelligence does not enable him to appreciate the best that has been written on the subject of his profession.

When this is the goal there will be no differentiation between the higher education and the industrial education and no antipathy. Both will be on the same level.



INGRAHAM CHAPEL

The Joseph K. Brick News.

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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second class matter.

Editorial

Mr. William M. Ingraham, one of the school's best friends, passed away last summer. Mr. Ingraham was a prominent attorney of Brooklyn, and a friend and adviser of Mrs. Brick. He knew of the school because of his business relations with Mrs. Brick.

Like many others who see the Negro from afar, Mr. Ingraham thought, at first, that Mrs. Brick was unwise to spend her money here. But as time passed by and he saw the fruit of the seed she had planted, he, too, became interested and wished to do something for the school. He saw the need of a chapel and gave the first \$5,000 toward its erection.

The beautiful chapel, named in his honor, was erected in 1902, and stands to-day as a living monument of his philanthropy. Because of this monument, the name of William M. Ingraham will not be forgotten by those who in the years to come will share in the privileges afforded by the Joseph K. Brick School.

We have but one regret to express in regard to the recital given by Miss Marie James, and that is, we are very sorry that more of our friends of Enfield and Whitakers did not hear her.

* * *

Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, in a paper read before the International Tuberculosis Congress which was held in Washington, D. C., early in October, says that 5,000,000 in the United States are doomed to die of consumption unless relief comes. There are 138,000 deaths from consumption every year, and the cost to this country as a result is a billion dollars.

These figures are enough to appall us, and should certainly make us feel how necessary it is that we should lose no opportunity to advise the people to pay more attention to ventilation, sanitation and the proper observance of the laws of health.

* * *

Another friend, Miss Emily Birdseye, died in September. Miss Birdseye visited the school some years ago in company with Miss Lydia Benedict, and has since then been interested in our school. It is with sorrow that we chronicle her death.

* * *

There is no need where there is no growth. Joseph K. Brick School is constantly growing. It is but natural, therefore, that each year should find us needing something. As our buildings increase in number larger sums of money are needed to keep them in repair and to refurnish them from time to time.

We try to make our grounds beauti-

ful and attractive, so that they will serve as models for our students when they go out to make homes for themselves. Money is needed each year for trees, shrubbery and flowers.

There come to us every year numbers of poor but worthy young men and women who want an education. In order to help them, we need money for scholarships.

Our main work here is the building of character. We are preparing young people for complete living. Would you, dear reader, like to have a part in this good work? This is the season of the year when we delight to do good deeds; to make others happy; to help bring "joy to the world." Will you remember us?

* * *

Your subscription to the NEWS will be appreciated. It takes money to publish a good, interesting paper. Will you help us to keep the NEWS up to the present high standard?

Items of Interest

—It was a pleasure to have Mrs. Steele, Superintendent of the Steele Orphan Home, Chattanooga, Tenn., with us for a day in October. Mrs. Steele's talk in the chapel was greatly enjoyed.

—The Rev. J. B. Brown, of Petersburg, Va., preached for us Sunday, November 15th. In the morning he preached from the text found in John 3:16. The sermon was helpful. In the evening at 7 o'clock Mr. Brown gave an interesting talk on "Success." He said that in order to succeed there must be consecration, concentration,

sinking of self, perseverance and dependence on the part of the one who would be successful. We hope to hear Mr. Brown again.

—Miss M. Juanita Woodson left on the afternoon of November 25 for Washington, D. C., where she spent Thanksgiving Day with relatives. She returned on November 29th.

—Miss Hattie L. Green spent a few days in Rocky Mount the last week in November.

—On Saturday, November 28th, Mrs. H. G. Forney and Misses Emma C. Baker and M. M. Jones went to Rocky Mount.

—In honor of her birthday, the teachers gathered at the home of Mrs. Inborden on Monday evening, November 30th. An enjoyable time was spent playing games. Light refreshments were served.

—Thanksgiving Day was a pleasant one this year at the Brick School. As usual the dining room was decorated with products of our farm. Beautiful potted plants were on the tables and in the center of the room was draped a large flag of the United States. As students and teachers gathered around the tables for dinner it was quite noticeable that the blessing was sung with more than the usual fervor. There was a slight suspicion that this was due to the appetizing dinner, consisting of turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie, which had been prepared for all. But with thoughts of the multitude of blessings that have come to us all during the past year and amid surroundings attractive and beau-

tiful, who would not be happy? Who would not sing and pray and speak with unusual earnestness?

—The Christmas holidays will begin on December 24th and will end on January 4th.

The James Song Recital

MRS. S. H. FLETCHER.

It was our good fortune to have an unusual treat on the night of November 27th, when Miss Marie James, a contralto singer of Washington, D. C., was heard here in a well-arranged and splendidly rendered song recital.

Miss James has an exceptionally powerful voice, combining much sweetness with fine training.

Her first number gave promise of good things to come and her rendition of the familiar waltz song, *Carmena*, by Wilson, was charming in the execution of the trills and cadenzas.

We were pleased to hear the song from MacDowell, both because of its beauty and because the composer is an American.

The tender little lyric, "Only," by Wrightson, was especially interesting because of the relationship of the composer to the President of the college of music of which Miss James is a graduate.

"The Massenet Elegie" was not given with quite the passion expected, but only experience could give the power to couple feeling with the abandon necessary to an effective rendition of this number.

The selections from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Samson and Delilah," by Saint Saens, were about perfect. The

full weight of the words and the purity of the tones seemed to come upon us.

It is always with great interest we hear folk songs from any land. The last number gave us the opportunity to enjoy the folk songs of Tuscany.

On the whole, the taxing program was carried out with good effect and increasing interest.

The good effect and interest in it all were greatly enhanced by the artistic piano accompaniment rendered by Miss Abby Williams, who came with the soloist.

Those of us who met the ladies personally were most pleasantly impressed and shall be glad to have them with us again.

The following was the program:

Piano Duet—Polonais et Polonaise...*Rubinstein*

Mrs. S. H. Fletcher and Miss Julia Inborden.

Songs—(a) Spring Song.....*Mackenzie*

(b) Sweet Love, Now I must Leave

Thee*R. Strauss*

(c) Beloved, It is Morn.....*Aylward*

(d) *Carmena Waltz*.....*Wilson*

Miss James.

Reading—Joan of Arc in Prison.....*Cary*

Miss Mamie E. Clark.

Songs—(a) Thy Beaming Eyes....*MacDowell*

(b) Only*Wrightson*

(c) Elegie*Massenet*

Miss James.

Piano Solo—Cuban Dance.....*R. Hoffman*

Miss Julia Inborden.

Songs—(a) Lead, Kindly Light.....*Hawley*

(b) O Rest in the Lord...*Mendelssohn*

Miss James.

Piano Solo—Hark, Hark! The Lark

Schubert-Liszt

Mrs. S. H. Fletcher.

Songs—(a) Could I.....*Tosti*

(b) Lark's Carol.....*Newton*

(c) Aria from "Samson and Delilah".....*Saint Saens*

Miss James.

Song Cycle.....*Von Fielitz*
TUSCAN FOLK SONGS.

- (a) 'Twas May and Spring's Soft Showers.
- (b) Youthful Swain Who Ever Lingers.
- (c) A Bower I will Build Me.
- (d) I Would Teach Thee Love's Sweet Magic.
- (e) I Wandered at Night 'Neath the Moon's Bright Ray.
- (f) And Wouldst Thou But Hear Me.
Miss James.

Sunday at the Brick School

MISS HATTIE L. GREEN.

One writer has very fitly said, "Sunday is the golden clasp which binds together all the other days of the week." This is what we can truly say of Sunday at the Brick School. It is distinguished by an atmosphere, an indescribable something, not common to any other day. It is begun differently and is ended differently. During the week the students' day begins at five o'clock, when the large bell warns them that it is time to rise and prepare for breakfast, which comes an hour later. The teachers have their breakfast at seven. While on Sunday both teachers and students meet together for breakfast at half-past seven o'clock. Thus the day is begun in a more deliberate manner and is free from that appearance of rush and hurry.

Suppose we take the program for the day as it comes, beginning first with the late breakfast, followed by morning devotion, held while around the tables. At nine o'clock the boys hold a Bible class for forty-five minutes. Promptly at ten the ringing of the large bell calls all to chapel, where we assemble for Sun-

day School. The classes meet in the Chapel for the opening exercises, after which they pass to their respective classrooms, with their teacher, and the lesson is taught. The classes then reassemble in Chapel for review and the closing exercise. After Sunday School the students hold their religious services; Y. M. C. A. for the boys and Christian Endeavor for the girls. These meetings are conducted entirely by the students and are noncompulsory. This makes it all the more encouraging to see the interest manifested in them. On one Sunday during the month we have preaching service, conducted by some prominent minister. This service comes immediately after Sunday School, and on such Sundays the Y. M. C. A. and C. E. meetings are held in the afternoon. We have dinner at 12:15. When dinner is over and the dishes cleared away a small bell is rung in the various buildings which announces the beginning of quiet hour. Each student is expected to spend one hour in his room, in quiet meditation, reading or writing, at any rate quiet. At this time some of the younger boys hold their meeting of the King's Sons. When quiet hour is over the students may spend their time as they see fit since it is in harmony with the day. Supper is served at 5:45, fifteen minutes earlier than on other days, in order that all may attend the general prayer meeting, held from seven to eight p. m. The men of the faculty take their turn in conducting the prayer meetings, while all who feel disposed take active part in them. This prayer meeting seems to be a suitable closing for the Sabbath and an incentive to a week of service.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

S. J. COOKE,
Editor.

**The usual rush of registration, examinations, etc., are over now and all have settled down to good, hard work.

**The Bible Class Department of the Y. M. C. A. is still doing good work; its members are quite enthusiastic and its membership is fast increasing. Under the leadership of Mr. N. H. Lee the class has taken up the study of "Men Who Dared," a book published by the Y. M. C. A. Press. Later, the class will be divided as it is hoped by this plan to give more attention to individual work and have a thorough drill in the study. The class meets every Sunday morning at nine o'clock. All are invited to attend and help push the work forward.

**Mr. James W. Croom, who had contemplated taking a theological course at Union University, Richmond, Va., has decided to finish the course here first.

**The Y. M. C. A. observed its annual week of prayer from November 9th to 15th. Many interesting topics were discussed. The presence of the Divine was made manifest throughout all the meetings.

**Rev. Mr. Newsome, State missionary, who is traveling, lecturing and giving Bible instruction in the different churches, paid us a visit November 9, and was with the Y. M. C. A. the first night of its week of prayer and gave an interesting talk.

**The Missionary Department of the Y. M. C. A., of which Mr. Benj. F. Bul-

lock is chairman, held its first meeting of this year in New Bethel Church, Sunday, November 15th. The topic for discussion was, "The Steps of Great Men." The meeting was led by Mr. James Croom.

**Miss Lillian Hall was suddenly called home November 12th on account of the death of her sister.

**Miss Sarah Pittman received a message Monday, November 16th, informing her of the death of her grandmother, whose funeral services she left to attend. We extend both of the young ladies our sympathy in their bereavement.

**Most of the student organizations have completed their preliminary duties and the election of their respective officers, and all are well under way for good work, as their intentions are to improve much upon the past year's work. The following are the societies and their officers for the ensuing term:

Adelphian Literary Society.—President, Chas. Jones; Vice-President, Jos. P. Harrison; Recording Sec., J. Thomas Harrison; Cor. Sec., F. A. Moore and John Mosely; Treasurer, James Falkener; Chaplain, James Spruill; Marshal, C. B. Johnson; Editors, Jos. W. Saunders and E. Greene; Critic, John D. Fields.

Royal Literary Society.—President, James W. Croom; Vice-President, Miss Eula Dunston; Recording Sec., Miss

Susie Adams; Cor. Sec., Chas. Battle; Treasurer, Jos. P. Harrison; Chaplain, Miss Mayme Dunston; Critic, Miss Minnie Cogdell; Editor, J. Thomas Harrison; Marshal, Chas. Jones.

Marathon Social Club.—President, James Falkener; Vice-President, Chas. Jones; Recording Sec., J. Thomas Harrison; Corresponding Sec., I. Caleb Richmond; Treasurer, R. W. Underwood; Chaplain, Graham Cobb.

**Mr. Chas. D. Brewington, a former student of this institution, is Principal of the Graded School at Magnolia, assisted by Miss Bessie Winn, of Mt. Olive.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

**The long looked for day dawned with many an anxious eye scanning the heavens to see if a fair day was promised; being satisfied that a pleasant day was in store they turned about their daily duties in fond anticipation of what the day was to bring forth. Before noon the young ladies paid a visit to the young men's halls and inspected the different rooms. As the young men were allowed the same privilege they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the rooms in Benedict Hall. All enjoyed a pleasant time.

At 12:30 o'clock the bell summoned all to a sumptuous repast in the dining hall; none refused the summons.

At 2 o'clock p. m. all turned their steps toward the athletic field and soon the grand-stand was a mass of color; the wearers of the blue and white for Beard Hall and the wearers of the red and black for Brewster Hall had settled themselves to watch the struggle for supremacy on the field between the Senior Class and the Brick School Athletes.

The result was an overwhelming victory for the black and gold of the Senior Class. The Seniors scoring 39 to the Athletes 19 points. Owing to the lateness of the hour many events had to be omitted.

The following are a few of the events, the winners and their records: 50-yard dash, by small boys, was won by Jacob Porter. Time: 9 seconds. 100-yard dash, by N. H. Lee. Time: 13 seconds. Standing broad jump, by Chas. Jones. Record: 28 feet, 6 inches, in three leaps. Hurdle race, 100 yards, 6 hurdles, by Benj. F. Bullock. Time: 15 seconds. Standing high kick, by Chas. Jones. Record, 8 feet, 6 1-2 inches. Running broad jump, by N. H. Lee. Record, 18 feet, 3 inches. Running high jump, by B. F. Bullock. Record: 5 feet, 3 1-4 inches. The relay race, 480 yards, run for time, by Cooke, Greene, Lee and Bullock, was made in 62 seconds. After all sports were over then came the baseball game between Beard and Brewster Halls, but the game was called in the first half of the fourth inning on account of darkness, the score standing 3 to 3. All minds were immediately turned to the following Saturday when the two teams would meet again. On Saturday at 2 p. m. the teams crossed bats again and the game resulted in a score of 16 to 3 in favor of Brewster Hall, much to the delight of the wearers of the red and black.

**Some are complaining that they did not get justice at the social Thursday evening, November 26th. Cheer up, Johnny, another time is coming by and by.

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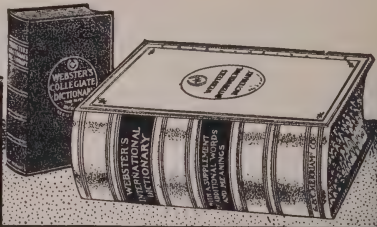
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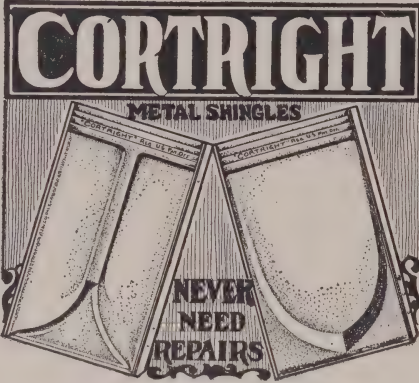
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Volume XI

Number 3

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

JANUARY, 1909

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XI.

ENFIELD, N. C., JANUARY, 1909.

No. 3.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

**"May the New Year be a happy one to you,
Happy to many more whose happiness depends on you,—
So may each year be happier than the last."**

A New Year's Suggestion.

BY PROF. WM. V. TUNNELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The old year has passed into eternity, but it has also passed into us. The days, weeks and months of 1908 have woven themselves into our physical, intellectual and moral tissue and we commence the New Year with their groove in nerve and strain in blood and with the baneful or blessed fruitage of the past. The old year, then, is an asset of good to us or an heritage of evil, and we begin the year 1909 either handicapped by ourselves or enfranchised to the greater issues of our life.

This unquestionable fact that the days and years mould us for good or evil, for slavery or liberty, should make all,—especially those on the threshold of life,—serious and thoughtful at the beginning of the New Year. Nothing is more certain than that our thoughts pass into purposes, our purposes into acts, our acts into habits, and our habits make our character, and our character determines our destiny. In view of these facts we should:

1. Guard our thoughts, as from them are the outflowings of our life. Take Paul's advice: Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, *think* on these things. It will require effort to think true and high thoughts, but just make the effort and they will come as easy as those that are vain, foolish and trifling.

2. Translate your thoughts into acts. "Do noble deeds, don't dream them all day long." Let a noble thought make you noble, an altruistic thought unselfish. Make your thoughts living things with hands and feet, executive, useful, practical!

3. And let those acts be oft-repeated, continuous and not sporadic, intermittent or by fits and starts. Weave the single strands of act into hawsers of habit, thick and strong, that will resist the strain of temptation and the stress of untoward circumstance. The etymology of the word HABIT carries

its own significant and eloquent lesson. It is derived from habeo, to have, to hold. Habits are things that have us, that hold, that bind and fetter us. We are what our habits are. They are the graving tools which chisel out our character and write out for the world the record of our being and essence on face or feature, walk and talk, reputation and standing among men. The utterance of the Divine Word is verified in everyday experience: "He that doeth righteousness (habitually) is righteous." "He that committeth sin (habitually) is the bonds slave of sin."

Begin 1909, therefore, with fresh resolves by God's help to break the fetters of weakening habits and to substitute in their places those that will make you virile, panoplied against and victorious over every form of evil, so that goodness, nobility, unselfishness and every other virtue will become automatic and normal, as natural as our breathing, as inevitable as the procession of the stars.

Product of Northern Benevolence.

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

For the last few years so much has been said about the Negro that there is now nothing new to say. Whatever one has to say seems only a recapitulation. Every phase of his life has been explored in public address, in literature and upon the stage.

You have heard so much of the Rus-

sian Jew that the name has its own significance. The mentioning of the Italians suggests to you a coal mine or a lot of men digging a sewer. So with the Negro. So much has been said against him that the name suggests the worst features of the race. You see in the name only a lot of fellows half clad with a slice of watermelon in their mouths, bottles in their pockets, banjos under their arms, loitering about the street corners and stations. He has been caricatured in every conceivable way. You think of Kingston, and at once a lot of little Negroes diving for dimes are suggested to you. The mind has become so habituated to viewing the frailties of people that the sad catastrophe of the Island of Jamaica a few years ago could not be made public without an intermixture of a most vivid description of the little Negroes diving for dimes.

We should learn to discriminate between the worth and the worthless of all races. We must condemn any classification that includes the good with the bad. It is inimical, unjust and savage.

Your missionaries who go South are good people and worthy of every imitation, but often they come home to you and inadvertently leave a sad picture. They do not mean to do so, but they do. They tell you about the one-room log hut where the family of ten cook, eat and sleep, and that room without window; they tell you about the crude way

in which everything is done; they tell you about the quack doctors, quack lawyers, quack teachers and quack preachers. There are log huts in the South by the thousands, quacks in every profession and apparently few changes in the methods of doing things. Thousands of dollars spent in forty-five years and the lives of the best men you have for this work, and still these conditions? If I were supporting educational work in the South or anywhere else, and had only the saddest pictures presented to me as rewards of my philanthropy, I would get discouraged, as doubtless some of you have done. I want to show you the brighter side, to let you see that progress has been made and that your money and talent have not been spent amiss.

You know that Fisk University was organized over forty years ago, with men like Dr. Cravath, Professor Bennett, Professor Chase, Professor Spence and others whose statesmanship and scholarship could no more be doubted than you could doubt the spirit that inspired Oberlin. In recent years there have been changes in the personnel, but not in the self-sacrificing spirit that has characterized it since its organization.

During all these years her graduates, to say nothing about the undergraduates, have gone out into the world and created public sentiment and changed the conditions of life. They have established

schools, they have preached the Gospel instead of merely an emotional religion; they are teachers of a very high order in every part of the South. They are building up the home life in the communities in which they live. Instead of the one-room hut they are building cottages with rooms ranging from four to a dozen, furnished with all the paraphernalia of the most cultured homes of the country. Their courage and inspiration have been a leavening wherever they have gone. What is true of this one school is equally true of many of the other schools of the American Missionary Association. If you should make a dot on the map of the Southern States for every one who had been influenced by these schools there would not be room to note the cities, boundaries and rivers. Indeed, there would be many dots beyond the boundaries of the Southern States, beyond the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Not all are hewers of wood and drawers of water, but they are filling places that demand the best possible trained minds and the greatest executive ability.

A few examples will best illustrate the result of your philanthropy in the South. The examples I shall give are typical of all missionary work in the South. If the truth of them is questioned they can easily be verified.

Some years ago three boys presented themselves to Fisk University for an education. The mother, in order to

meet the small cost, was given a job as domestic in the boarding hall. The boys had only one suit of clothes and, I believe, one pair of pants. This they changed between themselves, so that whichever one went to class might have a good pair of pants to wear. These boys graduated from the school with honors. One became president of a State University and held the job for years until his self-respect and honor prevented him from subscribing to the politics of the State. All are now honest business men and influencing others for good. Some months ago when their Alma Mater needed money for a special enterprise their names were subscribed for several hundred dollars. This illustrates the fact that very many of the graduates, after getting out of school and settled in their business, do remember the financial needs of their Alma Mater.

About thirty years ago an unpretentious black boy in Mississippi heard of Fisk University and walked nearly all the way to Nashville, Tenn., where for many years he was a diligent student. After graduating he went to Oberlin, where he took a course in theology. He was immediately given work by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and sent to Africa. He lived in Africa seven years, where he wrote books, preached and taught the people, and translated a part of the Bible into the native dialect. He came home

on account of his health and is now a successful teacher and minister under the American Missionary Association in his native State. The story of his struggle when I met him in Oberlin in 1883 at the very beginning of my educational career, was an inspiration to me. Such an example is the very best basis for the encouragement of those who are looking for tangible products.

In its early history one of the present officers of the American Missionary Association was called to teach at Fisk University. He had an eye to business then as he has now to the safe keeping of the missionary funds. ~~While walking out one day his attention was attracted to a little curly-haired boy, dressed in a typical street garb, dirty from the game of marbles and other sports in which he had been engaged, with no inspiration nor aspiration for things educational. His vision had been limited to his immediate environment on the street and about the market, except for an occasional stroll with his father.~~ A few words from this missionary and teacher gave this lad a new vision of his own life, convinced him of the opportunities offered in a great school like Fisk University, and the great work that must be conducted by Negroes for Negroes if they would prepare themselves for it. This young boy, jovial and happy, found his way into the Fisk classes a few days later, where he spent ten or more years at persistent

study until he finished the course, and, like all seekers of knowledge, he wanted more, so, in the fall after graduating, he presented himself to Oberlin to take a course in theology. When he finished in theology he was called to take a church in Washington. There he preached and labored for ten years and wrought a great work. When the American Missionary Association wanted a man to visit every church in the South under its auspices they called George Moore. When a little sweet oil is necessary to stay the friction that is sometimes engendered in this great field,

when spiritual and intellectual interests are at a low ebb, George Moore is the one to help and to enliven. He is the most useful man in the Southern Congregational Church work to-day. There is not a Congregational institution anywhere in the South but what has received inspiration from him. Scores in all of our schools and churches have been converted to Christ by his preaching; thousands have been helped to live a better life. Like Dr. Strieby, Dr. Roy and Dr. Beard, his name will be known in every nook and corner of this Southland where good is to be done.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



DOMESTIC SCIENCE HALL.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months, - - -	\$2.25
2 inches, - - - - -	4.50
3 inches, - - - - -	6.75
4 inches, - - - - -	9.00

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

Editorial

Some time since Principal Inborden prepared an address, entitled "Product of Northern Benevolence," which he planned to deliver before a Northern audience. The address was never delivered, however. Thinking that our readers would be interested in this address, we are publishing a part of it in this issue. Other parts of the address will appear in the next four or five issues of THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

* * *

We are publishing in this issue a report of our farm output for the year 1908. Although the year was an unfavorable one in many respects, the grand total is nearly \$2,000 more than it was in 1907. We feel quite sure that our readers will read this report with interest.

We have received a number of complimentary letters from readers and advertisers on the arrangement and general make-up of the December issue of THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS. It is a pleasure to receive such letters, especially when they are unsolicited.

* * *

Lots of sympathy and a little praise, when merited, will go a long way toward helping all of us to bear our burdens.

Items of Interest.

—Misses Jones and Woodson went to Weldon for a short stay during the vacation.

—Mrs. Forney went to Richmond on December 31 to consult an oculist. She returned on January 1.

—Mrs. Exum, one of the matrons of the St. Paul's School, at Lawrenceville, Va., visited the school for a few hours on December 31.

—A force of boys has been working on the roadway between the campus and the railroad for some time, and will soon have that thoroughfare in good shape.

—Miss Hattie Green spent a few days with her mother in Rocky Mount and then went to the home of Miss Sallie Phillips, near Whitakers, where she remained until the reopening of school.

—Mrs. Martin and son, Raymond, visited Mr. Martin's mother and father in Jacksonville, Fla., during the holi-

days. On their return trip, they stopped in Charleston, S. C., for a few days, where they spent a very pleasant time.

—Principal and Mrs. Inborden, Mr. and Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Davis and Mr. Fletcher spent a pleasant day at the home of Mr. Hilliard Phillips, about four miles from the school, on December 29.

—On Christmas night there was the usual Christmas tree for those who remained on the school grounds. The exercises this year were held in Ingraham Chapel. The large holly tree was unusually beautiful and there was something on it for every one present. Before the presents were distributed, a farce entitled "Scenes in and around the Principal's Office" was presented by a number of the teachers and students.

—Train No. 89 stopped at the school on December 24 for passengers. About thirty-five students left on that train. On other days, beginning December 23 and continuing until January 4, the local passenger trains stopped at the school for passengers.

—A number of the boys of Beard Hall gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Martin on the evening of December 22. A number of the young ladies and some of the teachers were invited. After spending an enjoyable time playing games, dainty refreshments were served.

—For several years it has been the custom of our Sunday School to make a

special contribution on Christmas day toward a magazine fund for the school. In this way it has been made possible for us to have a number of excellent magazines and papers in our reading room that we otherwise would not see. This year \$21.75 was raised for this purpose and turned over to the school. This is only one example of self help here.

Public Rhetoricals Dec. 23, 1908.

Invocation.

Instrumental Solo, "The Mill," Miss Mamie Dunston.

Declamation, "The Hero," Geo. McRae.

Recitation, "The Washington Elm," Miss Angeline McCain.

Recitation, "The Girl Who Saved the Lightning Express," Miss Katie Snypes.

Declamation, "Gettysburg," Robt. Bess.

Recitation, "Bernardo Del Carpio," Miss Zenobia Ross.

Declamation, "Remembrance of Wrongs," Frank Davis.

Vocal Solo, "A Maiden's Song," Miss Mary Alston.

Recitation, "Twenty Years Ago," Miss Etta Cofield.

Recitation, "The Whistling Regiment," Miss Julia Inborden.

Recitation, "The Supposed Speech of Regulus," Miss Lillian Hall.

Declamation, "Loyalty of the Negro to the Stars and Stripes," S. J. Cook.

Essay, "Christmas Season and its Origin," Miss Eulah Dunston.

Declamation, "Leonidas to His Three Hundred," Benj. Bullock.

Instrumental Solo, "Narcissus," Miss Julia Inborden.

Highest Average for Term Ending December 24, 1908.

First Grade, Early Thorne, 88; Second Grade, Dred Lyons, 83; Third Grade, Wilson Inborden, 94; Fourth Grade, Jessie Bullock, 94; Fifth Grade, Jacob Porter, 92; Sixth Grade, Frank Williams, 93; Seventh Grade, John Mosely, 94; Eighth Grade, Woodie Horne, 85; First Year Normal, Lillian Hall, 82; Second year Normal, Lillie Smith, 88; Third Year Normal, Mamie Dunston, 91; Fourth Year Normal, Benjamin Bullock, 93.

Grade Averages: First Grade, 81; Second Grade, 74; Third Grade, 71; Fourth Grade, 82; Fifth Grade, 84; Sixth Grade, 71; Seventh Grade, 77; Eighth Grade, 75; First Year Normal, 76; Second Year Normal, 85; Third Year Normal, 83; Fourth Year Normal, 87.

"I expect to pass through this world but once.

Any good thing, therefore, that I can do,
Or any kindness that I can show to any
fellow-being,

Let me do it now.

Let me not defer nor neglect it,

For I shall not pass this way again."

Output of the Brick School Farm for 1908.

GROWN BY TENANTS.

Lint cotton, 31,541 pounds, valued at.	\$2,681.00
Cotton seed, 63,820 pounds, valued at.	475.00
Peanuts, 2,585 bushels, valued at....	2,068.00
Corn, 945 bushels, valued at.....	851.00
Potatoes, 385 bushels, valued at....	289.00
Pea-vine hay, 68,500 pounds.....	340.00
Corn fodder, 11,000 pounds, valued at.	77.00
Hogs, 60, valued at.....	400.00
Chickens, 683, valued at.....	249.00
Turkeys and geese, 25, valued at....	35.00
Eggs, 500 dozen, valued at.....	125.00
Dairy output, valued at.....	400.00
Garden vegetables, valued at.....	230.00
Field peas, 15 bushels, valued at....	30.00

Total \$8,250.00

GROWN BY THE SCHOOL WITH STUDENT LABOR.

Corn, 1,276 bushels, valued at.....	\$1,021.00
Peanuts, 284 bushels, valued at.....	213.00
Shredded corn fodder, 160,000 pounds, valued at	800.00
Peanut vines, 7,000 pounds, valued at.	35.00
Oats, 64,000 pounds, valued at.....	640.00
Hogs, 32, valued at.....	340.00
Potatoes, 592 bushels, valued at....	367.00
Ensilage put in silo, 36 tons, valued at	360.00
Turnips, 200 bushels, valued at.....	50.00
Beets, 40 bushels, valued at.....	30.00
Dairy output and vegetables, valued at	1,488.00
Strawberries, 251 quarts, valued at..	25.00
Chickens, 100, valued at.....	30.00
Turkeys, 10, valued at.....	15.00
Eggs, 247 dozen, valued at.....	62.00

Total \$5,476.00

ADDITIONAL PRODUCE.

Chickens, 500 thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks	\$250.00
Eggs, 428 dozen, valued at.....	107.00

Total \$357.00

Grand total \$14,083.00

STUDENTS' PAGE.

S. J. COOKE,
Editor.

** Miss Susie Adams visited her sister in Weldon during the holidays.

** On Sunday, December 20, Miss M. J. Woodson addressed the Y. M. C. A.

** Miss Lillie Lane spent several pleasant days with friends at Brinkleyville.

** Mr. Ferdinand Hatchel visited Mr. Willie Sessoms, of Nashville, during the vacation.

** Miss Jennie Hopkins spent a few days of her vacation with Miss Ida Jones, of Weldon.

** Mr. Nathaniel Lee spent a few days in Weldon with his friend, Mr. Smith Jones, Class 1907.

** Those who remained on the campus during the vacation enjoyed the socials each day from four to five.

** Frank Deberry, a former student here, died at his home in New York in December after a lingering illness. We were much grieved to learn of his death.

** Miss Elizabeth Borden, en route from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Aurora, N. C., spent December 7 at the Brick School visiting her brother, William Borden.

** The debate in the Adelpian Literary Society, December 16, "Resolved,

That Navigation is of More Benefit to the Country Than Railroads," was won by the negative.

** The Athletic Association has elected the following captains of the various teams: Baseball team, S. J. Cooke, captain; Joseph Saunders, assistant captain; Track Team, Elisha Green, captain; Benjamin Henderson, assistant captain.

** The Marathon Club entertained on the evening of December 31. After a literary program had been rendered, supper was served. All who attended reported a pleasant time.

** The Christmas vacation has passed and all, after enjoying a merry Christmas, have returned to begin a new term's work. Many students spent the vacation at their homes or visiting friends, while others enjoyed the good times on the campus.

** The baseball season is rapidly approaching, and we must soon turn our attention to the diamond. There is much to be hoped for from the team this season, and if the new material makes good we are expecting to have a fast bunch of ball players. Among the old players who have returned are Jones, first baseman; Henderson and Hartsfield, second basemen; Borden, short-

stop; Lee, at third; Battle, center field, and Saunders and Cooke, pitchers.

* * The Christian Endeavor Society has begun its work this year under very favorable auspices. The different committees have many helpful plans in store for the year. The officers of the society are as follows: President, Miss Lillian Hall; Vice-President, Miss Eulah Dunston; Secretary, Miss Lucy Richmond; Treasurer, Miss Mary L. Alston; Chairman of Music Committee, Miss Julia Inborden; Chairman of Prayer Meeting Committee, Miss Susie Adams; Chairman of Social Committee, Miss Lucy Richmond; Chairman of Lookout Committee, Miss Zenobia Ross; Chairman of Flower Committee, Miss Lizzie Battle; Chairman of Sick Committee, Miss Naomi Spencer.

Senior: "Ah I didn't miss many words."

Teacher: "How many did you miss, Mr.?"

Senior: "I didn't miss but twenty-five."

The only colored foreman, Joseph Thomas, of Minersville, Pa., employed on the Schuylkill Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been awarded \$50 in gold for having the best section of trackage covering the distance from 52d street, Philadelphia, through to Lytle, a distance of 95 miles. This prize is the result of his competition against a score of white foremen in the company's last fiscal year.—*Exchange*.

A young colored girl who has shown such aptitude for the German language has been sent to the German-American Teachers' Seminary in Milwaukee to perfect herself for teaching German in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her teacher says that she has not spoken to him except in the German language for years.—*Exchange*.

Teacher: "What is man?"

Little boy: "Man is something split open and walking on the splits."

FACULTY.

T. S. INBORDEN, M. A., Principal.

ISADORE MARTIN, Treasurer.

Miss NAOMI B. SPENCER, A.B.,
Instructor in Geometry, Chemistry, Physics
and Physical Geography.

Miss MYRTLE M. JONES, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy, Psychology
and English History.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss HATTIE L. GREEN, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss MAMIE E. CLARK, A.B.,
Fourth Grade.

Miss M. J. WOODSON,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA C. BAKER,
Domestic Science.

Miss F. G. MACBETH,
Matron of Dining Hall.

Music Department:
Mrs. S. H. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Joseph Keasbey Brick
Agricultural,
Industrial and
Normal School

ENFIELD

NORTH CAROLINA

Under the Auspices of the American
Missionary Association, 4th Avenue
and 22d Street, New York.

This school was organized in 1895 with five teachers and one student. The total enrollment for that year was 54 students. Last year the school had 16 teachers and registered 284 students, 189 of whom were boarders. 27 counties in the State, the District of Columbia, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia were represented.

The school owns 1,129 acres of land. On these grounds are about 20 school buildings and cottages. Over 30 children reside on the school farm and attend the day school.

In addition to the work in the Literary Department, instruction is given in Sewing, Domestic Science, and Manual Training.

The School Session is Eight Months.

Expenses:—Board, which includes everything except books, clothes and medical fee, is \$8 per month. Instrumental Music, \$2 per month.

The water is excellent and the location and environments healthful.

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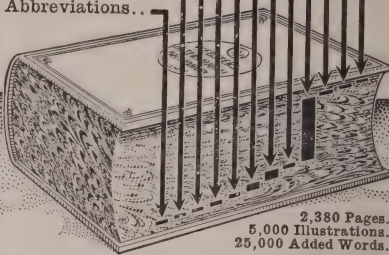
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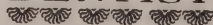
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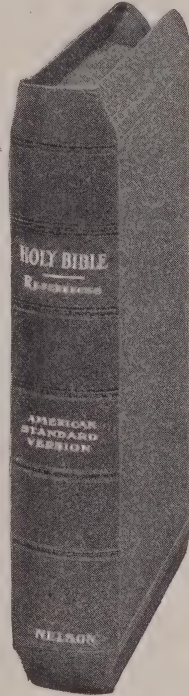
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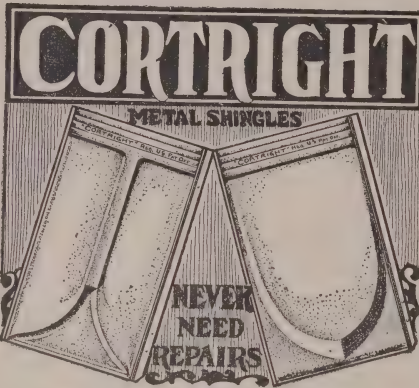
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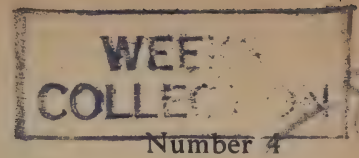
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Volume XI

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

June

FEBRUARY, 1909

ENFIELD, N. C.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XI.

ENFIELD, N. C., FEBRUARY, 1909.

No. 4.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Abraham Lincoln.

BY REV. R. B. JOHNS, DUDLEY, N. C.

Some of the greatest heroes, statesmen and warriors the world has ever produced were born in the United States. They were notable for their patient endeavor, their indomitable faith, their unswerving loyalty, their masterful purpose, their brainy methods, their heroic deeds. The footprints of every one of them are distinctly visible in the sands of time. From Washington to Taft they are numbered by scores and hundreds, among palefaces, and among the unbleached of similar grades, there are not a few.

From the great array of names whose luster is fadeless, I single out three, spaced wide, but following each other in due order,—Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt.

Washington, the begetter and organizer of the nation; Lincoln, its redeemer; Roosevelt, under whose forceful, strenuous sway great events are evermore rushed to the fore. Of these "three mighties" attention is called to the centermost.

The benighted peoples—Negroes, Indians, highland whites—feel their indebtedness to their great liberator to so

great an extent that, at suggestion from a high New York authority, they who constitute the field of the A. M. A. accept the opportunity afforded by the hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth to spend the day in commemorating his virtues, in emphasizing his immortal deed, in buttressing their wills to follow where he blazed the way.

Abraham Lincoln was born a very poor boy in the State—I had almost said wilds—of Kentucky. Not only was his personal poverty conspicuous, but the whole region in which he lived was destitute of those means so generally considered essential to the making of intellectual and forceful men. From the start he was obliged to toil incessantly and to endure much hardship. One hundred years later we are learning that this is no disadvantage. Judge Ben. Lindsay, in the *Ladies' Home Journal* of October, 1906, in an article of priceless value, says: "The best hope I can have for every American boy is that he will have a hard time rather than a good time, infinite difficulties rather than ease; for without these there can never come that meed of genuine joy, success and happiness which is bound to come to the man who does not shirk." Lincoln was born with brains, and early became aware of it, and put them at

mence to good use. There was not much 'n the way of literature that fell to him. Three books constituted his library. He borrowed books when he could, going sometimes great distances to find them. He wasted no time with trashy matter, but studied with the closest attention books that were good mind builders. Somehow he seemed to know that great books studied and mastered help to make great men.

Many distinguished men have been born in the United States, but Abraham Lincoln—it is generally conceded—is the greatest of them all. I do not forget George Washington. *His* birth antedated the formation of the Union. For the great truth—"All men are created free and equal"—Lincoln was the greatest witness that the country has produced. This truth is immense. If men do not stay equal it is not the fault of God who made them. It is not color or race that hinders. I am not speaking of what men call social equality. That, whatever it is, is man-made; what I am contending for is God-given and free to all. Frederick Douglass, in spite of race, climbed high the ladder of fame, and filled prominent government positions at Washington. When his life work ended the sovereign State of North Carolina, through her most distinguished representatives, with those of sister States, stood uncovered at his burial.

Booker T. Washington emerged from the veriest substratum of American lowliness. Worming his way painfully to the surface he followed his illustrious

predecessor till well wonted in the way, then with intrepid courage he began to hew an original character. He whined not at untoward circumstances. He hesitated not at risks. He fled not from perils. In sorrows abundant, he tarried not to weep. He despised the *specter* of inferiority. By some strange intuition he knew that "a man's a man for a' that," and he became the organizer of what so distinguished a critic and writer as Elbert Hubbard has said to be the greatest school in the world to-day. Andrew Carnegie, great, energetic, brainy Scotchman, when placing at Washington's disposal \$600,000 called him "that great and good man." And Washington proves his peculiar greatness well-founded and secure by accepting all new and fortuitous providences in a most becoming spirit. With a humility most genuine he continues steadfast at his chosen work of character building among the younger members of his race. No! color can not bar off men from greatness. Nor can ostracism nor misrepresentation nor peril. Nay, in all such things purposeful men are more than conquerors.

The man who fills our vision to-day had little extraneous aid. Nature, with a capital N—was his stock in trade. His human nature and the other Nature that ever coworks with God, joined forces to help, and so encouraged and buttressed he passed through lowly ways to the choicest position possible to an American. Though en route he occupied himself as farm hand, store clerk, flatboat-

man, stump speaker, lawyer, he never flagged till he heard the nation's call for two successive terms to the presidency of this great republic.

Abraham Lincoln was a typical man. In his sincerity—what he seemed to be was from core to surface. In his finding himself—he had genuine native gifts, latent powers, and these he kept discovering and unfolding. In his humility—in the spirit with which God in providence offered them he accepted every situation. In his love of right—as God gave him to see the right he followed it every step, and lost his life in his effort to maintain it. In his unselfishness—work he would for his fellow-men whether pay was ample or meager, often refusing compensation that seemed to him more than just. In his rigid honesty—he would walk for miles to correct the smallest financial error in favor of the other person. In his kindliness of spirit—it would be impossible to tell the story of his kindliness; it is intensely interesting and very long. In his mastery of circumstances—an inimitable story was often a great disentangler. In his power to achieve—his whole life was a push through obstacles. When the last obstacle had been passed and the nation was almost intoxicated with joy he was providentially called away. *His* joy was set before him—away beyond the grave.

No one may penetrate the *shadows* of Abraham Lincoln's life. From a time long before the nation knew him, when his heartstrings snapped and the vibra-

tions of its major chords ceased once and forever at the tomb of Ann Rutledge whom he loved as he never learned to love another; through the miseries incident upon the union with her who became the mother of the sons he loved so well till he reached the farthest possible goal, when came trouble in such avalanches as were never known to a ruler in this land of the brave and home of the free, and lasted till the fatal night of the assassination,—all the bitter way sorrow upon sorrow weighed down his great soul. To a lady from the North who visited him in the interest of wounded soldiers who needed better care than the hospitals of the South could afford, he said in an interview, "I shall never be glad again."

If he made headway, and he always surely did, his circumstances offered no aid. The spirit within drove right on through and over circumstances. One of his biographers says, "Not a circumstance of his life favored the development which he had reached" when the end came. "He was not endowed [even] with a hopeful temperament." Yet he never halted except so long as might be necessary to sense the mind of God. The sorrows of mankind weighed heavily upon him. He wore no shackles, but he suffered in his soul with those who did. He determined if the opportunity ever came to deal the system of human slavery a terrific blow; and he was permitted to hear strike the hour when divine permission was given to write "Emancipation" large and plain in the

dialect of the oppressed that running they might read, and four millions as one man with one mighty impulse laid off forever their beastly burdens, and with the banner of freedom floating over them started life anew. Forty-four years have swept by since that memorable day. One by one the statesmen who stood by their illustrious chief in those soul-trying times have joined the great martyr farther on. Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Benjamin Wade, Horace Greely, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison—Senators, Representatives and statesmen at large; officers of the army from Grant down, till the solitary figure of the notable Lieut.-Gen. O. O. Howard alone reminds us that there were *other days*.

We stand to-day in reminiscent mood linking past and future. The past is secure; the responsibility for the future is with such as we. If with native gifts of heart and brain, backed by a will that is strenuously right and a spirit of unwearying industry, we betake ourselves to our allotted tasks in history-making, our achievements will surely not discredit us before the final Judge.

Lincoln, the Apostle of Freedom.

BY MR. L. G. GREGORY, WASHINGTON,
D. C.

"I have no intention," said the new President upon taking office, "to interfere with slavery as it exists in the sev-

eral States. I have no right to do it, and I have no inclination to do it." These words have often been quoted as tending to disparage the great fame of Lincoln. It is thought by some that they indicate his true attitude toward slavery, whence it is argued that the great act of Emancipation was a mere act of expediency, based upon no really benevolent motives. Such a view of Lincoln is erroneous and unjust. I submit that it is based upon a superficial reading of history. Before uttering these words of his inaugural address he had sworn an oath, recorded in heaven, to defend the Constitution of the United States. This great instrument at that time recognized the existence of human slavery. Mr. Lincoln hoped against hope that the union might be saved without war, and that slavery might be ended likewise by pacific measures. Time out of mind had he advocated a gradual emancipation. It must also be remembered that he was elected upon a platform prohibiting the extension of slavery, but by no means abolishing it. At this critical hour had the President of the nation made a stand for abolition his supporters would have been a hopeless minority, composed only of the little bands of abolitionists led by such men as Garrison, Lovejoy, Phillips and Greeley. The troops who answered his call at the beginning of the war, and most of them even afterward, were influenced by one motive, to save the union. Talk with the veterans who have survived this trying epoch and with refreshing frank-

ness they will tell you so. Even after the war had drawn itself out to unexpected length Mr. Lincoln once rebuked the citizens of his home town of Springfield, who declared that they would not fight for the Negro; mildly retorting, "The Negro has shown a commendable disposition to fight for you." Under such circumstances conciliation was the key to the problem; the only key.

Lincoln was as much the foe of oppression in the presidency as outside of it. But the public brain and the public conscience had to be educated for universal freedom, and in the providence of God he was the only man on American soil capable of accomplishing this miracle. It is no exaggeration to say that the work of a century was crowded into the four years during which he occupied the presidency. With more than a million troops to raise, with the draft often resisted, with skillful generals to be selected, with Copperheads breathing out treason, with the intrigues of cabals to thwart, with the jealousies of leaders to soothe, no sinecure was the labor of the savior of his country during this stirring epoch. Stevens, Sumner, Lovejoy, Seward and Fessenden were all brilliant statesmen and friends of humanity, of whatever hue or condition. Each was the foe of oppression, each believed in universal liberty, each bore some honorable scars for the good of his cause. But not one of them had that rare combination of faculties necessary to him who should commit this nation to a policy of emancipation. It is one

thing to have ideas, it is another thing to enforce them upon others. It is one thing to lead the masses, it is another thing to lead the leaders.

In each and all of these various spheres Mr. Lincoln was superb. And because these great statesmen, radicals all of the deepest dye, were close to Lincoln they supported and loved him, devoutly believing him called of God to be the apostle of freedom. It is the essential requisite of a leader to have a following. The hermit of the wood may be an excellent man, clear in mind, gentle in heart, noble in action, wise in policy. But what boots all this if he does not touch the elbows of men and sway them from their evil purposes upward toward the stars? What boots it if the people are deaf to his counsels, if men do not see with his eyes, if the hearts of the masses do not throb to the pulsations of his own? What boots it in a republic, where the people rule and public sentiment is king? What boots it? One thing is certain, he can never be President of the United States, he can never be the dictator of a proud and imperious nation, he can never wield the power to wrest four million bondsmen from the iron grasp of serfdom and lead them to a higher level and a brighter day. Abraham Lincoln led the Christ life. Through his persuasive arts men blinded by ignorance and fanaticism saw the light; the lame in spirit walked, walked to battle for a cause they did not believe in; moral lepers were cleansed, and the poor and misguided, oppressors and op-

pressed, had the gospel of freedom preached unto them.

He was steadfast and strenuous in the furtherance of his exalted aim. He supported Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in his policy of using the slaves as contraband of war, thus enabling many to rush to freedom. He urged upon Congress the recognition of Hayti and Liberia into the sisterhood of nations by the stationing of a diplomatic representative in each. He refused to be drawn into a war with England over the Trent affair; a war which would have been dangerous if not fatal to the cause of freedom, and he relieved this nation from an embarrassing situation without wound to the national pride. He negotiated with Great Britain a treaty looking to the complete suppression of the African slave trade, ratified by both nations during the second year of the war. He approved the Confiscation act, by which property in slaves could be transferred from the States to the national government and by the latter set free. He summoned the Senators and Representatives from the border States not in rebellion and in a carefully prepared speech moved many of them to use their influence at home for gradual emancipation. Thus precept upon precept, line upon line, he impressed upon this nation his abhorrence of slavery. This course could have but one culmination, his great act of manumission during the crisis of the war. But the slaveholders of the North and the slaveholders of the South winced under

many a staggering blow before the master stroke was felt. This supreme act, if nothing else were recorded in his illustrious career, would stamp him the first statesman of the nineteenth century.

Yet there were lovers of freedom who at times doubted him. There were some then; there are few now. Horace Greeley, the fighting editor of the *New York Tribune*, was among his critics. Mr. Greeley once declared during the depression and gloom of the war that the President's attitude toward slavery had disappointed the reasonable expectations of 20,000,000 patriots. But there is convincing proof that the judgment of the war President was superior to that of the great editor. It is morally certain that the criticism referred to would never have been made had the editor been in possession of certain facts. Yet the reply of the President, couched in mild and cautious terms, did not disclose the facts that would have made the editor his ardent eulogist. The time not being ripe, he deemed it sufficient to say that he proposed to save the union, with or without slavery. But it may be related, as an illustration of the profound sagacity of Lincoln, that at the very hour when this evasive reply was given, through his old friend to the nation, he had not only determined abstractly upon a definite policy, but had actually written and submitted to his cabinet his great proclamation. He but awaited the psychological moment to follow a Union vic-

tory in arms to take an action which would influence not only the North and South, but the most enlightened of foreign nations. Only after several weary months of waiting, following the battle of Antietam, he did that which was fraught with so much meaning throughout the world.

There was another class of Americans who never doubted him, although from the nature of things those due to be the most impatient. I refer to the people who, for two hundred and fifty years, had borne the burdens, had felt the anguish, had shed the bitter tears and the bloody sweat of bondage. The day of compensation, for faithfulness in peace, for heroism in war was at hand for the colored race. From the day of Lincoln's inauguration the masses of this people never doubted their deliverance. Many of them had seen his kindly face; they knew him and loved him; their faith could not be shaken. Profound secrets of state might engross him; copperheads might deride him; the language of diplomacy might obscure him; abolitionists might call him traitor, but the plain peo-

ple, whose hearts are wiser than the heads of their leaders, never distrusted him. He was the friend of their preachers; he was the friend of Sojourner Truth and of Frederick Douglass; he was the friend of the Black Phalanx, who by their gallantry on many a battlefield won for themselves and their descendants the immunities of citizenship.

* * * * *

He was too great to be small; too wise to be vindictive; too noble to be harsh; too lovable to be selfish. He was ever gentle, tender and kind, wiping the tears from weeping eyes, bearing the burdens of weary backs, healing the wounds of aching hearts. He was resolute and determined in the right, and because his character was hewn from solid rock "the gates of hell could not prevail against him." Such was Abraham Lincoln,

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Sublime in his simplicity"

among the foremost citizens of the world measured by the standards of any age or clime.

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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

Editorial

We are giving considerable space this month to articles on "Abraham Lincoln." The articles were prepared with care and we are sure that our readers will find in them much of interest.

* * *

Some time since we called the attention of our readers to some of our needs. We wish again to speak of one of the things to which we called attention. We need money with which to buy shrubbery and flowers for our campus. Beautiful flowers and attractive grounds have much to do with character building. Any money which may be spent for this purpose will be a wise investment. May we hope that some of our friends will help us in this direction?

Items of Interest.

On Friday evening, January 8, a number of the teachers held a reception

in honor of Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Spencer. After spending a pleasant time in conversation and playing games all repaired to the large reception room in Benedict Hall where, gathered around beautifully decorated tables, all were invited to partake of the dainty refreshments which had been prepared.

It is always a pleasure to have with us the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Moore, superintendent of church work under the American Missionary Association. He preached for us on Sunday, January 10, and gave us an interesting talk the next morning on the "Andersonville prison."

The public rhetorical for the month of January were held on the evening of the 29th.

Piano Recital.

BY MRS. JOSEPH FLETCHER.

Those of us who heard Mr. Cochran's recital here in 1907 looked forward with delight to his visit last month. As was the case on the former occasion much was added to our pleasure by hearing the pianist's own ideas regarding the pieces played. In the Rachmaninoff prelude one could almost feel the despair of the prisoners in the wailing chords singing above the tones of the bell which rang the knell of their hopes. The fantasy on "Nearer My God to Thee" told its own story, and perhaps appealed to more of the audience than any other selection.

We are always interested by original interpretations of well-known pieces, and the soloist brought out very clearly the chief points in the "Moonlight Sonata."

The peace of the Chopin selection, the brightness of Schumann's "Butterflies," the sweetness of Godard's Venitienne as well as the brilliance of the Octave Etude by Liebling had their effect on the hearers, but the number which was whistled and hummed most about the campus was the Sinding Marche Grotesque, which Mr. Cochran in his imaginative way likened to the feelings of the small boy going through a long dark hallway. Most of us saw the ghosts as he played.

We believe Mr. Cochran to be a student of music, for several of us noticed

points in which he surpassed his enjoyable performance of two years ago, signs of steady growth and broadening ideals.

The program follows:

Prelude, Op. 3 No. 2, Rachmaninoff.

Nocturne, Op. 15 No. 2, Chopin.

Fantaisie, Ryder.

Reading, "The Whistling Regiment,"
Miss Julia Inborden.

Beethoven Sonata, Op. 27 No. 2.

Adagio Sostenuto.

Allegretto.

Presto Agitato.

Solo, Miss N. B. Spencer.

Papillons, Schumann.

Reading, "An Order for a Picture,"
Miss H. L. Green.

Marche Grotesque, Sinding.

Venitienne, Godard.

Octave Etude, Liebling.



BREWSTER HALL, BOYS' DORMITORY.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

S. J. COOKE,
Editor.

The tunes of a Scottish bagpipe floated over our campus on the morning of February 3.

Mrs. Marietta Draughan Exum, at one time a student here, was a visitor on the campus January 23.

The two dormitories for boys are crowded. Brewster Hall is full and there is very little room in Beard Hall.

Mr. Isadore Martin addressed the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, January 17. His subject was, "We are What we Think."

Mr. Silas Arrington, a student here for a number of years, was married on January 13 to Miss Sallie Coleman, of Enfield. We wish for them a happy life.

Mr. Woodie L. Horne was recently called home to the bedside of his father, who died after a lingering illness. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved young man.

Mr. Joseph Harrison won the prize offered by the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS to the student who should secure the greatest number of subscribers. Mr. Harrison succeeded in getting over 100 subscribers.

On Friday evening, February 5, the Y. M. C. A. gave a concert assisted by a few of the teachers and young ladies. A very interesting program consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings and a short play, "Joe Simpson's

Double," was rendered. Every one seemed to enjoy the concert.

The C. T. B. passenger train running on the J. J. M. main line suffered a head-on collision with the C. P. H. fast express and was ditched, a total wreck, the night of February 5.

The piano recital given by Mr. A. Myron Cochran January 22 was enjoyed by all who attended. All of us should avail ourselves of the opportunity to enjoy such rare treats. They have an educational value.

The interest manifested in the Adelpian Literary Society is quite noticeable. Much praise is due the program committee for the very interesting programs which are rendered from time to time. Mr. F. A. Moore is chairman of the committee.

The Alpha Social Club has elected its officers for the last term of this school year. They are as follows: President, J. W. Croom; vice-president, J. W. Saunders; secretary, F. A. Moore; assistant secretary, J. D. Fields; treasurer, Jos. P. Harrison; mail clerk, S. J. Cooke.

The enthusiasm displayed by the boys when they went out to clean off the baseball diamond showed that they possessed the true baseball spirit. Great things are expected of the team of '09. So boys, make it a "rattling good" aggregation.

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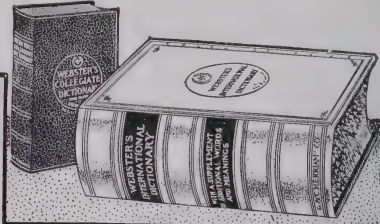
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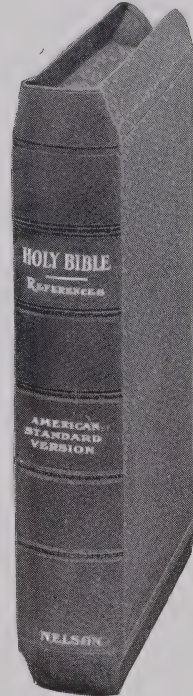
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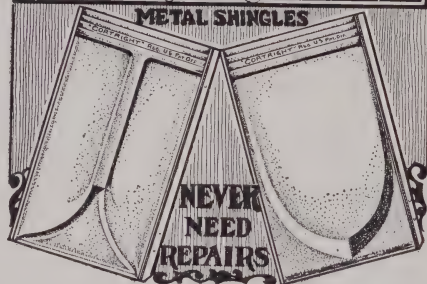
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Joseph K. Brick
News

APRIL, 1909

ENFIELD, N. C.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XI.

ENFIELD, N. C., APRIL, 1909.

No. 6.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

BY DR. P. W. BURNETT, ROCKY MT., N. C.

Of all the diseases to which the human family is heir none are so terrorizing and destructive as this "Great White Plague."

Pulmonary tuberculosis has probably existed as long as man has lived in localized communities and ceased to lead a nomadic life. The early medical writers such as Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen and others were familiar with the disease, but, owing to the limited knowledge of pathology and proper diagnostic facilities and methods, it was long confounded with other pulmonary complaints of like symptoms. The pathological knowledge necessary for the proper understanding of this disease was prohibited at that time by the law of church and state, which placed restrictions upon post-mortem investigations. Thanks to modern civilization such restrictions no longer exist. The gate that leads to this great field of research is now thrown open to our profession, and the light that has come to us through investigations made by men of science is indeed gratifying.

Surely a disease so insidious in its onset, so merciless in its dealing with its victim and so fatal in its ultimatum, demands the most careful, diligent and painstaking study of our profession. And for this purpose the International Tubercular Congress was held at Washington last year. The great pioneers of the medical world met there, interchanged views and discussed methods for stamping out this cruel monster. One-seventh of the deaths which occur annually in the United States is estimated to be caused by tuberculosis of some kind, and two-fifths of the American Negroes who die are said to be victims of consumption. In fact, some claim that the Negro is more susceptible to this disease than any other race. An article written by a colored physician of repute confirms this statement, the North American Indian only being excepted. I disagree with the statement and emphatically deny any assertion from whatever source it may come claiming that the Negro has special racial susceptibility. I shall also, according to the facts in the matter, prove this to the intelligent, reasonable mind.

First, tuberculosis is a universal disease. It floats in the breeze of every

climate and is an heir to every nationality and race on the globe. That it is a disease, the cause of which is the tubercle bacillus, there is not the shadow of a doubt. That there must be present certain pathological and unsanitary conditions that act as secondary ætiological factors; and that these factors and these alone are the absolute causes of the development and reproduction of this germ, is admitted by the best medical authority of the world. This being true, it follows that the Negro is no more nor is he any less susceptible to the disease than other races under like circumstances. We unhesitatingly admit that more Negroes, pro rata, succumb to the disease than Anglo-Saxons, but this is not due to racial susceptibility but to conditions among them that are conducive to germ growth and dissemination. All persons under the same pathological, sanitary and social conditions are equally liable to contract the disease when they are equally exposed to the infection.

The Jews have been thought to possess a certain immunity for tuberculosis. The fact is, as shown by Dr. F. S. Sacks, that consumption is very prevalent among the Jews of Chicago, and is so because of their living in unsanitary, bacillated tenements by night and working by day in equally pestilential shops. To a limited extent they are less liable than other races on account of their better habits as regards vice and drink, but they possess no natural

immunity. Vice and ignorance of hygienic laws will explain why the lives of so many Negroes are destroyed by consumption. It is said that in the tenement districts of New York City the Irish furnish the greatest number of victims. This is due to their habits of drink and other forms of dissipation.

Chemically, physiologically and anatomically the Negro is the same as his Anglo-Saxon brother or any other race. Then in what respect is he by nature more readily acted upon by consumption than his brother races? Those who hold that peculiar view fail to differentiate between prevalence and susceptibility.

The question may be asked then, why is it that one individual more readily contracts the disease than another while both are equally exposed to the infection? The explanation must be sought in all the conditions that reduce tissue resistance. Among these are heredity, faulty chest formation and overcrowding; dissipation, impure air and improper food; exercise, occupation and lack of sunshine, etc. There is an opinion, both in and out of the profession, that a great number of persons who succumb to the disease are those who inherit it from their ancestors. I seriously doubt that tuberculosis is really an inherited disease. It is true that thousands of cases of consumption can be traced from grandparents, parents, sisters, brothers, aunts and uncles, but

this in itself is not positive proof that it was inherited in a single instance. That it is a disease that is transmitted in some form from one individual to another is a fact beyond denial, but that the disease is directly inherited is emphatically denied by some very weighty authority. Although it is true that certain families are particularly afflicted with consumption, still, in the light of present knowledge concerning the infection through the bacilli that are thrown off in expectoration, infection is now believed to explain the prevalence of consumption among the various members of the same family. When we think of the intimate social relation existing among members of the same family, and then of the contagiousness of the disease, we need not wonder that it is transmitted from parent to child and even in many instances from child to parent. Before the wonderful bacteriological discovery made by Koch and confirmed by other scientific investigations, no pains was taken with the sputum of tubercular patients. In so many instances the consumptive's room and even his bed was shared by other members of the family. Under such conditions, if we ignore forever the idea of heredity, there are other reasons sufficient and of more weighty importance to warrant its transmission down the line of generation after generation.

There are even in this day, in spite of the cry that is being raised concerning the communicability of the disease,

families that, either on account of ignorance or carelessness, pay no attention whatever to the law of prevention. Especially is this true among a large per cent of our people, and hence the reason for the prevalence of consumption among us. We are but reaping the penalty of nature for the violation of her laws.

We have already said that we doubted the heredity idea held by some, but that there is an inherited predisposition we have not the slightest doubt. That there is a lack of tissue resistance, and therefore the productive soil for tuberculosis of children of tubercular parents, is admitted by all authority. As a result of this lack of tissue resistance the system of some displays an inability to resist the infection when once it has gained entrance into the body. Often we see a clear manifestation of that predisposition in children by their small chests, drooping shoulders, broad intercostal spaces and small slender bones. However strong this hereditary tendency may be as a factor in transmitting the disease, there are other agents that are of greater concern.

Overcrowding.—I can not say too much against this overcrowding and herding together so large a number of individuals in quarters that are wholly inadequate and unsuitable for their proper accommodation. This is not only the case in the damp, close and unventilated prison cells, but it is true of many of our homes. How many of us

have not seen ten or twelve members of the same family all crowded together in apartments of one or two rooms? In these quarters they sleep, cook and eat and have their general being from year to year. And in addition to that, in many instances, dirt has accumulated upon every wall and covered every piece of furniture. Filth abounds in every nook and corner. Then, to add even greater danger to these inhuman quarters, we often find that the rooms have perhaps just a single window, and even these in so many cases have a part if not all the glasses broken out and the openings filled with old coats or other rubbish. In such homes where abound the seed, soil and all favorable conditions necessary for the reproduction and maturing of the bacilli, how can we wonder at the prevalence of the disease among our people? Let us clean up our homes, let in the sunshine and air, stop crowding whole families into quarters that are not large enough for two, and we will have begun the greatest stampede against this infective disease that the world has ever known. Still there are other forces that we need to put into operation in order to crush out from among us this depopulating pestilence.

Dissipation.—The abusive use of alcohol, together with the many other forms of vice that are so common among our people, is a power whose tendency it is to lower vital resistance, and thus pave the way that leads to tuberculosis

and death. This is proven by the prevalence of the disease among hard drinkers and prostitutes. Their vices lead them to all kinds of exposure and it is nearly always the case that these dens of vice and prostitution are situated in dark, unsanitary localities where lurk the germs of disease. It is not a mere figure of speech that vice loves darkness; it is literally true; and in these dark, damp, filthy, ill-ventilated dens and dives tuberculosis finds its greatest stronghold.

Impure air is another most important agent of this disease. In it we find a medium for the dissemination of this infection, and in the crowded apartments spoken of awhile ago, and in localities where decayed vegetable and animal matter abounds, the entire atmosphere is saturated with an odor that spells disease and death. We should see to it that not only our homes are kept clean but that our surroundings are also kept in the best possible sanitary condition. Truly cleanliness is one of the greatest enemies of this disease, but it can not fight the battle alone. There are many of us whose homes are as clean and as tidy as modern civilization could demand, but how often do we find even in these homes that there is not a pretense on the part of the inmates to ventilate. Especially is this true during the winter. Every window is shut, every door is tightly closed and nature's sweetest balm of life and health is barred out as though

it were an enemy seeking entrance only to destroy those with whom he comes in contact. Fresh air, pure fresh air the system demands night and day, and if we would be healthy and strong we must be governed by its demand. Away with that idea that the night air is unwholesome; that it is poisonous and dangerous. You may rest assured that it is not half so unwholesome, poisonous or dangerous as that stagnant air of the closed room, fraught with all the impurities that the scavengers of the body are continually throwing off. Let us not rob ourselves of nature's greatest prophylactic for disease—cleanliness, sunlight and air.

We must not forget the importance of proper exercise and food. There are those who lead sedentary lives because of their trades or professions, and in many instances they do not take enough of the right kind of exercise. As a result they are weak and susceptible not only to tuberculosis but to whatever contagious disease may come along. How often is this true of students! Busy with things that tend toward the development of the mind they ignore the things necessary for the development of the body, and thus leave school with brains laden with the knowledge of books and with bodies that are physical wrecks. Often they are ripened prey for tuberculosis. In order to become the greatest powers in the world for good there must be an equilibrium be-

tween body and brain. The one should not be developed at the expense of the other.

We must not forget the all-important agent—diet. Possibly we have already heard too much about bovine tuberculosis and the manner in which it is transmitted to the human family. We would say that as yet it is quite a matter of speculation that will take future investigations to decide. But there are methods of dieting that we know are positively derogatory to strong, healthy bodies. I wish to call your attention to one in particular, namely, feeding children almost wholly upon sweets. These little ones get in the habit of eating sweets and very often they call for and will have nothing else. Owing to the ignorance of the parents or to the sympathy they have for their children, they grant their request. What are the results? The child grows up impoverished, anæmic, a pitiful weakling. Especially is this true of girls. I have visited patients of this class, in the very arms of consumption, and find out by inquiring into their early history that when children they subsisted mostly upon candy, cake and such substances. Parents will tell you that the children had no appetite and therefore they had to give them those things. It may be true that they had no appetite; we do not wonder that they did not when the very things they were given to eat robbed them of it. Their little growing

bodies are thus starved out for want of wholesome food which causes them in later life to become subjects of disease and pity.

Finally we would have you remember that pulmonary tuberculosis is a specific, infectious disease, the primary cause of which is the tubercle bacillus. Anything which lowers tissue resistance, whether it be overcrowding, improper sanitary conditions, defective ventilation, insufficient exercise, dissipation, or what not, forms the secondary cause of consumption and acts as fuel that keeps ablaze the fire of this great human scourge.

No nationality, race or person is immune. No nationality, race or person is especially susceptible that complies with hygienic laws. It is a germ-born disease, depending upon the conditions herein enumerated for its growth and reproduction. The seed of this disease abounds in every country and clime. The human being is the ever-present soil. The seed in an unhealthy, unsanitary body will spring up, mature and rush its victims to an untimely grave. We can make the soil barren only by placing it in the most wholesome sanitary condition possible, and the seed, though sown, will find no root and will therefore perish and decay.

On Wednesday, April 28, Brick School will play the baseball team from Howard University. This promises to be an interesting game.

Product of Northern Benevolence

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

III.

A great deal is being said in our agricultural papers and upon the public platform as to how environment conditions the growth of vegetation. No one knows this better than those who are trying, in our agricultural institutions and at our State experiment stations, to increase the annual output of our farms. Vegetation does not think and is responsible for no moral action; yet that environment conditions its growth is an absolute fact. Sometimes in spite of its worst environments some plants will put forth with all the characteristic elements of the best stock of the family under the best environment.

Man is not vegetation but the highest and most complete form of God's creation. God has given him something to do, mental powers to develop, a moral life to perfect. He can not sit supinely still as the vegetation and let evolution change his environment. He must change it himself or go down. Yet, like the plant, here and there all over this country, in spite of his environment—the condition into which he was born—his segregation, his disfranchisement and his former servitude, we see *evidences* in the Negro's acquisition of this world's goods, in the development of his intellectual and moral life, of that which will compare well with the most

avored races of the human family. Fred Douglass and Booker Washington are the best samples of thousands of our men, and I might say women also, who have outgrown their environment and made themselves in spite of it. Fifteen thousand students to-day are in the schools of the American Missionary Association alone, to say nothing about the other educational agencies that are operating in the South, changing the environment, not of ten millions of people, but the habitat of the entire country's population.

From the jungles and swamps of Liberty County, Ga., two boys went to Atlanta University. Their good old mother had seen a vision in the dark days of slavery, and wrapped in the folds of her old calico dress she took these boys daily out behind the weeds and hedges and presented them to the throne of God, with the petition that the vision of freedom and personal liberty which she had seen would come in her day. The culmination of events between the North and the South brought this personal liberty; Atlanta University freed them from the bondage of ignorance and gave them a new vision founded upon an intelligent conception of the spirit of Christ. These boys finished their education in Atlanta University and they have been the good leaven in every community in which they have carried the gospel. One is a very successful minister in Wilmington, N. C., and the other, George V. Clark,

has recently been called to the pastorate of the Mount Zion Congregational Church in Cleveland, O. He has traveled extensively with Dr. Roy to present the work of the American Missionary Association, and his enthusiasm for the intelligent awakening of our people knows no bounds. He has been the moderator of our State Association and an inspiration in its councils.

In the early 80's there came up to Talladega College a country boy angular in every appearance. I have seen somewhere that there is a principle in the science of evolution to the effect that all roses started originally with only five petals, and they poorly developed. Cultivation gives them their tints, increases their size and develops every organ. Like the original wild rose this young man had every impress of his environment, but he had besides the inherent qualities of a man. He needed only the application of the healing balm by such a college as Talladega and later Oberlin to round out his mental caliber and to enlarge his horizon in order to fit him to be the eminent teacher he is. N. B. Young is what he is because of the American Missionary Association. This is the object of the sort of philanthropy which it dispenses. If it can not change the old environments it creates new ones. It builds schools, it organizes churches where they are needed, and in doing so it creates new conditions and forms new environments. Up to this new environment, it

may be Fish University, it may be Taladega College, it may be Tougaloo, it may be Atlanta University, it may be Straight University, it may be Tillotson, or Avery, or Troy, or the Brick School, these country boys come with all the angularities of body and soul. After they have been in the grind for ten years they come out a new product. Young has been the head teacher at Tuskegee and at the State College of Georgia, and he is now the President of the State College of Florida. He is the director of many of our educational associations in the South and a sane writer and counselor.

Richard Wright, a product of Atlanta University, is well known. He was the boy who sent word to the North by Gen. O. O. Howard to "tell them we are rising." He has been prominent in the politics of his State, in educational work, in State and interstate councils.

You send Dr. Ware, Dr. Cravath, Dr. DeForest, Dr. Andrews and others to place your impress upon Southern institutions for Negroes. These Negroes go out into every nook and corner of the Southland bearing this impress. They place this impress into the schools and churches over which they preside, and the influence of your beneficence is multiplied beyond all calculations.

You have heard of Dr. Crum. You know the notoriety which the public press gave him at the instance of Mr.

Roosevelt's appointment to a Federal office. The President never relinquished his purpose of appointment on account of the howling rabble. He knew the character and ability of his man and insisted that he should have the office, and his appointment was confirmed. Dr. Crum is a graduate of Avery Institute, another school fostered by the American Missionary Association. It pays to go into the highways and hedges and bring out these dwarfed roses, these diamonds in the rough, and fit them for the habitation of this beautiful world in which God has placed us.

Every literary man has heard of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a product of Fisk University, Harvard University and the University of Berlin. He is our foremost statistician and sociologist. He is organizer of the Atlanta University Conferences and of the Niagara Movement. Great good has resulted from the conferences, and the Niagara Movement has created an immense amount of public sentiment. When the Negro problem is settled in its entirety, absolutely settled, the principle of settlement will have to be sufficiently comprehensive to include, at least, a part of the platform of this movement. Race problems and race prejudices are seldom settled. The Jews have been a problem to the Gentiles since the beginning of their history. They are a problem today in every community in which they are in competition with other races. To say that race problems absolutely can

not be settled is to doubt the efficacy of Christianity. A universal application of Christianity, which includes the brotherhood of man in particular, to commercial, social and civic forms of life will settle all race differences. President King, of Oberlin College, said recently, "The solution of the race problem must come about with no evasion, no compromise or mechanical method, but with nothing less than reverence for the person." This sentiment is fundamental in the mind of every thinking Negro. Dr. DuBois is also an author of unquestioned ability.

One of the best church buildings and one of the most intelligent audiences in the South in our connection is that at Chattanooga, Tenn., presided over by Rev. Joseph E. Smith, also a product of the American Missionary Association. He has pastored that church for almost thirty years. He has built up the church and the community and he is a leavening power in the Congregational councils of the State.

(To be continued.)

Public Rhetoricals

March 26, 1909.

Invocation.

Duet, Polonais, Rubinstein, Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Julia Inborden.

Declamation, "Our Country's Flag," Ellwood Sessoms.

Recitation, "True Heroism," Miss Josephine Jones.

Declamation, "Washington's Address to his Troops," Edward Phillips.

Music, In the Boat, Norris, Miss Maggie Middleton.

Recitation, Miss Georgia Nixon.

Declamation, "Little Brown Baby," Van Turner.

Declamation, "Betsy and I Are Out," Willie Sessoms.

Music, "When the Flowing Tide Comes In," Miss Lillian Hall.

Recitation, "The Voice from the Poor House," Miss Victoria Pegram.

Declamation, "The Flag of Fort Sumter," Graham Cobb.

Recitation, "Burning up the Lexington," Miss Lula Bullock.

Recitation, "Kentucky Bell," Miss Ruth Spencer.

H. DEMPT, ARTISTIC
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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

Editorial

Through the kindness of Dr. P. W. Burnett, of Rocky Mount, we are presenting in this issue an interesting article on pulmonary tuberculosis which we trust will be of interest to all our readers. It is a subject that is now receiving a great deal of attention, and we very much hope that many of our readers will be helped by this article.

Items of Interest

Our commencement exercises this year will begin on Sunday, May 23, and will end on Wednesday, May 26. The annual commencement sermon will be preached by Dr. Geo. C. Clement, the editor of the *Star of Zion*, of Charlotte, N. C., and the commencement address will be delivered on Wednesday, May 26, by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C.

Founder's day will be observed as

usual on May 1. It is hoped that Dr. James W. Cooper, secretary of the American Missionary Association, will be present to deliver the address for the occasion.

Principal Inborden since our last issue has traveled through the western part of New York and Pennsylvania and is now in Ohio speaking for the American Missionary Association. He now expects to fill his last engagement on April 16, after which he will return to Enfield.

Our large farm from one end to the other presents a busy scene these days. The farmers are taking advantage of the beautiful weather that we have been having and will soon have the soil in good condition for the many crops they expect to put in.

The driveway leading from the campus to the main road has been put in good condition by one of the forces of boys, and they are now working on the path leading to the ball ground, which they will soon have in good condition.

The shop surroundings have been greatly improved by sowing grass seed on all sides and also in the orchard in the rear of the building.

The campus between Benedict Hall and the Domestic Science Building has been improved in looks by setting out a hedge of California Privet.

The Rev. Frank W. Sims, Principal of Washburn Seminary, Beaufort, N. C., preached for us on March 21. Mr. Sims' sermons were greatly enjoyed by teachers and students.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

S. J. COOKE,
Editor.

We are glad to welcome Miss Iowa Bellamy back to school.

Mrs. Roberta Bunn visited her daughter, Undine, on March 10.

Miss Naomi B. Spencer addressed the Y. M. C. A. Sunday, March 7, on the subject, "The Aspirations of the Youth."

Rev. Frank W. Sims of Washburn Seminary, Beaufort, preached the annual sermon for the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, March 21.

Miss Mamie E. Dunston entertained the King's Daughters on March 14. Misses Pearl Johnson and Ruth Spencer entertained on March 21.

The winter term has passed and the spring term begun. Two-thirds of the school year are gone. Let us so use the one-third that remains that we may be happy when the year comes to an end.

The officers elected for the ensuing year by the Y. M. C. A. are as follows: President, James W. Croom; Vice-President, John D. Fields; Recording Secretary, J. Thomas Harrison; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. T. Battle; Treasurer, Joseph P. Harrison.

The probable line-up of our team this year will be as follows: Chas. Jones, 1st base; Hartsfield, second; Borden, short stop; Lee, 3d base; Battle, c.f.; Lassiter, r.f.; Saunders, l.f. and p;

Henderson and Taylor, catchers; Cooke, p. and l.f.; Mosely and Spicer, substitutes.

The Y. M. C. A. entertained the school at supper on Saturday, March 20. When supper was over, short addresses were made by Mr. N. H. Lee whose term of office as president had just expired, and Mr. Martin. The newly elected officers were then installed and a short address was made by the incoming president, Mr. Croom.

On Friday, March 19, Brewster and Beard Halls crossed bats on the diamond and after the hardest fought game between the halls in the history of the school, Brewster managed just to nose out a victory by a score of 5 to 4. Brewster scored in the first inning. Beard did the same thing in its half. At the end of the sixth inning the score stood 4 to 2 in favor of Beard Hall. In the seventh, C. F. Jones scored and Lassiter's three-bagger brought in two men. This made the score 5 to 4 in favor of Brewster and as there was no more scoring by either side the game ended that way. The battery for Beard was C. Jones, Saunders and Taylor, and for Brewster, Cooke and Henderson.

(From the Autobiography of a Senior.)

In the year 188—, North Carolina gave birth to many noble men, and one of them was "me."

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Miss MYRTLE M. JONES, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy, Psychology
and English History.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss HATTIE L. GREEN, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss MAMIE E. CLARK, A.B.,
Fourth Grade.

Miss M. J. WOODSON,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA C. BAKER,
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Miss F. G. MACBETH,
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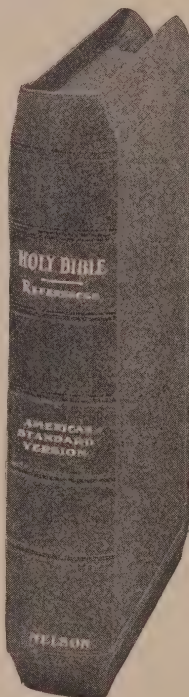
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Volume XI

WEEKS
COLLECTION
Number 70

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

MAY, 1909

ENFIELD, N. C.

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THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XI.

ENFIELD, N. C., MAY, 1909.

No. 7.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Product of Northern Benevolence

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

IV.

It is said by a musical critic that the only really American songs are those known as the Jubilee Songs. They had their origin in the sufferings of the race in bondage, in their strivings for personal liberty, and in their desire for knowledge. They are more expressive of their inward experiences than all the orations and sermons that could be written. The one who has done more than any other man to interpret these songs and to put them to music for the educated mind is Prof. John Work of Fisk University, himself a product of that school. He has gone out to the firesides of the people, to their churches and camp-meetings and gathered them where they were sung and there wrote the music as far as it was possible for any one to do. These he has revised and dignified so that they not only touch the responsive chord of the uneducated but the most cultured and refined as well. Professor Work is not an imitator but a genius in the interpretation of these songs. No one feature of the Jamestown Exposition was more attractive

than the one of rendering this Jubilee music by the Jubilee quartet of Fisk University, led by Professor Work himself. To hear him sing them himself, means for the time to be transported, so to speak, soul and body, beyond the skies "Where the Angels are hovering 'round."

Hampton Institute, supported by Northern benevolence, claims the honor of educating the foremost Negro in this country and in the world. He needs no introduction here for his name is a household word in every part of this land. Fisk University, supported by this same benevolence dispensed through the American Missionary Association, claims the honor of educating his wife. A heritage more noble never graced the fort of an old battlefield.* Like Frances Willard, Mary Lyons and others she received in order to be spent. Maggie Murray, as she was familiarly known at Fisk, is a product of the college and asked to be excused from nothing, not even from Greek in which study she excelled most of the boys.

All denominational schools, all the public schools, all the State schools, and the ministry and all other organizations that have for their object the moral and intellectual advancement of the Negro

in this part of our national domain have received a wonderful impulse from Northern beneficence and brain. In the South the educational problem alone is taxing its resources beyond all precedent. Let us hope that the work of educating and Christianizing shall receive no impediment until a full application of the Christian spirit permeates every vocation in life.

In order for you to fully appreciate the work that this Association is doing in the South among colored people it is necessary for you to have positive knowledge of their lives and homes. You can not get this knowledge by riding through the country on the trains. You may ride from Boston to Florida on the trains and know nothing about the masses of Negroes. You must visit the homes and plantation quarters if you would know the real condition. A ride through the country would give you an external view of the log cabins and a sight of a crowd of children with every appearance of squalor and poverty. I have visited thousands of such homes from Arkansas to the Atlantic Coast and I know that the conditions and influences of them are such as to invite the lowest forms of vice and sensuality. The children have nothing to associate with these homes except places in which to eat and sleep and thousands are not fit places in which to do that. It is not surprising to read of the depredations committed by them. They would be

committed by any other people situated as they have been and taught by precept and example for hundreds of years. The surprise is that in very, very many of these homes there are the highest forms of chastity and virtue. Many old ignorant Negroes, inheriting the spirit of southern chivalry from their old masters, have eked out their life blood across the threshold of their old cabins, trying to maintain the purity of such cabins. When this gets into the papers the facts are so distorted that you never know the truth.

There are three difficulties encountered in the educational problem of the Negro. The first is that the Negroes have been intensely discouraged. They have had and are having to-day grounded into every fiber of their natures the idea that they are fitted only for the cotton field and house servant. To meet this difficulty the work of education must begin with the mothers and fathers in their cabins face to face with their little ones. The rural schools planted by the National Government, by the State Legislatures and by philanthropy to teach the people general agriculture and home economics are placing emphasis at the base of the problem. The mothers' meeting and farmers' conferences are teaching these discouraged people to look up and have confidence in themselves. To be discouraged is the worst affliction that can come to man or beast; the beast lies down to die, man

loses all hope and cares not whether he lives or dies.

Another difficulty is the popular prejudice on the part of a great many white people against Negro education of whatever nature. Prejudice can not be downed with argument. It is only intensified. Nothing but the grace of God will kill it. The spirit of God must dominate our schools, public and private, black as well as white. Where this sort of education progresses race prejudice will be the least. I think it worth emphasizing that where our schools are located in healthful and intelligent communities race friction is the least encountered. It must not be thought that the Negro has no friends to education in the white South. Notwithstanding the few discordant notes you hear from various sections the South is shouldering its burden manfully. Some of the best Christian men in the entire country are directing its educational policies and the general trend is forward.

The third difficulty we have is a financial one. It is a recognized fact that the South is dependent largely upon Negro labor for its sustenance. The millions of pounds of cotton, tobacco, peanuts and other produce chronicled from time to time; the fact of his owning 14,255,164 acres of land in North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, to say nothing about his possessions in the other States, do not prove that all the

Negroes are lazy and shiftless. This is a monument to their industry, even if it is the product of ignorant labor. The system of land tenure in the South makes it very hard for the poor man, colored or white, to rise far above the absolute necessities of life. It is harder for the colored man because of the many discriminating laws and juries. The dawn of a better day has appeared above the horizon for the Negro. The elimination of the rum traffic in most of the Southern States means less vice, less jail fines, more farms for the Negroes, more and better economy in the homes, more boys and girls in our schools and higher aspirations for all the race.

In ex-Governor Vardaman's State the other day Mr. Booker T. Washington was hailed, in the midst of an address to thousands of our countrymen, by a white school official and told to advise the Negroes to put their children in the public schools. This advice may be very unusual in Mississippi but in North Carolina it is very usual. North Carolina provides one of the best equipped A. and M. Colleges in the South for her colored people and maintains three Normal Schools that are doing efficient work. Her public schools are equal to the best public schools in the South. In Alabama and Georgia Judge Jones is seeing that the Negro gets his rights as a laborer as far as the Federal laws are concerned at least. The scarcity of labor south of Mason

and Dixon's line does not mean that the Negroes are growing more shiftless but that the South is evolutionizing and the Negroes are adapting themselves to new conditions. Some of course are going North and West but the bulk of them are here and a very great many of those who are here are buying homes and farming on their own account and consequently are not in the labor market. The tendency is upward and forward, not backward.

What have you done? I have endeavored to show what you have done in these columns but a recapitulation for the sake of emphasis will not be out of order. You have demonstrated to the world, through the noble men and women you have sent into the South, that the Negro intellect is as active and capable of high attainments as that of any other nationality in the world. When you read in our missionary journals that the boys and girls walk ten or twelve miles daily to school and that they bring eggs, poultry, butter, milk, sugar-cane or fish, or a cart of wood with which to pay their tuition and buy books, don't think it is fiction. It is a fact that shows a determination and an enthusiasm that knows no bounds but success. It shows also where you began with these people. By your faith and patience and financial support these boys and girls have put the African dialect into English, you have made college presidents of boot-blacks, preachers of

the highest order of Pullman porters and hotel boys; you have made first-class college professors out of cotton pickers. You have transformed thousands of log cabins into beautiful homes with broad lawns of fine shrubbery. In many of these homes you will find some of the same books that you read; the same papers that give life and tone to your home; the same music that your sons have studied. Instead of the rough, the sullen, the uncouth, the sour-looking, the dissipated, the furrow-faced, the half-clad boy that came up from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia a few years ago to College, you will find a gentleman of culture and refinement, whose intellectual aspirations could be satisfied only by having a diploma from Oberlin, Yale, Harvard, Heidelberg or Oxford. Let no one say this sort of education is not needed. The lower the scale of general intelligence of the masses the higher should be the attainments of the leaders in intelligence, morality, temperance, virtue, loyalty to truth, and patriotism. This alone is the plane of enlightened citizenship.

The grandeur of such work as you are doing all over this country will never be fully realized until the trumpet of the centuries shall call up the generations that have been influenced in these schools. Then up from the cane farms of Louisiana, from the bottoms of Mississippi, from the swamps of Arkansas and Texas, from the black belt

of Alabama and Georgia, from the rice fields of South Carolina, from the highlands of Tennessee and Kentucky, will come the testimony, overwhelming, triumphant and jubilant.

Helping Themselves

BY MISS M. E. CLARK.

It has been said by an editor of one of our leading magazines, that, "most people are eager to help ambitious people who are trying to do something or to be somebody in the world. They throw opportunity and advancement in their way, whenever they can."

The above statement expresses the aim of the entire school world to-day. If time and means were given one might visit all the schools of the country and find that the number of students, whose means were limited, ranged from twenty-five to fifty per cent of the whole number.

The old idea that a man was considered or recognized according to his family rank and financial circumstances, has long been discarded and the new idea, that he is a mental being has taken its place. I do not mean to say that superior birth and finance are not factors, but they have not the foremost place in the making of an individual. Since this fact is true, there are those from all classes who have come to the conclusion that an education, which is the training of

heart, head and hand for higher things, is the most essential thing to be obtained. Without the sufficient means to obtain this training, the question is, how are these individuals to be helped? This state of affairs has been seen by the schools and matters have been so adjusted that regardless of one's pecuniary condition, a nearly equal opportunity is afforded all.

As an example of this opportunity afforded to-day by the schools, let us see in how many ways the young people of our own school may help themselves. Six of the eight buildings, which make up our entire school, are used practically for the same purposes and so to visit one will enable us to see what is true of all. First we shall go into the basement of one of the boys' dormitories, Beard Hall, and there find the furnace, used in heating the entire building, kept in order by one of the young men, whose duty it is to attend to that furnace and keep the entire basement in perfect order. If we should happen to be in this same basement at the ringing of the work bell, that is at 3.30 p. m., we would find boys coming from all parts of the campus for the purpose of getting tools suitable for doing their afternoon's work. A foreman, who is one of the older boys, has charge of this work. From the basement let us go to the first floor and there we will find a janitor whose duty it is to sweep, dust and care for that hall in every way.

Every building consists of three floors and one floor is given to an individual as his share of the work around the school. Before going to see what kind of work the young men whom we met in the basement are doing, we will go a short distance to the Manual Training Shop. In the first room there are four or more boys, who repair and make all necessary wooden articles for the general use of the school. Tables and chairs are mended and whenever it is necessary the steps, doors and windows of the various buildings are put in order. In the next room, we find two or more boys who mend the locks of the doors, and the doors of the furnaces and repair worn out and broken articles of iron and tin. These young men also keep the vehicles of the school in good condition.

Now let us go out upon the campus and see what outdoor work is being done. Dotted here and there are groups of boys, some of whom are keeping the grass plots and walks in order; others are making new walks and driveways, while still others are hauling the rocks and cinders out of which these walks are made. Along the edges of the walks are young trees planted by some of the same boys who are anxious to help themselves.

All that has been said has been said of the boys, but it is understood that the girls of our school are as ambitious along these lines as our young men. A

few minutes in the Domestic Science Building and in the laundry will convince you of this fact. In the large dining hall, we find a number of girls, waitresses we call them, for it is their duty to wait upon the tables at meal times and to see that these are properly kept. In the kitchen of the same building there are other girls, some of whom are preparing the evening meal; others are preparing vegetables, etc., for the next day's meals, while others still are doing the general work, such as the cleaning of silver, glasses and attending to the dishes. The bakery is also in this building, managed by a young man who mixes the bread, puts it into the oven and when this has been done, a young lady adjusts the heat and cares for it until it is put up and ready for use. There is little need to speak of the laundry work, further than to say it is all done by our young women. No hired help can be found upon the place and no place can be used for a better example of neatness and good order.

What these young people are doing to help themselves, others can do also.

Commencement Program

On Sunday, May 23, the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Dr. Geo. C. Clement, the able editor of the *Star of Zion*, Charlotte, N. C.

The annual exhibition of the Primary and Intermediate grades will be

held on Monday evening, May 24 at 7.30.

The Grammar grades will give their exhibition on Tuesday evening, May 25, at 7.30.

The graduating exercises will take place Wednesday morning at 10.00 o'clock. The commencement address will be delivered by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Terrell has a national reputation as a speaker and we are quite sure that her address will please all who are fortunate enough to hear her.

On Wednesday afternoon at 2.30, the exhibition of the music department will be held. This year an operetta will be presented.

Mendelssohn Recital

To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great musician, Mendelssohn, a number of students and the teachers were invited to attend a recital recently by Mrs. Fletcher, assisted by Misses Woodson and Spencer and some of the pupils in Mrs. Fletcher's classes. All the numbers on the program were from the works of the great musician. The interest in the recital was greatly enhanced because of the explanations which Mrs. Fletcher gave before each number was rendered, showing why Mendelssohn composed it. To sit in the presence of this great master and commune with

him through his beautiful compositions is a privilege which we always enjoy and appreciate to the fullest extent.

The program was as follows:

I. Songs without words.

(a) Consolation.

(b) Spring Song.

(c) Spinning Song.

(d) Hunting Song.

II. On Wings of Song.

(arranged for two voices.)

III. Scherzo in B minor.

IV. Jerusalem (from St. Paul.)

V. Prelude in E minor.

VI. Two part song:—"I Would that My Love."

VII. Midsummer Night's Dream Music.

(a) Fragment and Dance of Clowns.

(b) Nocturne.

(c) Wedding March and Fairy Music.

Mr. William Kuhn visited the school for a few days in April.

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3 inches, - - - - -	6.75
4 inches, - - - - -	9.00

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

Editorial

The last of the series of articles on "Product of Northern Benevolence" by Principal Inborden appears in this issue. The articles have been of unusual interest and we have received a number of letters commenting favorably on them. In the near future all of these articles will be published in a booklet and we shall be pleased to send a copy to all friends who may wish to have one.

* * *

For our next school year we shall need sheets, pillow cases, towels, blankets and quilts. We shall be glad to correspond with friends who would like to donate any of the articles mentioned.

The last social for the school year was given on the evening of May 1, in Benedict Hall.

Items of Interest

Miss Anna Johnson, of Wilson, spent the Easter vacation visiting Miss Spencer.

Mrs. Martin was not able to meet her classes the last week in April on account of illness.

After an absence of two and a half months, Principal Inborden returned to the school on April 21. While away, Mr. Inborden delivered 96 addresses in the interest of the American Missionary Association. He spoke to audiences in Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. The school is very glad that its Principal had the opportunity to help in presenting the great work of the American Missionary Association to thousands of people of the various States which were visited.

The Rev. H. Paul Douglass, Superintendent of Education for the American Missionary Association, arrived here on April 30 for the purpose of delivering the Founder's Day address on May 1. Dr. Douglass spoke to an appreciative audience on "Fashions in Goodness." He showed very clearly that it was not enough to be good and to do good, but that we must also be prepared to make good. In order to render the highest service we must be able to do something better than any one else. The man who is not able to make good must make room for the man who can.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

S. J. COOKE,
Editor.

Mr. N. H. Lee spent Easter in Tarboro visiting friends.

The Junior Normal Class gave a play in Whitakers on April 9.

The Christian Endeavor Society and the King's Daughters Circle rendered a special program on Sunday evening, April 11.

A number of the young ladies of Benedict Hall have presented our team with a first baseman's mit. The boys wish to express their thanks for this useful gift.

Messrs. James Croom, B. J. Henderson, W. M. Hughes, Louis Hartsfield and E. B. Sessoms spent Easter in Rocky Mount. All reported a pleasant time.

Messrs. N. H. Lee and S. J. Cooke, of the Senior Class, addressed the Y. M. C. A., on April 25 and May 2, respectively. Their subjects were "Self Reliance" and "Be Thou Strong and Show Thyself a Man."

An exhibition game of baseball was played in Whitakers on April 9 between Beard and Brewster Halls. The game was closely contested until the seventh inning, then Beard Hall took the lead and kept it, winning the game by a comfortable margin. The score was 8 to 5.

Brewster and Beard Halls crossed bats on Easter Monday. The game resulted in a victory for Brewster by a score of 7 to 3.

The Marathon Club entertained a number of their friends on Saturday evening, April 24. The first part of the evening was spent on the lawn in front of Elma Hall. After a pleasant time on the beautiful lawn, all were invited to the dining room where a dainty supper was served.

On April 23, the Junior Class gave a reception in honor of the Senior Class in the music rooms of Ingraham chapel. A short program consisting of addresses, recitations, music, etc., was rendered. After this games were played until the guests were invited to supper. The dining room was a thing of beauty. The table was decorated with the Senior Class colors, gold and black. The supper was an enjoyable affair and will long be remembered by the Seniors.

The game of baseball which was scheduled between our team and Howard University on April 28 was not played because Howard at the last moment found it necessary to cancel the game. It goes without saying that hundreds of people were disappointed as we had looked forward for weeks to the coming of Howard and had reason to

feel that with the team we have this year we would have been victorious. The following letter received by our manager, Mr. Fletcher, explains itself:

NORFOLK, VA., April 26, 1909.

Prof. Joseph Fletcher, Enfield, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I am now in Norfolk, Va., with my team where we play our first game. A few minutes ago I received telegrams from both St. Augustine School at Raleigh and Virginia Theological Seminary and College at Lynchburg, Va., stating that their games had to be canceled. This unfortunate occurrence makes it absolutely impossible for us to come any farther South, and we must therefore, though reluctantly, cancel all future games.

With much regret, I am,

Yours truly,

C. S. COWAN, Manager.

Public Rhetoricals. April 30, 1909

Invocation.

Music, Semi-chorus.

Declamation, "An Appeal to Arms," Charles Jenkins.

Declamation, "The Race Problem," Silas Artis.

Recitation, "Something Great," Ethel Edwards.

Declamation, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," Woodie Horne.

Music, Instrumental Solo, Miss Mamie Dunston.

Declamation, "Washington's Country," Harmon Taylor.

Oration, The Effect of Modern Invention on Civilization, Fred. Moore.

Recitation, "Nellie's Victory," Laura Powers.

Music, Instrumental Solo, Miss Julia Inborden.

Oration, The Electrical Genius of the Twentieth Century, Caleb Richmond.

Oration, Who Are We? John Fields.

Oration, There Shall be no Alps, Chas. Battle.

Music, trio, Misses Spencer, Woodson and Clark.

Small Beginnings of Famous Men

Jay Gould was a book agent.

Henry Villard was a reporter.

Elihu Burritt was a blacksmith.

Benjamin Franklin was a printer.

A. T. Stewart was a school-teacher.

James J. Hill began as a roustabout.

Abraham Lincoln was a rail-splitter.

Cornelius Vanderbilt ferried his own boat.

William Lloyd Garrison was a printer's devil.

John Wanamaker began life at \$1.25 a week.

Andrew Carnegie began life at \$2.50 a week.

William A. Clark as a young man was a miner.

John Jacob Aster sold apples in the streets.

Daniel Drew began as a cattle trader.

Thomas Edison began as a telegraph operator.

Henry H. Rogers was a grocer's delivery boy.

John D. Rockefeller worked in a machine shop.

Thomas F. Ryan was a clerk in a dry goods store.

Setting a Hen

Maud Muller on a summer day

Sat her hen in a brand new way.

Maud, you see, was a city girl,

Trying the rural life a whirl.

She covered the box with tinsel gay,

Lined it snugly with new mown hay,

Filled it nicely with eggs, and then

Started to look for a likely hen.

Out of the flock she selected one.

And then she thought that her work was done.

It would have been, but the stubborn hen

Stood up and cackled "ka-doot," and then

Maud Muller came, and in her surprise,

Looked coldly into the creature's eyes;

Then tied its legs to the box, "you bet

I know how," she said, "to make you set,"

But still it stood, and worse and worse

Shrieked forth its wrong to the universe.

Kicked over the box with tinsel gay,

And ignominiously flopped away:

Then a bad boy over the barnyard fence

Tee-heed: "Say, Maud, there's a difference

'Tween hens, you know, and it is that

One says 'ka-doot!' and one says 'ka-dat!'"

Then Maud recalled that the ugly brute

She tried to set had said "ka-doot!"

And ever since that historic day—

She blushes in an embarrassed way

To think of the bungle she made once, when

She tried to set a gentleman hen.

FACULTY.

T. S. INBORDEN, M. A., Principal.

ISADORE MARTIN, Treasurer.

Miss NAOMI B. SPENCER, A.B.,
Instructor in Geometry, Chemistry, Physics
and Physical Geography.

Miss MYRTLE M. JONES, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy, Psychology
and English History.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss HATTIE L. GREEN, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss MAMIE E. CLARK, A.B.,
Fourth Grade.

Miss M. J. WOODSON,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA C. BAKER,
Domestic Science.

Miss F. G. MACBETH,
Matron of Dining Hall.

Music Department:
Mrs. S. H. FLETCHER, A.B.,
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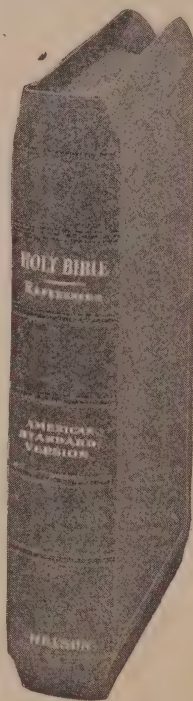
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Volume XI

WEEKS
COLLECTION
Number 8

The
Joseph K. Brick
News

JUNE, 1909

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XI.

ENFIELD, N. C., JUNE, 1909.

No. 8.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Commencement

Our commencement exercises began with the baccalaureate sermon which was delivered by Rev. Geo. C. Clement, D.D., of Charlotte, N. C. The sermon was interesting and enthusiastic from beginning to end and was especially suited to the graduating class. The principal theme of his text was almost identical with the motto of the class: "Push Forward."

Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock the little folks assembled, eager to show their parents and friends what they could do. There is always something fascinating in the display of the children, and for this reason, the exhibition of the Primary and Intermediate grades is usually the most enjoyable feature of the commencement season. On this occasion the evening was spent with "Mother Goose." The primary grades rendered quite a pretty operetta, "Peggy's Dream." Peggy was a poor, lame girl, who had few comforts and only one luxury—a shabby doll. One evening while she sat singing her doll to sleep she herself fell asleep and had a beautiful dream of her fairy godmother, who sent her wraps to keep her warm, toys to please her, and Bo Peep, little Boy

Blue and other Moother Goose characters to amuse her.

The Intermediate grades gave a play, "The Courting of Mother Goose." The Man in the Moon, Santa Claus, Mother Goose and Jack Horner were the principal characters. Man in the Moon, a selfish fellow, decides that he wants a wife "to chop all the wood and cut the cheese, love and obey him, while he takes his ease," so he goes a'courting Mother Goose. Little Jack Horner, however, overhearing the Man in the Moon's soliloquy, puts his mother on her guard, and, together with the other children, succeeds in driving this selfish man away from their home.

Santa Claus, generous and good humored next goes a'sparking around Mother Goose. He wins his way to Mother Goose's heart by presenting presents to each of her children. They are happily united by the Bishop of Canterbury.

On Tuesday night, the Grammar grades had their exhibition. Two spicy and interesting comedies were given. The Parlor Car farce was particularly good. The first scene of the Elevator farce was very pretty; the second scene was full of humor.

The crowning event came with the

exercises of Wednesday, commencement day. Although in the early morning the weather looked as if it might storm, we were fortunate in having a large representative audience. The exercises were good, for the graduates did credit to themselves, their teachers and parents.

In the afternoon the exhibition of the Musical Department was given. This year, an operetta, *The Japanese Girl*, was rendered. All the girls who took part, except three, were dressed in Japanese costume and they made quite a pretty picture on the stage.

Thus closed the fourteenth commencement of our school. Everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy the exercises and we believe our friends went home feeling that the day had been profitably spent.

H. L. G.

Three of the programs follow:

SUNDAY, MAY 23, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

VOLUNTARY.

DOXOLOGY.

INVOCATION.

HYMN.

SCRIPTURE READING.

PRAYER.

OFFERING.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANTHEM—O Come, Let Us Sing.....*Wilson*

BACCALAUREATE SERMON,

Rev. Geo. C. Clement, D.D., Charlotte, N. C.

PRAYER.

ANTHEM—Lift Thine Eyes.....*Mendelssohn*

HYMN.

BENEDICTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26,

10 O'CLOCK.

INVOCATION.

OVERTURE—Poet and Peasant.....*Van Suppe*

First Piano—Misses Julia Inborden and Mamie Dunston; Second Piano—Mrs.

Fletcher and Miss Lula Bullock.

The Conqueror of the Soil, the Hope of the People.

Benjamin Franklin Bullock.

Education as a Potent Factor of a Race.

Nathaniel Hawthorne Lee.

The Miller's Wooing.....*Fanning*
Normal Chorus.

Class Prophecy.

Jennie Ceneth Hopkins.

Things That Help to Make a Nation.

Elisha Green.

Still, Still With Thee.....*Gerrish*

Messrs. Moseley, Artis, Lee and Jones.

The Power of Thought.

Samanna Jasper Cooke.

Invitation to the Dance.....*Weber*

First Piano—Misses Mamie Dunston and

Julia Inborden; Second Piano—Misses

Laura Powers and Zenobia Ross.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Principal Inborden.

Hallelujah Chorus (from Messiah)....*Handel*
Normal Chorus.

BENEDICTION.

THE JAPANESE GIRL,

AN AMATEUR OPERETTA IN TWO PARTS.

MAY 26, 1909, 2:30 P. M.

CHARACTERS.

O Hanu San (Beautiful Flower), Ruth Spencer
A Japanese Girl of Position.

O Kitu San (Sweet Chrysanthemum),

Julia Inborden

O Kayo San (Tears of Bliss).....*Urah Hazel*
Her Cousins.

Chaya (Tea Server).....*Tazzie Dodson*
Her Servant.

Nora Twinn.....*Zenobia Ross*

Dora Twinn.....*Blanche Cheek*

Young American Ladies Traveling with heir
Governess.

Miss Minerva Knowall.....*Pearl Johnson*
Governess.

Chorus of Japanese Girls.

ACT I.

1. Overture.
2. Chorus—Sing O-hay-o.
3. Recit. and Air—Thanks to You.
O Hanu San
4. Trio—The Soldier, the Poet, and the
Artist.....O Hanu San, O Kitu San,
O Kayo San
5. Chorus—Flower Chorus.
6. Patter Song—"What Shall I Do?"...Chaya
7. Chorus—Sayonara (Sung behind the
scenes).
8. Song—O Tori-Kayo.....O Hanu San
9. Chorus—Lullaby.

ACT II.

10. Instrumental Introduction.
11. Duet—We Are Not Finished Yet,
Nora and Dora
12. Song—When I Was a Girl...Miss Knowall
13. Chorus—Tiptoe Chorus, Hush!
14. Song and Chorus—Cheres Mademoiselles,
Miss Knowall and Chorus
15. Song and Chorus—In Praise of America,
O Hanu San and Tutti
16. Song and Chorus—Carmine Lips,
O Kitu San and Chorus
17. Japanese Dance.
18. Finale: Procession of Lanterns and
Chorus—All Hail!Tutti

ARGUMENT.

The idea of this operetta was suggested by reading an account of a picturesque custom prevalent in some parts of Japan. When a near relative has to be absent from home for a considerable period he often leaves behind a growing plant, young tree, or singing bird, which is called by his name and regarded as his substitute.

The greatest care is bestowed on this object, as it is considered most unlucky to the person whom it represents, should any harm befall it during his absence.

The first act opens by a number of Japanese girls visiting O Hanu San, a young Japanese beauty who is about to celebrate her eighteenth birthday, regarded in Japan as "the coming of age."

Some amusement is caused by Chaya, her faithful servant, who appears to be overburdened with work.

In the second act, two American girls, who are touring in Japan with their governess for education and pleasure, are impelled by curiosity to enter the garden, and while their governess is sketching they slip away from her.

The Japanese girls returning resent the intrusion of a foreigner and awake the governess, who has fallen asleep at her easel, and pretend not to understand her explanations. O Hanu San comes to her rescue and in the end invites the American ladies to remain as her guests and witness the interesting and quaint ceremonies which are about to commence. They accept gratefully and win the hearts of all.

Class Prophecy

BY MISS JENNIE C. HOPKINS.

What a wonderful world this is, with all its changes and pleasures, and what wonders time can bring to pass!

Surely the world does change from year to year. It has been fifteen years, as I sit thinking, since that day when four boys and myself received our diplomas from the Joseph K. Brick School.

All of us, no doubt, have shared the bitterness and sweetness of this life, for truly is this life made up of sweets and bitters.

While thus thinking, I recalled these words, uttered by one of my classmates, "After Commencement, What?" Little did I know the meaning of those words then, but now it is quite plain to me.

It has been many a day, yes, years since I have heard of my beloved classmates. We have been scattered in all directions. My thoughts in connection with those happy school days were at this point interrupted when I suddenly realized that on this day I was to set sail for a trip abroad. It seemed as though I had been dreaming but I quickly aroused myself and made hurried preparations for the trip. We soon set sail and arrived at the port safely. This country seemed to be only a narrow strip of land, with no mountains and only a few lines of low hills. It seemed to be a very fertile country. The rivers were short and few. It was while viewing this country one day that I became very thirsty and tired and started in search of a spring and found such a pretty, cool place that I sat down and was soon fast asleep, and in this sleep my fairy godmother appeared to me and told me to take the train immediately and go into another country and there I should have granted to me the desires of my heart. She gave me full instructions which I was to follow.

When I awoke I was anxious to start for the bidden country and it was not long before I was on my way. Soon afterwards I was landed at my destination. This surely must be the home of the goddesses. It was a bright, spring day and the birds were singing their sweetest when I entered a most beautiful garden. There were shade trees, soft, velvet-like grass, and here

and there were beds in the shape of hearts and diamonds of the sweetest flowers and in several shaded nooks were beds of ferns and daisies. I recalled the fact that it was a daisy which should unfold to me the whereabouts of my classmates, and while listening to the daisy, my fairy godmother appeared to me saying she would have me visit my beloved classmates in their present conditions.

The thoughts of seeing Samanna with his stern but pleasant self, Elisha with his own ideas and ways, Bennie with his faithful and conscientious self, and dear old Nat with his playful but manly bearing, were indeed happy moments to me.

My fairy godmother directed me to a large city in which Dr. S. J. Cooke was now carrying on a very large practice. I was very fortunate in this trip because as soon as I alighted from the train I was greeted by the doctor, my old classmate, who was only slightly changed by these years of experience.

Dr. Cooke was at the station to see an old friend off and his team was waiting for him. He drove me to his home and at his gate we were met by his wife an old schoolmate of ours, who made it quite pleasant for me. After dinner Dr. Cooke drove me out in the country about three miles and we stopped in front of a most beautiful home. There were several towering trees and many beds of different flowers. The well-cut grass added much to the pretty yard.

We were ushered into the house and there I found another of my classmates in the person of Mr. Benjamin Bullock who had studied in one of the large agricultural colleges and had won fame as an ideal farmer. Many positions had been offered to him but he preferred his home to them. He carried us to see his live stock and we went on top of the barn and saw many well-cultivated acres of land.

It was getting late and after a short talk about our past days we left. I just reached the station in time to catch my train. The next day I found myself in another city where my last two classmates were living. Dr. Cooke had sent Dr. Nathaniel Lee a telegram saying that I would be in his city on a certain train and when my train stopped Dr. Lee was the first person to help me into his buggy which was drawn by two handsome horses. I was very glad to see him but I had only a short time to spend with him since I had another classmate in that city. I saw Dr. Lee's office only but I knew that his home must have been very attractive from the looks of his office. After a

few words concerning our old school days we drove to a large department store, the owner of which was my old classmate, Mr. Elisha Green, who had been called suddenly out of the city. But I learned that he would get back in about half an hour before it was time for me to leave so I waited his coming. At his approach it took only a glance to note that fifteen years of time had indeed been fifteen years of responsibility and care, for time had left its traces on him. He was still the same short fellow of old, and, too he had not lost his uneven gait. Here and there were to be seen white patches in his black hair, yet he seemed to be as happy as ever with them. He carried me through his store and I was agreeably surprised at the way in which he was conducting his business. We sat down to talk over our school days and I told him of the great success of our classmates in the neighboring city. On recalling our childhood days we both realized that truly the careful lessons and wise counsel received within the walls of our dear old Alma Mater had brought forth abundant fruitage.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription Price, 25 cents a Year, payable in advance; single copies 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

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2 inches,	- - - 4.50
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4 inches,	- - - 9.00

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Address all communications to THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Enfield, N. C.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

Editorial

The class that was graduated this year is a very interesting one. Every one, with perhaps a single exception, worked his way through school. Two of them got a start in school by entering our work department and going to school at night. Another one worked on the farm with his father and for the past three years raised enough chickens, during his spare time, to pay all of his bills in school and buy the necessary clothing for himself. The young lady of the class in spite of many discouragements and difficulties managed to stay in school by canning fruit and vegetables the first summer she was here and by working during the summer months and in the mornings and afternoons for the past four years in the Principal's and Treasurer's offices.

They have done well thus far. And as they go out into the world they have our best wishes for the largest measure of success in all that they may do to make the world better.

* * *

This is the last issue of the NEWS for this school year. We wish to thank our advertisers and subscribers for making it possible for us to get out this year the best paper we have yet been able to publish. Next year we wish to make our little paper one of the best of its kind published. If our friends will give us their support we shall be able to do this.

* * *

In another column we are mentioning a few of the needs of the school. We are preparing young people for lives of usefulness. We are helping to build character. All those who respond to the appeal that we are making will have a share in this work of character building. This is the best kind of stock in which to invest. To take a young man or young woman who has not had the advantage of the right kind of home-training and by Christian education so change his life that he goes out into the world to take his place as a useful member of society, is the noblest work in which a person can engage. How many shares of stock in this kind of work will you take? We guarantee the dividends.

Items of Interest

Mrs. Fletcher plans to spend the summer with her father at Ithaca, New York.

The last rhetorical exercises for the school year were held on Friday evening, May 8.

Principal Inborden is planning to attend the North Carolina Teachers' Association at Henderson the latter part of June and will probably go from there to the meeting of the National Educational Association of Colored Teachers which will be held in Asheville.

Rev. A. S. Croom, class 1905, was a visitor at the school early in May. Mr. Croom is planning to erect a \$10,000 church at Salisbury in the near future. In a recent rally he raised nearly \$500 in one day.

Mr. Essex Hicks, who should have graduated with this year's class, came from his home in Philadelphia to attend the exercises of commencement week. Mr. Hicks reports that he is doing well and is saving his money.

The following graduates of the school were here for commencement: Misses Oliva Johns, Cora Black, Mattie Hilliard and Messrs. Isaac Bunn and J. Smith Jones.

On the afternoon of commencement day, a meeting of the alumni of the school was held. Miss Hattie L. Green was elected president.

Among the many commencement visitors were the following: Drs. P. W. Burnett and J. Douglass, Attorney Rich, Messrs. Simpson and Willis Battle, and a large number of others from Rocky Mount; Rev. M. W. Arrington and Mr. J. P. Arrington, of Aventon; Mr. J. J. Cooke, of New Bern, and Mrs. Almira Jones, of Greensboro.

The local train stopped at our siding from May 21 to June 1 for the accommodation of the commencement visitors. On Wednesday morning, May 26, two car loads of people came up from Rocky Mount, Goldsboro and other points. On Thursday, the day after commencement, train 89 stopped at the school for passengers. About 70 pieces of baggage and as many passengers were sent off on this train.

On May 27, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, honorary secretary of the American Missionary Association, and the Rev. Geo. W. Hinman, District Secretary of the American Missionary Association for the Pacific Coast, arrived for a short visit to the school. They left for the North on May 28.

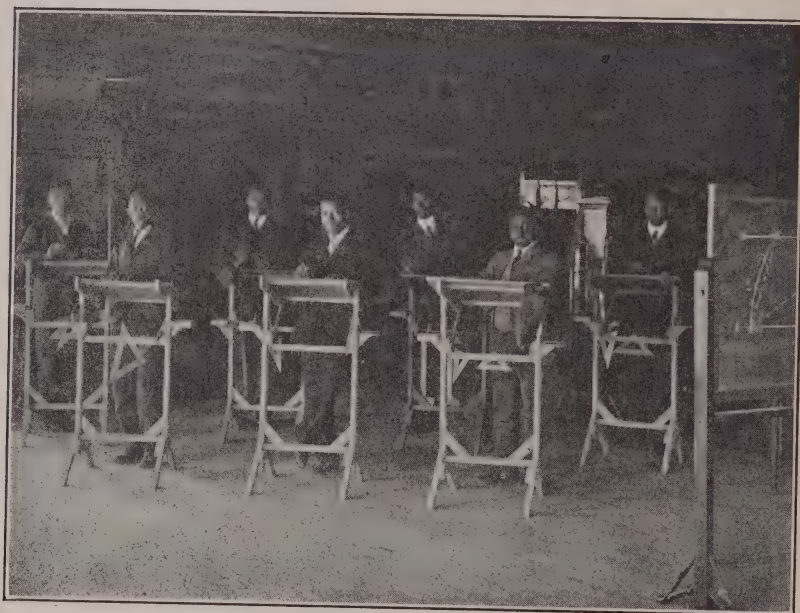
About twenty-three boys and ten girls will remain on the campus during the summer to do the work on the farm, in the laundry, and in the kitchen. These young people get up at half-past four o'clock, eat breakfast at 5.30 and go to work at 6.00. They stop one hour for dinner and then work again until 5.30.

From the outlook at present, we shall have the finest oat crop in years. The oats in many places are five feet high.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell who was to have delivered our annual commencement address sent us a telegram on the morning of May 25 saying that she had been taken suddenly ill and it would be impossible for her to come to Enfield

for the address on Wednesday. This, of course, was quite a disappointment to us, and as it was too late to arrange for another speaker, we had to dispense with the annual address.

Mrs. R. B. Johns who for a number of years lived here in order that her children might be in school was a commencement visitor.



CLASS IN MECHANICAL DRAWING.

STUDENTS' PAGE.

S. J. COOKE,
Editor.

The senior class went to Rocky Mount on May 7 for the purpose of having some photographs made.

Enjoyable picnics were given by the Grammar grades on May 8 and by the Intermediate grades on May 22.

The Seniors were delightfully entertained in May by the First Year Normal Class, the Alpha Social Club and Principal and Mrs. Inborden.

Brick School and Wilson crossed bats on May 14. The score was 6 to 1 in favor of Brick School. The batteries were Fleming and Moore for Wilson, and Cooke and Bess for Brick School.

It is with sorrow that we chronicle for the second time in the history of the school the drowning of one of our students in Fishing Creek. While in bathing on May 16, Mr. J. Thomas Harrison was accidentally drowned. The body was found the next morning and taken to Tarboro where the funeral was held that afternoon. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends.

The following ex-students of Brick School were here for the commencement

exercises: Messrs. Essex Hicks, of Philadelphia, Pa., Charles and Edward Barbour of Smithfield, Misses Lois Johns, Sallie Grady, Sadie Lane, Fannie Teague, Della Jacobs, Janey Baskerville, Sarah Williams, Mrs. Pearl Bullock-Croom and Mrs. Melissa Manuel-Stitt.

On commencement day, four young people arrived here from the west coast of Africa. They are Misses Sarah and Augusta Murrain and their brothers Messrs. John and Walter Murrain. These young people have come for an indefinite stay. Their present plan is to remain here until they have completed their education.

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Needs

We trust that many of our friends will respond to the appeal made in our last issue for sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, towels, table napkins, table-cloths, etc. We shall be pleased to correspond with societies as well as with individuals who may wish to help us in this direction.

As many of our friends know we have a number of worthy students each

year who must depend upon the student aid which they might receive in order to remain in school. Scholarships of \$25 and \$50 are therefore solicited in order that no worthy young man or woman shall be kept out of school. \$6 will keep a young person in school a month; \$25 will enable him to stay in school a half year and \$50 will keep him in school a whole year. We shall be glad to give the particulars to any interested friend.



CLASS IN COOKING.

FACULTY.

T. S. INBORDEN, M. A., Principal.

ISADORE MARTIN, Treasurer.

Miss NAOMI B. SPENCER, A.B.,
Instructor in Geometry, Chemistry, Physics
and Physical Geography.

Miss MYRTLE M. JONES, A.B.,
Instructor in Latin, Astronomy, Psychology
and English History.

Mrs. S. J. E. INBORDEN, B.L.,
Instructor in Eighth Grade.

Miss CALLIE B. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,
Seventh Grade and Preceptress of Benedict
Hall.

Mrs. M. V. MARTIN,
Sixth Grade and Matron of Beard Hall.

Miss HATTIE L. GREEN, A.B.,
Fifth Grade.

Miss MAMIE E. CLARK, A.B.,
Fourth Grade.

Miss M. J. WOODSON,
Primary Department.

Industrial Department:
J. J. FLETCHER, A.B.,
Manual Training.

H. G. FORNEY, B.Agr.,
Superintendent of Farm.

Mrs. A. L. DAVIS,
Sewing, and Matron of Brewster Hall.

Miss EMMA C. BAKER,
Domestic Science.

Miss F. G. MACBETH,
Matron of Dining Hall.

Music Department:
Mrs. S. H. FLETCHER, A.B.,
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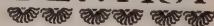
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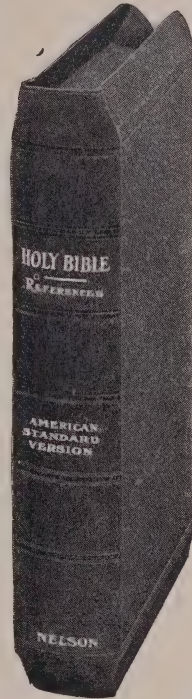
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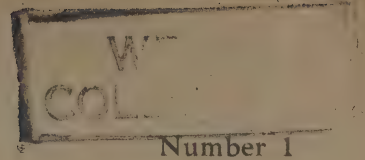
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Volume XII



The
Joseph K. Brick
News

NOVEMBER, 1909

ENFIELD, N. C.

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and
Normal School.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Vol. XII.

ENFIELD, N. C., NOVEMBER, 1909.

No. 1.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Vocational Training

BY PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN.

One's vocation is the thing selected for his life work. It is the employment which takes his time and thought for his living, or for the support of his family, or for the support of some institution, society or for the State. It may be a trade, a business or a profession. It may not always carry with it the idea of remuneration. The fact is, we know a few men who get nothing from their vocation in the way of financial remuneration. They get happiness, inspiration and pleasure out of it.

When we speak of Vocational Training we have reference to the training which appertains particularly to the effectiveness of our life work. Training and education are not the ends of life but they are agencies in affecting the environment and the conditions of life. In a sense every form of education is vocational because the object of all education is the perfection of our lives for some useful purpose. There are only a few schools in all the world that are educating solely for purposes of culture and refinement. You will not find in any of our schools, among our advanced students, those who will not

tell you that the object of their education is to facilitate their work, or to make the anticipated problems of their future easy of solution.

This thought carries with it the idea of intellectual development, and also of character formation. It eliminates the idea of educating animals. We can not appeal to their intellects nor do we speak of developing their moral characters. We appeal to them by emotional suggestions. We elicit attention by inflicting pain or by appealing to their physical appetites and sometimes by mere kindness. If you appeal to people on the same basis you will develop in them the same qualities of nature and the same kind of attention that you would develop in the animal. One sees evidences of this in the State prisons, on the chain gangs, and in the slums of the criminal classes. The criminal is a product of his environment, either immediate or prenatal; if the latter he may have been influenced generations ago as the animal is being influenced to-day. This, as you know, is very probable and possible.

When we speak of training people we include the idea of education in its most comprehensive form because our appeal to them is through their intel-

lects and on the basis of their moral character and their free moral agency. The efficiency of our appeal and the response to it will be evidenced in proportion to the development of the intellect and the moral life of the subject to whom the appeal is made. The mule neighs at meal time when he hears the farm bell, the pigs come when certain sounds are made, the hireling, simply draws his wages. All these responses have come simply to satisfy the physical appetite. The work of neither is efficient because it is not intellectual and not thoughtful and not purposeful.

The power to direct the mind and the power to control the body according to fixed principles are of the first importance in the acquisition of efficiency in any line of endeavor. This power is primarily dormant in the heart, brain and life of man; it is God-given. It is the least potent when neglected. It reaches the climax when correctly developed. Mind is to man what the bridle is to the horse; it is the lever of direction and control. With a poor bridle you have a dangerous horse, with an illiterate and undeveloped mind you have a dangerous man. With an illiterate and undeveloped race or part of a race you will have a dangerous environment which will make dangerous conditions. Our only salvation of mind, body and life from the evil heritage and traditions of the past must come to us by education and training under the best directed Christian influences. Line

upon line and precept upon precept. Here a little and there a little. Sympathetic and patient insight must characterize every step of progress. The greater the illiteracy the more careful and thorough and comprehensive should be this training and education. This must be fundamental in whatever else we may have to say on the subject of training for life work.

Over at the Jamestown Exposition a few years ago we saw what training will do for a horse when sufficient time is given to his training. The Eskimo is an expert at trapping because for centuries his food supply has depended upon that vocation. The North American Indian is dexterous and efficient with a gun because hunting has been his vocation. For thousands of years, as far as we know, the Indians were trained to accuracy with the arrow. It would be most surprising if they did not use the rifle with absolute precision. The cowboy is an expert with the lasso. The Eskimo, the Indian and the cowboy are the best examples of the training people get in their vocation. Their acuteness and dexterity were acquired, as a matter of necessity, by years of training, but without intelligent and scientific direction.

The other day I attended a farmers' institute in our community where I heard two lectures. One of the gentlemen was a man of perhaps seventy years old. He was educated as a physician but failed in health and took up

the business of farming. He is an expert farmer and in the service of this State, North Carolina. His work is to go from one community to another and advise with the people as to the best methods of farming. He began life with all the antecedents of intelligence and liberty of choice and was given a liberal education with the additional training of proficiency as a physician. This training was all incidental to his life vocation as a farmer. It was the most important general preparation for life that one could receive. It was the basis for all the after knowledge he should acquire, not only on the subject of agriculture, but of any other subject. This preparation in the cultural studies and in the sciences of medicine was reserved power that would count for success in any enterprise. This man had been all of his life in training for this phenomenal success. He has lived twice the average age of man before he becomes the master of his vocation. For this important work time has given him only one endowment which he might not have had at thirty-five; that one was wisdom.

The other speaker was only about thirty-five years old. He had a farm of his own and was in the service of the State. In a competitive examination the younger man might score the higher mark. The difference is simply this: Knowledge acquired out there in the hot sun for thirty or forty years, experimenting with crops covering a thou-

sand acres, is a laborious and expensive thing. Most men with less education than the old gentleman had either quit or are willing to plod along with smaller results. This man was trained in his vocation. The younger man was educated and trained in an agricultural college for his vocation. He was not a theorist either, for in most of our agricultural schools, theories, most of them, are capable of the most practical demonstration. The principles which it would take years to demonstrate out there on the farm might be demonstrated in a few days or weeks in the school laboratory. This could be done by the younger man at a great saving of time and expense. This is the object of our industrial schools. They save time and expense in the preparation of the people for their life work. These opportunities for preparation for work in our schools can not be brushed aside by the wave of the hand without great loss in the productive resources of our people.

A Trip From Central Africa to Joseph K. Brick School

BY JOHN MURRAIN.

About four years ago, our parents thought of sending us away from Africa to some other country, where we could get a good education and a better idea of civilization than we had then. They first thought of sending us to their old

home in South America, but there are not such grand opportunities there as there are in the United States, so they inquired about the educational opportunities in that country and the missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. told them about the good schools there. One lady recommended the Moody Institute at Northfield, Mass., and our parents wrote to the president. In due time they received an answer from him but it was not very favorable to receiving us.

About a year after this, a gentleman of the A. B. C. F. M. mission left Africa and went home on a furlough. Just before he left, my father asked him to write to some schools and see if he could get one to which we could go. He promised to do so and as soon as he arrived at his home he wrote to the presidents and principals of several schools and colleges about receiving us. He received answers from them all but from these he chose two, Talladega College and Joseph K. Brick School. He then sent our parents the literature from these two schools and after much consideration Brick was chosen.

As it generally does in Africa, it took a long time to make suitable arrangements and it was not until January 1, 1909, that we could make definite preparations to leave home and take this journey of nearly 9,000 miles, the first 230 of which lay through thick jungles and forests. And the only way to travel through these forests was by horseback or hammock, riding or walking. The

natives of the country are trained from their youngest days to take this journey on foot, besides carrying about 60 pounds of goods of any kind on their shoulders. Two men are easily capable of carrying a man weighing 140 or 150 pounds at the rate of three miles an hour in a hammock slung on a pole with an awning over it to protect the occupant from the rain or the heat of the sun.

At last all preparations were completed and on the first of March, 1909, with many tears, we left our home, accompanied by a missionary family who were going back to their home in South America. We had with us about 50 native attendants who carried us and our baggage. This number was increased in a day or so by others who availed themselves of the opportunity to take their rubber to the Portuguese towns on the coast to trade it for cloth which is the chief article of barter in that country.

The first night we camped about nine miles from our home and the next day about fifteen miles from our first camp. So we continued on our journey day after day, each day finding us about fifteen miles from our camp of the day before. After passing through parts of the country with beautiful scenery and through forests where the lion is supposed to roam, but we had not the honor of making his acquaintance, and after crossing beautiful streams, wading marshy swamps, climbing over high hills and passing through deep valleys,

we at last on March 27, from the summit of a high hill could see the blue sea fifteen miles away. We stood on that hill and watched the sea. I was especially impressed with the vastness of it. We had often heard about it, but it is a different thing to hear about something and to see it. We soon arrived at a Portuguese town which is at the foot of these hills, about three miles from the sea. We expected to wait here about five days for the steamer but instead had to wait nearly three weeks. It was at this place that we saw a train for the first time and my brother and I soon made our way to the station to see it. It was a very small one. I do not think that the engine was a quarter the size of the engines in America.

At last on the 17th of April we took this little train and rode down to the next station, about five miles away. This was our first train ride and both of my sisters said that they felt sick. When we arrived at this place, the steamer was there waiting for us. We got on board and soon after that the steamer started. I do not think that I ever had such a queer sensation as I had when that ship started, slowly at first, then faster till we were out of sight of land.

The day we left the coast of Africa was the last time we saw land for 16 days and I must say that it was very monotonous. We were very glad when we arrived at the islands of Teneriffe and Las Palmas where we stopped a day respectively to take on coal and pro-

visions. Four more days of smooth sailing brought us to Southampton where most of the passengers landed, but we and a few others went on to London at which place we arrived the next morning. We stayed on board the ship until noon when a missionary came on board and took us to a missionary home in a suburb of London. There was so much to see that we could not see half of what we wanted to see. One of the first things that I noticed was that the buildings were very dirty. I think that the smoke from the factories accounts for that. We stayed in England about a week and while there visited the London Zoological Gardens where we saw specimens of all kinds of wild beasts, birds, reptiles, etc.

After a good rest we started once more and this time it was on the steamship St. Louis which runs between Southampton and New York. On May 15 we rode down to Southampton on the train and there we took the steamer and did not stop until we reached New York. Our voyage this time was not much different from our other sea voyage except that the sea was a little bit rougher.

On May 22 we arrived in New York and after getting our baggage checked we were taken to Ellis Island, the immigration station, where we were kept for three days because we did not have enough money with which to continue our journey. On May 25 we were taken from Ellis Island to Jersey City, N. J., where we were to take our train for En-

field. We had never seen such large engines and I must confess that I was scared when I saw the first one come up.

About nine o'clock at night we took the train for Enfield. After about six hours we arrived at Washington where we changed cars. We then rode on without any changes until we arrived in Enfield. One of the boys from the school met us and gave us a hearty welcome. A fine drive of three miles brought us to Joseph K. Brick School. "Here at last" was all we could say at that time, and I can assure you that we were very glad to get here after all of our trials and perplexities. I thought I had never seen such a fine place and still think so—next to our old home of course. These were the lines that kept running through my mind on that day:

"Hitherto the Lord hath helped us,
Guiding all the way;
Henceforth let us trust Him fully,
Trust Him all the day."

What Our Graduates Are Doing

Mr. Joseph J. Hill, of the Class of 1904, is doing well as the manager of a fruit and vegetable farm at Santa Fe, Isle of Pines, West Indies. Mr. Hill promises in the near future to write for this paper an account of his work at Santa Fe.

Miss Cora L. Black, Class of 1902, has been a successful teacher in the public school at Whitakers for a number of years.

Mr. A. S. Croom, Class of 1905, is

pastor of a large church at Salisbury, N. C. Mr. Croom is now erecting a beautiful church which will cost \$10,000.

Miss Hattie L. Green, Class of 1904, is teaching here at Joseph K. Brick School.

Mr. Paul Johns, Class of 1907, is studying at Howard University.

Miss Mattie Hilliard, Class of 1907, is teaching in the public school near Whitakers, N. C.

Mr. George Bullock, of the Class of 1907, is an instructor in the manual training department at Straight University, New Orleans, La.

Miss Annie J. Rhodes, Class of 1908, is a student at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Isaac Bunn, Class of 1908, and Mr. Elisha Green, Class of 1909, are farming on their own farm near Enfield, N. C.

The other members of the Class of 1909 are accounted for as follows: Miss Jennie C. Hopkins is taking a course in trained nursing in Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. Mr. Benjamin Bullock is a freshman in the agricultural college of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Samanna Cooke is a sophomore at Shaw University and Mr. Nathaniel Lee is studying medicine at Howard University.

Mr. J. Smith Jones, Class of 1907, is a carpenter in Weldon, and Mr. John R. Stitt, Class of 1902, is a painter in Whitakers.

The Joseph K. Brick News.

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ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

Editorial

The Joseph K. Brick School begins its fifteenth year under most favorable auspices. The weather for the first month has been ideal for the harvesting of the crops in all sections of the State and this means that the boys and the girls whose parents are farmers will be able to enter school earlier than usual. Prices for all farm products are the highest that have been received for many a day and as a result of this, many students will be able to remain in school much longer than they usually do. The success of the farmer means the success of the whole country.

* * *

Last summer, the school met with a number of losses. First of all we lost several valuable Jersey cows that were bitten by some animal suffering from rabies. This is a severe loss and it will

be felt by our dairy department for some time to come. The second loss was the burning of the building which we have been using since the organization of the school as a laundry. The fire started during a severe thunder storm while all were at dinner and when some one who happened to be passing saw the blaze it was too late to save anything and in a few minutes the building with the week's washing had been totally destroyed. The teachers and students who were here for the summer lost everything that they had in the laundry for that week. The young people who sustained this loss were in our regular work department working their way through school. Only those who have had the same experience can sympathize fully with these young people who lost half their clothing. The bedding for the dormitories, table linen and other house furnishings were destroyed. May we hope that friends will help us to replace these things so that the work may go on as usual?

* * *

We trust that our readers will not forget the appeal we made in our June issue for table and bed linen. Another great need is money with which to aid worthy students. Any amount will be gratefully received and will be promptly acknowledged.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Martin and her son Raymond spent the summer in Oberlin, Ohio.

Vacation Notes

On June 18 a reception was given by the students in honor of Miss Jennie C. Hopkins, who left the next morning for Washington to enter Freedmen's Hospital as a student in the trained nursing course.

Mr. Benjamin Bullock, who for the past three or four years has done so much to make the stay of the students on the campus pleasant during the summer months, was entertained in July at a reception given in his honor by all those who were on the school grounds. He left soon after this for Minneapolis, Minn., and from there went to North Dakota where he was profitably employed until he returned to Minneapolis to register as a student in the agricultural department in September.

The usual game of baseball was played on July 4, between the boys who live in the dormitories and those who live on the farm. After the boys had been playing about three hours and the scorer had lost track of the scores and the umpire had grown weary, the game was called with the honors in favor of the dormitory boys.

In August two games of baseball were played between our boys and a team representing Red Oak. The first game was played on the diamond of the Red Oak team and resulted in their favor. A return game was played here and was won by our boys.

Mrs. Joseph Fletcher, who spent the

summer with her father, at Ithaca, N. Y., returned with her daughter Elizabeth the last of August. Mrs. Fletcher spent some time in study at the Conservatory of Music while the summer school was in session at Cornell.

Principal Inborden attended the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Henderson in June and from there went to Asheville where he delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the teachers of the State to the National Educational Association of colored teachers. In September he also attended a meeting of the Congregational workers which was held in Birmingham and delivered an address on "Vocational Training."

Miss Mamie E. Clark spent her vacation at her home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Hattie L. Green spent the vacation at her home in Rocky Mount. She attended a number of conventions in the State during the summer.

Miss Callie B. Williamson spent most of her vacation visiting relatives in Alabama.

Mr. Martin left for a month's vacation the last of July. While away he visited friends in Washington, New York and Springfield, Mass.

Items of Interest

On Monday morning, September 27, a larger number than usual presented themselves for enrollment. Never have we had such a large number of new stu-

dents to come in for the opening day. At this writing the enrollment is the largest we have ever had for this time of year and if signs count for anything, this will be the banner year in the way of attendance.

The following new teachers have come to us this year: Mr. R. J. Elzy, a graduate of Fisk, will teach the sciences; Miss Mattie S. Jackson, a Talladega graduate will teach the sixth grade; Miss Mary V. Little also of Talladega, will have charge of the fifth grade; Miss Lucile M. McLendon, a graduate of Atlanta, will have charge of the primary department, and Miss Bes-sie L. McClendon, a graduate of Ballard School, will have charge of the dining hall. Of the foregoing teachers Miss Little returns after an absence of two years.

It was with a feeling of genuine sorrow that we learned of the death of Miss Annie M. Brown, on October 7, at Okmulgee, Okla. Miss Brown was at one time the very efficient matron of our dining hall but resigned her position because of poor health. After leaving here she accepted a position in a school at Okmulgee where she labored faithfully until the day she was accidentally burned while burning off some grass on the school ground. Friends did all in their power to save her life but "it was not so to be" and she passed away after suffering indescribable pain.

Miss Brown lived a useful life, a life of service.

On October 17 it was a pleasure to have with us Dr. J. D. Chavis, of Greensboro, who preached an excellent sermon in the morning on "The Need of Great Men and Great Women." In the evening he again spoke acceptably to an appreciative audience.

On October 18 Mr. Martin left for a trip to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was called to attend to some business matters.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Moore, superintendent of Church Work for the American Missionary Association, arrived for a short visit October 27. Teachers and students are always glad to have a visit from Dr. Moore.

Rev. A. S. Croom, one of our graduates, who has charge of a large church in Salisbury, N. C., spent several days at the school in October.

The Rocky Mount Silk Manufacturing Company, of Rocky Mount, N. C., has recently been organized. All the officers and stockholders are colored men.

Misses Spencer and Woodson of last year's teaching force are this year teaching in a school at Okmulgee, Okla.; Miss Jones is teaching at Albany, Ga., and Miss Macbeth is matron at Ballard School, Macon, Ga.

A delightful Hallowe'en party was given by the teachers on the evening of October 30. Games were played and dainty refreshments were served.

The girls of the first year class entertained in honor of the boys of the same

class on Saturday evening, October 30. The invitations which were sent out did not specify any particular place of meeting, but simply read that the recipient would be entertained at one of the corners of Brick School. The girls were finally located in the cellar of Ingraham Chapel dressed as ghosts. The ghosts solemnly marched up stairs, followed by the young men, to the reception room where the evening was enjoyably spent. After the refreshments had been served, at a given signal, the lights were all turned out and the girls mysteriously disappeared, leaving the boys to find their way outside as best they could.

Those present in addition to the members of the class were Mrs. Inborden, Misses Baker and Green and Mr. Elzy.

Choosing A Christmas Present

When you make a present of a periodical to a friend or a family you are really selecting a companion to influence them for good or ill during a whole year. If the acquaintances of your sons and daughters were to talk to them

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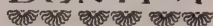
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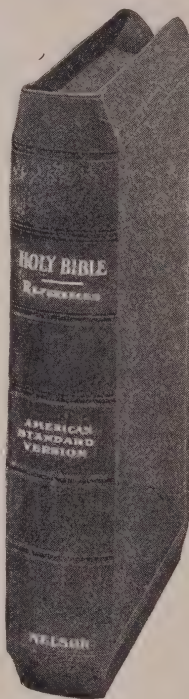
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The Joseph K. Brick News

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ENFIELD, N. C., MARCH, 1912

No. 5

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Has Negro Education Made Good ?

BY MR. CHARLES L. COON, WILSON, N. C.

From the beginning of our government, in 1787, to the end of slavery, in 1865, more than 75 years, the opinion of Southern statesmen was well nigh universal that the black race and the white race could not live in peace and in freedom side by side. All kinds of calamities were predicted if Negroes and whites were both to be free in the same country. It was declared that no superior race and no inferior race could both be free and at peace in the same territory, living together with equality before the law.

Therefore, in slavery days, the statutes were framed by the white race so that the slave could not be legally taught to read and to write, could not have the right to contract a legal marriage, or have the legal right to dispose of his time, as he saw fit. These repressive statutes of slavery days yet rise to plague both races and their effect can yet be seen in our whole social structure.

But we have now had nearly 47 years of freedom for the white and the black race, side by side in the same country. None of the calamities predicted as a result of the abolition of Negro slavery has resulted. The truth, therefore, seems to be that freedom for both races is the only condition under which these two races can live together in real peace. One thing is certainly true. The calamities predicted to follow the abolition of slavery have not yet overtaken us. And it would certainly take a pessimist of the deepest dye now to

predict that such calamities will ever come as were once thought inevitable, if the black man was given his freedom to live side by side with the white race. I feel justified in saying, therefore, that the years to come are going to show that the white race and the black race, contrary to the prophets of old, are going to live together in peace and quiet, each helping the other along the road to material and spiritual success. But the white race can, by short sighted prejudice, hinder the black race in its march toward material and spiritual success by denying it the fair and just protection of the laws or by denying it the largest privilege of education of which it is capable. And the black race can hinder the largest development of the material and spiritual resources of itself and the white race by prejudice and by failure to make the most of the material, moral, and educational opportunities which our times afford.

I take it for granted, therefore, that no right thinking man of the white race at this time would deny to the black race equality before the law, or the right to work to the best advantage of himself and his family in any honorable occupation, or the right to acquire property. Certainly no one objects to the black man of the South making one-half our cotton crop, which is the one crop which gives the South preëminence in the agriculture of the country. Such freedom for the black race has been established in the thinking of every one. And to say, as some short-sighted people do, that we should deny to the black man's child as much education as he is capable of is to assert that mental slavery is better than mental freedom, which is only another way of harking back to the days when our fathers were afraid to teach the black child to read and to write for fear he would not make a contented slave when he was grown up. If we deny a race education, we thereby really assert that that race is not fit for freedom and ought to return to slavery. I am confident that the enlightened opinion of mankind is eternally at war with the doctrine that the

way to make the black man efficient is to keep him in ignorance. So when you hear of a white man who is foolish enough to talk about abolishing Negro schools or of destroying their usefulness by cutting down their funds or by giving them poor teachers, you may rest assured that "the stars in their courses" are fighting against such a policy, and the day will come sooner or later when no one will dare even threaten such action.

So today I am not going to dignify with an elaborate answer the blindly selfish man who says he is against Negro education. I wish to give you a glimpse of what the Negro race has done in North Carolina since 1865 as a justification of all the Negro education which has been attempted by the State.

This age holds the almighty dollar in great reverence. The man who can make money is certainly more popular today than the man who can write a book or translate a Greek poem. Let us first judge the Negro by this money standard. In 1891, the first year North Carolina kept the taxable property returned by the races separate, we find that Negroes owned \$8,018,446 worth of property, real and personal. It is safe to say that very little of this property was acquired before 1865, when slavery was abolished. So in 25 years the Negroes of this State had acquired a considerable place on our tax books.

In 1901, ten years after 1891, we find that Negroes listed \$11,460,316 worth of property, or an increase of 42.9 per cent in 1901 over 1891. During this ten year period the property listed by whites increased only 16.1 per cent as compared with the 42.9 per cent increase of Negro property. In 1904 our Negro property had reached \$15,426,162. In 1909, the latest year for which I can secure printed figures, I find that Negro property in this State was valued at \$22,448,900, the five year increase being \$7,022,738 or 45.6 per cent. I find that white property from 1904 to 1909 increased only

31.6 per cent as compared with the 45.6 per cent increase of Negro property for the same period.

These are interesting and significant facts. They show that our Negro citizens during each of the five years from 1904-1909 added nearly \$1,500,000 to our taxable property values. I am confident that the figures for 1911 will show a substantial increase over those of 1909 and that the rate of increase of Negro property over the rate of increase of white property will be retained in favor of the Negro race. And nobody is seriously proposing to kill this golden goose which the Negroes have had laying amongst us. I often wonder what answer to these figures those white people would make, who continually din in our ears the fact that "Negroes just will not work, that Negroes are getting more worthless each year, and that education spoils Negroes"!

Nobody who loves the truth, of course, will try to cover up the fact that there is much inefficient Negro labor and that there are many worthless Negroes around our towns and cities. And this is a serious problem. But it certainly is a mistake to indict a whole race, only forty-seven years out of slavery, with the wholesale charge of possessing a monopoly of the white man's aversion to manual labor in the face of such figures as I have just presented! Some Negroes are surely working. The census of 1900 showed that the Negroes made more than their share, according to population, of our leading staple Southern money crops. And I am confident from what I have seen during the last ten years that the recent census will continue to show that the North Carolina and the Southern Negroes are continuing to do their share of the hard work necessary to make the wheels of the industrial progress go around.

But one of the significant things about the figures showing the increase of Negro property in North Carolina since 1891 is that in the year 1891 the Negroes listed \$1.00 every time the whites listed \$30.00, while in 1909 the Negroes listed

\$1.00 every time the whites listed \$20.00. Have such figures no significance to disclose the economic importance of the Negro in our industrial life?

Every one must realize, however, that the economic value of the Negro race is far in excess of the showing made by that race on the tax books. Still I can not refrain from calling attention to the fact that Negroes own more than \$500,000 worth of taxable property in each of the counties of Bertie, Durham, Hertford, and Warren, more than \$600,000 worth in Mecklenburg and New Hanover, more than \$800,000 in Halifax, more than \$900,000 in Robeson, and more than \$1,000,000 in Wake. In Beaufort, Edgecombe, Granville, and Franklin, Negroes own one-fifteenth as much property as whites; in Halifax and Chowan, one-ninth as much; in Bertie, one-seventh as much, and in Hertford and Warren, one-fifth as much.

These are only some of the facts which show that if we measure the Negro race in North Carolina by the dollar standard, the showing is not at all discouraging. Of course we all know that we never fail to count Negroes in our population, that we trade them groceries at a profit, that a black dollar will carry a Negro on the railroad just as far as it will carry a white man and no farther, that most of our lumber is cut and marketed by Negroes, that Negroes rent white men's houses, and that Negroes rent white men's farms. So, by the dollar standard the Negro race bulks large in nearly all sections of North Carolina.

But has the Negro used to advantage the education that has been given him? I do not hesitate to tell you that I never enter many of our Negro country schools, and some town schools as well, without a sense of humiliation and shame that we dignify them by the name of schools. But I remember at the same time that in 1885 we paid the Negro country teacher \$23.30 a month for about three months in the year, while in 1910 we paid the Negro country teacher \$23.48 a

month for about four months in the year. Still these necessarily poor teachers and short school terms had decreased the illiteracy of the Negro race from 77 in every 100 over ten years of age in 1880 to 47 in every 100 in 1900. And these figures will still be reduced by the census of 1910.

In these days when the dollar looms large in our eyes we hear many who discount the power to get words from the printed page. But who in the eternal ages to come is going to say that the teaching of at least two-thirds of a race merely to read and to write during the years since Appomattox has not benefited that race beyond computation in a much higher and nobler sense than can be measured in dollars? I see on every hand that Negroes in ever increasing numbers are placing their children in school, are living in better houses, are wearing better clothes and eating better food, are farming better and acquiring more property, are building better churches and demanding better preachers. I do not hesitate to say that the Negro school has had a great part to do with all these things, poor as that school so often is and has been. Every mark, therefore, by which we measure the value of education for the white race points irresistibly to the conclusion that education has been of untold benefit to the Negro race. Such men as Goler, Clinton, Dudley, Moore, Atkins, Roberts, and a host of others plead with trumpet tongue against the conclusion that Negro education has been a failure. The church, the school, the government, and the home can not live by mental darkness. Ignorance can not promote any of these institutions. And the white race insists upon holding the Negro race to moral responsibility for itself and for the use it has made of its freedom and for the use it has made of its educational opportunities. I point to the valiant battle hundreds and thousands of humble Negro men and women are making in this State to be better men and women, to their struggle to rear their children to nobler ideals of conduct, and I say that the Negro schools have not been in vain.

Everywhere men are urging that we teachers make over the schools, that we emphasize agricultural and industrial work, that we teach efficiency with hands as well as brains. I have no fault to find with these reformers, if they will insist first of all on spiritual efficiency and base everything on that. No race can live long and no school system can live long which disregards its obligation first of all to make decent, moral, clean, righteous men and women. Teach your children all you can of books, of the sciences, of the industries, but remember, if you fail to teach them to fear God and keep His commandments you are building your education on the sand heap which will vanish before the slightest storm.

I am certain that your plain duty now is to make every attempt to have your children's elementary teachers better trained for their work, to increase their salaries and the length of the school term, and to provide better houses and equipment. Your elementary schools must emphasize these necessary, fundamental things before they can do much toward increasing directly the agricultural and industrial efficiency of your children. I am confident that, if you go earnestly about bettering your elementary schools you will win the coöperation of every right thinking white man.

Your elementary schools are your only hope to teach the great mass of your children reading, writing, civic duties, sanitation and health, something of the wonders of the great world in which we live, good manners, and morality. No one realizes more fully than I do that the funds now provided by the State are totally inadequate to accomplish these great ends, much less to initiate the children into some useful means of making a living. But these conditions instead of discouraging you ought the more firmly to cause you to resolve that you will remake these adverse conditions and thus put your schools at no distant day in such a position that they will more completely serve your children's welfare and the welfare of the whole State.

Farmers' Day

BY SUPT. G. W. MOORE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

The third annual Farmers' Day Institute of Joseph K. Brick School, Enfield, N. C., was held February 22, 1912. There were over two hundred farmers and a large number of visitors present besides the teachers and student body. The student body and visitors marched to Ingraham Chapel under the inspiring music of the school band. The chapel was decorated with flags and bunting and the walls were covered with quilts and handicraft of the women of the country and the tables were filled with garments and articles made in the sewing room under the care of Mrs. Davis, and there was a cabinet case filled with bread, cake, and other edibles from the cooking school under the care of Miss Baker.

There was also a fine exhibit of the products of the garden, field, and dairy, such as potatoes, turnips, corn, canned fruit, honey, butter, sausage, bacon, etc., which were grown on the school farm. The farmers had a fine exhibit of corn.

The exercises were opened with the Jubilee Song, "March on and You Shall Gain the Victory," led by Miss Patti Cashin. After prayer, "Stand the Storm" was sung. The following persons were on the platform and took part in the Institute: Mr. H. W. Hubbard, treasurer of the American Missionary Association, New York City; Mr. W. N. Hutt, State Horticulturist, and Mrs. W. N. Hutt, of Raleigh; Mr. J. L. Burgess, of the State Department of Agronomy, of Raleigh; Prof. Charles L. Coon, Superintendent of Education, of Wilson; Mr. W. D. Johnson, of the United States Forestry Service, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Geo. W. Moore, Superintendent of Southern Church Work of the A. M. A., Nashville, Tenn.

There was a large number of ministers, teachers, lawyers,

doctors, and business men present from Raleigh, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Bethel, Whitakers, Enfield, and the surrounding country.

Principal T. S. Inborden made a short address on Farmers' Days and their good effects upon the community. Mr. W. N. Hutt gave a practical address on fruit growing and answered many questions on the best methods of growing apples, peaches, pears, and many other fruits.

Mrs. W. N. Hutt spoke at the morning session on "Woman's Place in the Home and the Work of the World." She gave helpful suggestions on the training of children, the preparation and cooking of food and warned the people against the evils of patent medicine, whiskey, and tobacco.

Mr. J. L. Burgess spoke of "Soil Fertility," and answered numerous questions of the farmers on the subject. He illustrated his subject by charts, and was listened to with great interest.

A recess was taken and after dinner, which was well served in the large dining hall and the Domestic Science room, the farmers and visitors made an inspection of the farm, orchard, barns, manual training shops, laundry, dormitories, and other buildings of this growing school. Brick School with its buildings, homes of tenants and railway station, has the appearance of a small village.

The school band, under the care of Mr. Fletcher, gave the conference a number of inspiring and patriotic airs, and the farmers and visitors showed their appreciation by a generous collection to meet a deficit on their instruments.

The most notable address of the Farmers' Day was given at the afternoon session by Prof. Charles L. Coon, of Wilson, on "The Success of Negro Education." He showed by official statistics that the Negro had made good in material prosperity and educational advancement as seen in his farms, homes, schools, and churches, and in the quality of his work and character. Mrs. Hutt and Mr. Burgess also spoke at the

afternoon session with great acceptance. Mr. W. D. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., also made an inspiring address.

The presence and message of Treasurer Hubbard, of the A. M. A. were very cheering, both to the school, the farmers, and visiting friends.

Superintendent Moore, of the A. M. A. told of the great work of the American Missionary Association, especially in the South, and congratulated the farmers and their wives on their fine exhibits and handicraft, and the school on its work as seen by the character of its student body and improvement in the homes and life of the people of the community.

The farmers explained their methods of farming and testified to new ideas and ideals they had received from these Farmers' Day Institutes, which had enabled them to raise larger and better crops.

The State of North Carolina is doing a large service for its colored farmers by sending to their Farmers' Day Institutes well trained men and women to aid them by their expert teaching and advice. It was a great day for Brick School and the farmers, and it will bear fruit in larger lives and better service.

After singing "I Know the Lord Has Laid His Hands on Me" the meeting was closed with benediction by Rev. P. R. DeBerry, of Raleigh.

Thus closed the tenth annual Farmers' Day Institute, which was a notable gathering of farmers and their Northern and Southern friends. Brick School is to be congratulated upon the large service it is doing for the community, State, and Nation.

Short Course in Agriculture

MR. E. F. COLSON.

From February 7th to 21st, a short course in Agriculture and Domestic Science for farmers and their wives, was conducted by the teachers in the Agricultural and Domestic Science departments of the Joseph K. Brick School. Nearly all of the men and women who attended last year's short course here were enrolled again, and in addition to these a few new members were present.

Such subjects as the growing of cotton, corn, fruits, peanuts, and vegetables, the raising of poultry and swine, the selection, care, and management of milch cows and their dairy products were discussed in a very practical manner by Messrs. Forney and Colson, and Miss E. C. Baker and Mrs. A. L. Davis, together with some of the girls in the advanced classes, gave some very helpful instruction to the women.

After one of these meetings several ladies were heard to remark that they intended to improve upon their present methods of housekeeping.

One very pleasant departure from last year's short course was a reception given February 16th by the teachers to the farmers and their wives. Some very good music was rendered by several persons who were present and refreshments were served.

When we plant a tree we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier dwelling-place for those who come after us if not for ourselves.—Holmes.

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - -

Editor.

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

EDITORIAL

Farmers' Day at Joseph K. Brick School on February 22 was a very interesting day and will long be remembered by all those who were present. The discussions and addresses were all of a very high order. The address by Prof. C. L. Coon, of Wilson, N. C., was so good that we are publishing it in full for the benefit of our readers. There are thousands of other good men in the South who hold views similar to those expressed by Mr. Coon, and we are glad to know it.

* * *

We are always glad to receive the letters of appreciation which come to us from time to time from our readers. It is our desire to publish only those things that will be of interest to those who are interested in our school and in education. Many of our readers not only send in their own subscriptions to the News, but they frequently subscribe for their friends. Why not send in a subscription for your friend so that he will receive the News regularly? And will not all of our subscribers who have not already done so, send in their subscriptions as soon as possible?

* * *

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

Campus Happenings

A Valentine party was given by the teachers on February 14. It was one of the pleasantest occasions of the present school year and everyone seemed to enjoy himself thoroughly.

One of the best lectures ever given at Brick School was delivered Monday night, February 12, by Civil Engineer A. W. Wyndam, who was for a number of years employed by the United States government at Panama. The subject of Engineer Wyndam's address was the Panama Canal and the lecture was illustrated throughout by means of a stereopticon. It was a valuable lecture, both for the history and the geography and teachers and students greatly enjoyed it.

Our Commencement address will be delivered by Dr. L. O. Baird, of Chicago. Dr. Baird is Western District Secretary for the American Missionary Association.

Among the many visitors on Farmers' Day were the following: Mr. H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer of the American Missionary Association; Dr. George W. Moore, Superintendent of Church Work for the American Missionary Association; Mr. D. B. Johnson, of the United States Forestry Service; Rev. P. R. DeBerry, of Raleigh; Rev. A. Hill, of Bethel; Messrs. C. F. Rich, Simpson, Bryant, Dr. Bryant, of Rocky Mount, and many others.

Mr. Richard Harrison appeared in recital at Brick School on March 6. The whole program was a good one, but perhaps the number that was most appreciated was Mr. Harrison's reading of the play, Julius Cæsar.

Y. M. C. A. Band Fund

In the January NEWS it was reported that our band instruments had been paid for, leaving a balance of \$10.11 in the treasury. During February we have received \$34.27. This

amount, with the above balance, has made possible the addition of two new instruments, a B flat bass and an E flat clarinet.

The following list presents the names of all persons who have contributed since our last report:

Mr. H. B. Burnett, Bricks, N. C.....	\$0.50
Miss Cora Black, Whitakers, N. C.....	1.00
Mr. William Austin, Whitakers, N. C.....	1.00
A visiting friend from New York.....	20.00
Mr. Edward Phillips, Bricks, N. C.....	.65
Brick School Farmers' Conference.....	11.12
<hr/>	
Total	\$34.27
Previously reported	142.85
<hr/>	
Grand total	\$177.12

JOSEPH FLETCHER, Chairman.

JOHN MURRAIN, Treasurer.

My Daily Desire

To awaken in the morning with a smile brightening my face; to greet the day with reverence for the opportunities it contains; to approach my work with a clear mind; to hold ever before me, even in the doing of little things, the Ultimate Purpose toward which I am working; to meet men and women with laughter on my lips and love in my heart; to be gentle and kind and courteous through all the hours; to approach the night with the weariness that ever woos sleep and the joy that comes from work well done,—this is how I desire to waste wisely my days.—Exchange.

Alumni Page

Miss HATTIE L. GREEN,
Editor

In the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association, held last May, it was voted that the treasurer of the school should be treasurer of the Association. The President, therefore, asks all members to send their fees direct to Mr. Isadore Martin. According to the constitution all dues should be paid before May 15.

The \$10 which were appropriated by the Association for student aid, was turned over to the Treasurer at the beginning of the school year, and through the Principal's suggestion a worthy young lady in the school has been receiving the benefit of it.

There is still a balance of a few dollars on hand. We mention this to correct an impression that the Alumni fees are used simply to cover the expenses of the anniversary exercises and annual banquet. Of course we want our program and alumni repast during commencement week. This serves to bring the graduates back to the school, and also keeps them in touch with its interests and with each other—by no means a selfish interest.

* * *

Mr. James Croom was prevented from pursuing his studies in Union University, Richmond, because of serious eye trouble. He has spent much time canvassing in the State of North Carolina in the interest of a paper published in Salisbury by Rev. A. S. Croom.

* * *

Good reports have been received from Mr. Elisha Green, who is studying at Howard University.

Students' Page

Miss LILLIAN HALL,
Editor

On Saturday, February 17, the Vesperian and Adelphian literary societies rendered a joint program. It was a well rendered program and very much enjoyed by all. Each piece showed that some thought had been put into it.

* * *

Farmers' Day was well attended. Among the old students present were: Messrs. Cary Pittman, Noah Hill, Thomas Boddie, and A. B. Meachem. The band furnished music for the day.

* * *

The Christian Endeavor Society gave its annual reception Saturday evening, March 2. The installation of officers was the first thing on the program, and the rest of the time was given to playing games and having a good social time. The officers installed for the ensuing year were: Miss Minna Reid, president; Miss Caroline Frazier, vice-president; Miss Olivia Payton, recording secretary; Miss Laura Powers, corresponding secretary; Miss Sarah Pittman, treasurer, and Miss Zenobia Ross, chairman of prayer meeting committee.

* * *

Principal Inborden and the Jubilee Club were invited to render a program at Red Hill Baptist church Sunday, March 10, which was the third anniversary of Rev. Mr. Coel's pastorate. The program was as follows:

Jubilee Song.

Invocation.

Jubilee Song.

Public Nuisances.....	Mr. Silas Artis
Buying Furniture.....	Miss Pearl Johnson
Facts About Farming.....	Mr. Chas. Jones
Music in the Home.....	Miss Lillian Hall
Talk on Africa.....	Mr. John Murrain
Household Cleanliness.....	Miss Gertrude Leipsie
Our Debt to the Ministry.....	Mr. Jos. Bullock

Jubilee Song.

Address by Principal Inborden.

* * *

The Harrison recital on March 6 was much enjoyed by all.

* * *

On the evening of February 22d Miss Mary Battle, Domestic Science teacher of Knox Institute, and an ex-student of Brick School, gave a George Washington entertainment in the Carnegie chapel of Knox. The scene of the play was laid in Mt. Vernon. Among the characters represented were little George, in the act of cutting down his father's cherry tree; George Washington, commander; Martha Washington, Betsy Ross, and Paul Revere. The representation of the characters deserve special mention. One could easily imagine that he was looking upon the George Washington, Martha Washington, and Paul Revere of history, so real did their costumes make them appear. It may be of interest to add that Miss Battle was responsible for the composition of the play, training of the characters, the planning and arrangement of the costumes. The proceeds were added to the bell fund of Knox Institute.

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Cp 378
J

C. L. Coon

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XIV

Enfield, N. C., May, 1912

No. 7

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XIV.

ENFIELD, N. C., MAY, 1912

No. 7

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

Who Should Teach ?

BY MR. CHARLES L. COON, WILSON, N. C.

Every State has in its laws made some effort to describe the kind of persons to whom it would entrust the school education of its children. But most of these laws are vague and indefinite. For years I have uttered my feeble protest against our North Carolina conditions which make it possible for almost any one to teach school.

But whatever the law says or does not say, the people are gradually coming to the day when they will not tolerate present conditions. I believe people are going to insist very soon on a few fundamental qualifications in those who teach their children. I think those qualifications which they will emphasize will be somewhat as follows:

1. The teacher will have to have a sound body. It is sheer nonsense to try to teach health in a school by means of a living example which gives the lie to every precept of the book. Deformed, crippled, grotesquely ugly, half blind, half deaf, and other physical defectives will be barred from the teacher's office, as well as those suffering from tuberculosis and other enervating diseases.

2. The teacher will have to be vitally interested in some phase of the world's work. In some sections a majority of the teachers of the children are young persons who have not reached the age of 21 years, who do not intend to teach at best longer than a few years. These persons are not vitally interested in teaching nor are they vitally interested in farm-

ing, housekeeping, or any other form of the world's work. It is simply impossible for such persons to do any real teaching for the good reason that they can not connect the knowledge of books with real life at any vital point. And we all know that unless the things learned in books get into real, actual life they are of little value. Those who teach must be able to practice what they preach and be living ensamples of their teaching.

3. The teacher will have to know in a real, vital way the knowledge which we designate as geography, history, arithmetic, drawing, literature, and science. Nowadays our teachers' examinations are directed only to finding out how much of such knowledge would-be teachers can remember. It is going to happen some of these days that we are not going to be satisfied with such tests. We shall then see that the real test of knowledge is its use. Those who would be teachers will then have to show on examination how they have already applied what they have learned in books, and also how they would lead children to apply the knowledge of books, use it to inspire right ideals and to make of the children good citizens.

4. The teacher will have to have some real technical training for the work of teaching. We shall soon, I hope, see that it is disastrously expensive to put an untrained teacher in charge of immature children. And by training I do not mean so much the possession of the lingo of pedagogy and psychology as I do the ability to use knowledge for training in developing good character. If we mean by training teachers only that they are to be taught short-cuts by which to cram a certain amount of book knowledge into the heads of children, then it were just as well to leave off such training. We are not going to save the world or the children by mere knowledge. We must have teachers who are able to lead their pupils to apply knowledge. Only training in that process is worth while.

5. The public is finally going to demand that teachers be persons who enter upon that work for life, not as a probation period leading to some other vocation. This will guarantee to the public that every one who teaches children will possess the spirit of service, will have the spirit of the Great Teacher who came to serve and to minister to others and not to be served and to be ministered unto.

Who then should teach children? Only those who have sound bodies, only those who have enough maturity to be seriously and vitally interested in some phase of the real work of the world, only those who can show they have applied the knowledge they have gained from books to the development of their own characters, only those who are trained so that they can lead their pupils to apply the knowledge of books in the formation of ideals and in the making of good character, only those who are ready to enter upon teaching as their lifework and who are possessed of the spirit of service.

An Absent-Minded Professor

A very absent-minded professor was busily engaged in solving a scientific problem when the nurse hastily opened the library door and announced a great family event.

"The little stranger has arrived, Professor."

"Eh?" said the professor.

"It is a little boy," said the nurse.

"Little boy, little boy," mused the professor. "Well, ask him what he wants."—*June Woman's Home Companion*.

Do Your Job Well—Whatever Your Job Is

Writing on "The Woman and Democracy," in the *June American Magazine*, Ida M. Tarbell says:

"A poor lawyer falls below a good clerk, a poor teacher below a good housemaid, since one renders a sound and the other an unsound service."

Why Boys and Girls Forget so Much of What They Learn in School

In the June *American Magazine* there is an interesting editorial on education in which the author explains how boys and girls are set to study subjects that do not interest them, with the result that what they learn is quickly forgotten and is comparatively useless. Following is an extract from the article:

"All the work of later years is odd jobs compared with what one does between twelve and eighteen. Think of the resolution, the energy and dogged grit it takes to get lessons on a warm spring day, with the world waiting to be explored and all the really important things of life suffering for attention; with kites to fly, tops to spin, and no end of responsibility about dogs and baseball and birds' nests! A boy *can* learn his lessons, Heaven knows how, but he *can*, for I did it. By stress of will I closed my eyes to the sunshine, my ears to the birds, my mind to the ball game, and *got* those lessons in civil government—and Lord, where are they now?

"The essence of my revised pedagogy is that in any line of study, interest should precede acquisition; and particularly, the interest should be natural, not an artificial interest made to order. I have forgotten civil government because, when studied, civil government had no natural interest, not the slightest. It was remote, alien, presenting no part of contact with experience of life. Hence got it by the very hardest, it meant nothing and the interest in birds'-nesting and baseball came out of direct experience; it was, as I say, a natural interest brought out by something that actually happened. Civil government didn't happen; and one can lay it down as a rough rule that you can't take interest in things that do not happen *for you*."

Companions by the Way

Just as an experiment, see how far you can walk in five minutes. It will convince you that a lot of your hurrying is needless.

Many of us let slip a thousand opportunities by waiting for inspiration, forgetting that idleness is not inspiring. "Inspiration comes to him who works."

Don't be afraid to give compliments. Over-delicacy in this respect is a social handicap and a cause of much needless lack of popularity, with consequent depression and timidity.

If you are in the habit of looking at your watch every few minutes, to see what speed you are making, better discard the watch. You will save ever so much strain, and actually suffer no loss of time.

Is it wise for sensitive natures to expose themselves to tragical plays and harrowing novels? They pay for the experience by suffering a ghastly nervous exhaustion out of all proportion to the temporary thrill.

Are you one of the people who hop up nervously when the train is nearing the station, and stand until it stops? You think you are saving a lot of time, whereas in reality a car empties itself in three-quarters of a minute.

You have heard of "the total depravity of inanimate objects." They are not depraved. We blame them for our own folly— as when we pile dishes in reckless heaps that are doomed to tip over, or pour hot sauce into cut glass, or go into a dark room without trying to remember where the furniture is.

Why are people so aware of their sensitiveness to the color of furniture and wallpaper, and so blind to the effect of the color of artificial light on the feelings. Really, a mellow

light and an agreeable lampshade go far toward making the evening restful, and cheerful, and cozy. Crude illumination is irritating.

The quickest way to cure "blues" is to identify them. If you look back a little and discover that your woe has no reasonable cause, and that you "just feel like feeling so," you know that the condition is physical. That knowledge puts you on the road to recovery, for the physical condition begins to improve as soon as you find there is nothing worse the matter.—*June Woman's Home Companion*.

Don't Carry a Burden if You Can Set it Down

Following is an extract from a little article in the current issue of *Farm and Fireside*:

"An aged, weary-looking woman, with a heavy basket upon her arm, entered the train at one of the way stations. Carrying her burden with some difficulty down the aisle, she found an empty seat of which she took possession. Instead of placing her burden upon the floor or upon the seat beside her, she continued to hold it, shifting its weight now and then from one knee to the other. A working man across the aisle watched her for some time in silence, but at last when he could stand it no longer he reached over and touched the woman upon the arm. 'Madam,' he said, 'if you will set your basket down the train will carry both it and you.'

"How much of human nature there is in this little incident! Some people never try to 'ease the burden' which circumstance has decreed shall be theirs. They insist on carrying it even when they might temporarily lay it down and ease their breaking backs."

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - -

Editor.

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

EDITORIAL

An interesting article on "Who Should Teach," appears in this issue of the NEWS. It was written by Mr. Charles L. Coon, Superintendent of Schools, Wilson, N. C. We hope that many teachers and would-be teachers will read this article carefully. Mr. Coon is a teacher of long and wide experience and he certainly ought to know who should teach.

* * *

Nobody wants a doctor who prescribes for his patients from the knowledge acquired 20 or 25 years, or even ten years ago, unless he has kept abreast with the times by reading medical journals and magazines on his profession. New discoveries in the medical world are being made every year, and the doctor who does not read and study all the time will soon be a back number.

We should be just as particular about those who are selected to teach our children. There are hundreds of so-called teachers who are teaching on the strength of a diploma from some college or other higher institution of learning. They never subscribe for an educational journal or magazine, they never attend a summer school, they never attend a teachers' institute. They are satisfied to remain in the same old rut in which they have been traveling, lo, these many years. Their classes are all taught in the same way from year to year. Instead of feeding their pupils from a fresh spring of knowledge each year, the helpless and unfortunate

pupils must drink from the same old stagnant pool from which hundreds of others have been drinking for years. May the time soon come when these old "mossbacks" will be relegated to the ranks of the "has-beens," and up-to-date, real teachers will be put in their places.

* * *

Never has our campus looked so beautiful as it has this spring. On Founder's Day, as we looked over the green, well-kept lawn and saw the many beautiful trees and shrubs on our campus, we felt that if Mrs. Brick could look down upon this, the work of her hands, she would feel amply repaid for all that she had done. Amid such beautiful surroundings there is no reason why every student here should not do his very best.

* * *

No school in all the Southland offers such exceptional advantages as does Joseph K. Brick School to the boy or girl of limited means. Any boy or girl in good health who has ten or fifteen dollars in cash and clothes enough to last one year may enter the work department of this school and earn enough in a year to pay all of his expenses in the day school for one year. These students work during the day and go to school at night for two hours. A number of our best students have gotten their start in that way. Those who desire an education but have but little money would do well to correspond with the school in regard to entering the work department and night school.

Whether at home or abroad the happiest are those who have helped some one else to be happy. Each morning determine to profit in this way and you will not be disappointed.—Martineau.

Campus Happenings

In the January issue of the NEWS we failed to mention in the report of the Band Fund that Miss Ida B. Arrington, one of the contributors to the fund, is a graduate of this institution, of the class of 1910. It was an oversight on our part, and we take pleasure in mentioning the fact now so that our readers may see how well a number of our graduates have been responding to our appeal for funds for a band.

A full account of our commencement exercises will appear in the June issue of the NEWS. It would be well for students and others to order copies promptly.

As usual, our Founder's Day was observed on May 1. Principal Inborden reviewed the history of the school and told of Mrs. Brick's interest in the work from the time of her first visit until her death. The address for the occasion was delivered by Dr. G. S. Dickerman, of New Haven, Conn. In order that his message might be one of encouragement to his hearers, Dr. Dickerman told of a number of people who, although born in poverty, had become people of great usefulness in the world because they were willing to persevere, work hard, and make sacrifices.

Mr. J. S. Perry, violinist, assisted by Mr. S. M. Pitt, reader, and Miss Perry, pianist, and local talent, gave a recital at Brick School on the evening of April 12.

A modern, up-to-date post office equipment has been installed in the post office at Bricks, and all Brickites are proud of it.

Bricks is not a money order office. Those who are sending remittances to the school may have money orders drawn on the post office at Enfield, or if they wish to remit by check

or registered letter, it will be perfectly satisfactory to us. All mail, however, of every description, should be sent to Bricks, N. C., and for the present it might be well to put on the letter the name of the county. Bricks is in Edgecombe County.

Treasurer Martin delivered a practical address on "A Strong People" to the students and friends at the closing exercises of the graded school in Enfield on Friday, May 10.

Mrs. Mask, of Wilmington, visited her sister, Mrs. E. F. Colson, for a few days in April.

Y. M. C. A. Band Suit Fund

As told in our March News, we drained our treasury in order to add to the band a B flat bass and an E flat clarinet. These instruments are in the band regularly and add considerably to its fullness and balance.

Our hope now is to raise funds to cover the cost of twelve uniforms. By all means let us have them by the first of the coming October.

Since our March report we have received donations and fees as follows:

Mr. W. M. Perkins, Enfield, N. C.....	\$0.50
A friend, Enfield, N. C.....	.25
Mr. Wilson Woodard, Whitakers, N.. C.....	12.00
Mr. Willie Hill, Battleboro, N. C.....	1.00
Mr. M. C. Dixon, Rocky Mount, N. C.....	18.48
Red Hill Church, near Whitakers, N. C.....	2.50
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$34.73

JOSEPH FLETCHER, *Chm.*

JOHN MURRAIN, *Treas.*

Students' Page

Miss LILLIAN HALL,
Editor

On the afternoon of May 1 a game of baseball was played between Brick School and Rocky Mount. The game was poorly played and was interesting to those at Bricks only because the home team won. The score was 8 to 6.

* * *

On the evening of May 3 the band went over to Enfield and rendered a program which the citizens seemed to enjoy very much. The boys have been invited to repeat the visit in the near future.

* * *

On Saturday, May 11, the students were given their annual picnic. The afternoon would have been more enjoyable had not the rain driven all from outdoors to Ingraham Chapel, where supper was served.

* * *

Our band and baseball club went to Rocky Mount on May 10. Principal Inborden and Messrs. Fletcher and Elzy, and Misses Little and Cashin, of the teaching force, were in the party. The baseball club played Rocky Mount in the afternoon and won the game, and the band gave a concert in the Odd Fellows' Hall in the evening for the benefit of one of the churches. About twenty of the party returned to Bricks on train 82 Saturday morning about half-past two o'clock. Others who did not care to be up so late, or rather so early, waited for train 34.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live by the light that I have.—Abraham Lincoln.

Alumni Page

Miss HATTIE L. GREEN,
Editor

Because of school duties the president of the Alumni Association will not be present at the alumni reunion. An interesting program has been planned, and it is hoped that as many as can conveniently attend will be present. The editor of this page hopes to give an account of the annual address and all other things of interest in connection with the meeting in the June issue.



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ENFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XV

Bricks, N. C., May-June, 1913

No. 3

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

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Vol. XV.

Bricks, N. C., May-June, 1913.

No. 3

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Commencement

Each commencement, of course, is always the best. At least that is true if we are to believe what the teachers and the members of the graduating classes say. And so to keep in line with the other teachers the writer must say that the Commencement of 1913 at Joseph K. Brick School was the best in many ways.

The sermon, on Sunday, May 25, by Rev. S. D. Turner, of Brockton, Mass., was an excellent one, and was listened to by a large number of people.

Monday night, May 26, the pupils of the Primary and Intermediate grades rendered an interesting program that greatly pleased a large audience.

On May 27, in the afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the regular class day exercises of the senior class were held.

Tuesday night, May 27, a play entitled, "The Daughter of the Desert," was given by the pupils of the Grammar Department.

The all-important day was Wednesday, May 28. Long before the hour for the exercises to begin vehicles of every description began to arrive on the campus. The morning train brought three coaches full of people from points south.

At the appointed hour the Senior Class, escorted by the Juniors, slowly marched from a rear room to seats on the rostrum. Rev. P. R. DeBerry, of Raleigh, offered prayer. Without any introduction each member of the class then delivered carefully prepared speeches which were enjoyed by the many friends present. A beautiful piece of music fol-

lowed the last student speaker on the program. Principal Inborden then introduced Rev. Henry E. Jackson, of Upper Montclair, N. J., who delivered a very practical and helpful address. After Mr. Jackson's very excellent address, Senator Dawes, of Elm City, was introduced by the Principal and requested to say a few words.

The members of the graduating class were then called to the front and after a few well chosen remarks by Dr. George W. Moore they were handed their diplomas by the Principal.

"A Nautical Knot," an operetta by Wm. Rhys-Herbert, was well rendered by the department of music in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. This exercise brought the eighteenth year of Joseph K. Brick School to a successful end.

The programs of three of the exercises follow:

SUNDAY, MAY 25TH, AT 10:30 A. M.

PROGRAM.

Prelude—March from "Athalia".....*Mendelssohn*

Doxology.

Invocation.

Hymn 54.

Scripture Lesson.

Prayer and Response.

Anthem—Gloria in Excelsis.....*Ashford*

Offertory—Melody*Lieurance*

Announcements.

Sermon by Rev. S. D. Turner, of Brockton, Mass.

Hymn.

Benediction.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28TH, 1913, AT 10 A. M.

PROGRAM.

Processional.

Invocation.

Galop Marche*Lavignac*

Misses Dorothy Inborden, Lillian Martin, Mary

Everett, Mrs. Fletcher.

The Severity of Child Labor.....*Tazzie G. Dodson*

Graduating for What?.....*M. Etta Cofield*

Spring Song*Hawley*

Semi-chorus Women's Voices.

Advancement of Architecture.....	Joseph M. Bullock
Our Place in the World.....	Lula R. Bullock
Ave Maria	<i>Bach-Gounod</i>

Mr. Silas Artis.

Violin Obligato—Mr. Fletcher.

Advancement of Womanhood.....	Maud R. Chisholm
The Hand of the World.....	John R. Murrain
Honey Town	<i>Wilson</i>

Misses Chisholm and Dodson; Messrs. Artis and Downer.

Address.....	Rev. Henry E. Jackson, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Conferring of Diplomas.....	Principal T. S. Inborden
Bridal Chorus	<i>Cowen</i>

Normal Chorus.

Benediction.

A NAUTICAL KNOT

Or, THE BELLE OF BARNSTAPOOLE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28TH, 1913, AT 2:30 P. M.

ACT I.

1. Overture.
2. The Day is Fair.....Chorus
3. The Sea is the Life for a Manly Man.....Joe and Chorus
4. Behold the Belle of Barnstapoole.....Chorus
5. My Name is Barnabas Lee.....Barnabas
6. Love that Tarries.....Julia, Barnabas, and Girls
7. A Mermaid Fair.....Bill and Girls
8. 'Tis Then I'll Think of Thee.....Joe
9. Good-bye, Good-byeChorus

ACT II.

10. Love Where You Like.....Chorus of Girls
11. She is Now Within the Bay.....Chorus
12. Cheer, Boys, Cheer.....Sailors
13. In Sunny Spain.....Ned and Sailors
14. Life is Full of Ups and Downs.....Julia and Bill
15. Love Will Remain.....Julia, Nance, Joe, and Barnabas
16. The Wedding Bells are Ringing.....Chorus

CHARACTERS.

Julia, the haughty belle of Barnstapoole.....Minna Reid
 Nance, a gentle damsel.....Olivia Payton
 Barnabas Lee, a wandering artist.....Silas Artis
 Joe Stout, mate of the Bounding Billow.....William Downer

Bill Salt, boatswain of the Bounding Billow.....	Murvin Sumner
Jim Spray.....	} Sailors aboard the Billow {
Ned Bluff.....	
Jack Brace.....	
Delia.....	} Barnstapoole girls {
Daisy.....	
Dora.....	

Chorus: Barnstapoole girls, sailors, townspeople.

Scene: Barnstapoole quay.

Act I: A summer afternoon.

Act II: A year later.

Commencement Sermon

BY REV. S. D. TURNER, BROCKTON, MASS.

Text: "The kingdom of God is within."—Luke 17:21.

The Kingdom of God is the recognition of a principle of divine rule in the heart, in virtue of which men become doers of the will of God.

It works from within, expressing itself in the transforming of the entire life. Jesus in His teaching put especial emphasis on the outward expression of his inward principle.

In the times of Jesus the expression "Kingdom of God" was thought of more as a domain of earthly power and splendor. Its spiritual significance had been lost if indeed it had ever been thought of. The Kingdom of God, the governing power, the master-world is within you. It is very important that this be kept in mind. We are not controlled by a force from without but by a spiritual faculty within. We carve out our own life's stature; we mould our own character. We work from within.

We are like a magnificent vessel with a powerful engine in its bosom, which will enable it to make its way through the waters.

We should give this earnest thought until we are possessed with the truth of the text.

The history of civilization, the history of great souls, the

progress of the world in the Christian spirit is the demonstration of the power of this truth.

The world needs the proper spur, incentive and ideal and it has been furnished by Jesus. The master force is a Christ-centered life.

Your life is your domain, a king sits upon the throne and with the help of God you can master yourself and also environment and rise superior to inherited tendencies.

The Negro race can not look back on a line of intellectual and cultured ancestry. Each individual must make a record for himself. There need be no fear or doubt on the part of any, because the power to achieve is within. This is abundantly proved by the record of successful men and women of the race.

The Bible says a record is being kept in heaven. That will be the history of your life.

Carlyle has said, "Brother, thou hast possibilities in thee for much; the possibility of writing on the eternal skies the record of an heroic life. That noble downfallen, yet unborn impossibility, thou canst lift it up, thou canst by thy soul's travail bring it into clear being." It will be a splendid record of achievement if we only catch the force of the truth and make the fight.

Man has shown his ability to triumph over and rise above physical, mental, and moral disadvantages, because he had faith in the power within him. Jesus has taught that we may also triumph over every bias, every sin, every moral infirmity, and make a splendid character. "The Kingdom of God is within." Like the tiny seed you have God in you and can force your way up and up through every obstacle. Quinet said, "History began on the day man elected his ideals, took his soul in his own hand and sought out a path for himself."

If we will only seriously and courageously take ourselves in hand with the determined intention to rule ourselves and

be masters of the situations and not slaves to them, trusting in the help of God, we will fulfill our mission with success and great joy.

Treasurer Martin Resigns

BRICKS, N. C., March 7, 1913.

REV. H. PAUL DOUGLASS, D.D., *New York, N. Y.*

DEAR DR. DOUGLASS:—After a service of twenty years under the American Missionary Association, it is with a feeling of genuine regret that I tender you my resignation as Treasurer of Joseph K. Brick School, to take effect October 1, 1913.

Sincerely yours,

ISADORE MARTIN,
Treasurer.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, N. Y., May 14, 1913.

TREASURER ISADORE MARTIN, *J. K. Brick School, Bricks, N. C.*

MY DEAR MR. MARTIN:—With great regret we accept your resignation as Treasurer of Brick School. To say that I am personally grieved and disappointed is to put it mildly, but I am just starting for a long field trip and can not write adequately at this time. * * *

The spirit of your work—its fidelity, its accuracy, its wise financing, and its large accomplishments—have won for you our high and continued esteem. We shall hope to merit your future confidence and to know of your plans.

May I say again that I should be greatly pleased if you will remain at Brick School until the late summer?

I do not want to close this letter without cordial recognition of Mrs. Martin's faithful and helpful services, which have been ever appreciated along with yours.

Sincerely yours,

H. PAUL DOUGLASS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Song and Dramatic Recital

One of the best, if not the best recital, ever given at Brick School was the one by Mr. Edward Brigham, on April 26. The program follows:

Songs—Oh, Isis and Osiris ("The Magic Flute").....*Mozart*
Pilgrim's Song (words by *Tolstoi*).....*Tschaikowski*

Recitation—The Raven.....	<i>Edgar Allan Poe</i>
Songs—Shadows	<i>Jacobs-Bond</i>
To the Moon.....	<i>Mascagni</i>
Because	<i>d'Hardelet</i>
Recitations—The Mocking Bird.....	<i>Frank L. Stanton</i>
The Elf and the Dormouse.....	<i>Oliver Herford</i>
Is it Anybody's Business?.....	<i>Anonymous</i>
Breaking the Charm.....	<i>Paul Laurence Dunbar</i>
Songs—Sweet Heart! Lov'd Heart!.....	<i>Edward Brigham</i>
Asleep in the Deep.....	<i>Petrie</i>
Recitation—The Ballad of Judas Iscariot.....	<i>Robert Buchanan</i>
Folk Songs—All Through the Night.....	<i>Welsh</i>
I Will Give You the Keys of Heaven.....	<i>Cheshire</i>
I Know Songs of Just Three Kinds.....	<i>Bohemian</i>

Farmers' Day at Brick School

BY PROF. W. V. TUNNELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nowhere in the country was George Washington's birthday celebrated more patriotically and more helpfully than at the Brick School. The celebration assumed a practical form by an invitation to the farmers of the contiguous counties to assemble and listen to a series of instructive addresses from several experts in their special branches of agriculture, domestic economy, education and spiritual development.

The morning was slightly cloudy but a smart shower cleared the atmosphere and prepared the way for a bright, warm, sunny day; a day so genial that all overcoats and wraps were discarded as the participants discussed in groups the principles previously expounded preparatory to putting them into practice on their respective farms.

Headed by the School Band, the students, teachers and guests with the farmers who had been arriving by the scores in their teams, marched to meet the train at the Brick station and lined up in military array awaiting the arrival of the special lecturers from Raleigh and the crowd of farmers with their wives, who were expected from the surrounding

country, and then re-forming, the gala company marched to Ingraham Chapel for the special exercises of the day.

The early morning had been laboriously spent in arranging the numerous exhibits of products of the farm, the shop, the apiary, and the exquisite specimens of the preserving art in the form of canned fruits, preserves, pickles, meats, etc., besides a notable aggregation of specimens of the handiwork of the students of the school—hats, dresses, specimens of mechanical drawing, etc. No money prizes were offered this year, but a jury of award was appointed to affix a blue and red ribbon on the products of farm or home which was entitled to special distinction.

After a fervent invocation of the divine blessing by Rev. Dr. G. W. Moore, Superintendent of Southern Church Work of the American Missionary Association, the conference got down to a serious morning's work. The first address was given by the farm specialists, from the State Department of Agriculture, which so generously provided some of the best and most instructive lecturers. Mr. G. W. Garren, with elegant simplicity discoursed on "Corn in Relation to Soils, Varieties, Quantities, Yield, Moisture," illustrating and enforcing his address by a series of charts which presented vividly to the eye every phase of this most important product of the farm. Mr. Garren was followed by Mrs. W. A. Hollowell, who presented with peculiar force and charm the problems of the home—of cleanliness, light, air, food, cookery, health, economy and other household virtues. While addressed specially to the women she directed many a well aimed shaft at the men, who she intimated would care scrupulously for the stable and the animals, while they neglected the cook stove, flue, firewood, and other necessary kitchen utensils and conveniences.

This address was followed by a testimonial on the part of the farmers themselves as to how they acquired their farms, how they have improved them, their original and present

value, the year's crop and their estimated income and other related subjects. The questioning was conducted by Principal Inborden with a deftness and tact and skill which won the admiration of everyone as he elicited from these plain men unaccustomed to public expression the pertinent answer, the material point, checking deftly the garrulous, stimulating the backward and always getting the thing desired for the information of the conference and the encouragement of every farmer present to do even better than in the past.

The morning session was brought to a close by Professor Tunnell, of Howard University, who, after some pleasantry intended to enliven and relieve the tension of the close attention for so long a session, developed briefly the function of the farmer in the economy of the world, tracing in broad outline the contribution of the farmer to the life of man. By this time the clang of the bell called the whole assembly to the substantial dinner prepared by the school in the dining hall which although too small to accommodate all at a time, but by successive shifts everybody was served without a hitch and in the easiest manner.

The afternoon session was opened by Miss L. Mahler, assisted by Mrs. Hollowell. The former gave a demonstration of breadmaking in the presence of the audience, while the latter expounded the philosophy of that indispensable art. The nature, quantity, and quality of yeast, the element of time, care, cleanliness, kneading, rising, and baking were all made as plain as A B C to the intent observers and the only regret which all had was that there was not enough of the delicious product to prove the adage that the proof of the bread as of the pie was the eating. Take it at the word of the writer—one of the favored—that it was O. K.

The demonstration was followed by a little lecture on "Cheap Kitchen Utensils." The eyes of the farmers' wives dilated as they gazed on the various five and ten cent articles which made the difference between a good housekeeper and a poor one.

Mr. Jas. W. Gregg was then introduced and for a half hour he had every farmer straining neck and ears to catch his every word on the paramount question of "Fertilizing Soils." The climax was here reached, for given good soil and careful husbandry and God's rain and sunshine, the farmer's lot is an enviable one. The secret of the vetch, the cowpea and the clovers, etc., was here set forth and after some pertinent questions relating thereto the address by Professor Tunnell was delivered. His subject was "Brains in Farming," or "The Relation of Education to Agriculture." The speaker showed that the world depended on the farmer for both food and clothing and that the critical problem before the nation and the world was how it was to be fed and clothed and that the southern farmer held the key to both problems. He dwelt upon the rewards that await cultivation and its products, and the impartiality of the laws of nature. The minds of the farmers were directed to the chemistry and physics of the soil and that knowledge of those principles and not luck was the sure and only guaranty of success. Again, that education spelt economy; the utilization of all by-products and the loss of nothing. Also that education preached the doctrine of clean and healthful living—the care of the body that it might be strong to perform life's duties, the prevention of causes that produce disease, especially the great modern plagues, tuberculosis and typhoid, so that having strong and healthful bodies and minds strengthened and informed by the latest discoveries along the line of their profession—which they should magnify—the farmer would come into his own—he would achieve competence if not wealth, would be a benefactor of the species and what men have shrunk from as toilsome drudgery would become among the most honorable as it is one of the most necessary occupations of mankind.

The session closed with a brief but "rousing" address by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Moore, on "Spiritual Aspects of the Farmer's Work and Life,"—the value of patience and self-

control, of faith and hope and unselfishness. And after a few timely, illuminating words by the presiding officer, the efficient, resourceful, devoted Principal, as to the work of the School and what it aims to do for the farmer and the children, the conference of 1913 passed into history.

No greater evidence of the widespread wholesome influence of the Brick School on the community can be cited than the growth of the conference through the years from small and modest beginnings. The value of the conference and the work of the school is attested not only by the fact that the State of North Carolina sent at their own expense the farm experts, but one of the leading white farmers of the community came for the express purpose of getting suggestions for his spring preparation of soil and planting and evinced his practical interest and personal sense of the value of the conference and his appreciation of the work of the principal and the school by calling at the office of the Treasurer and drawing a check for \$35.00. Considering the condition such an act is conclusive testimony to the work and value of both Farmers' Day and Brick School. Could Mrs. Brick, the foundress and the friend and helper of the school have been present they would have seen the travail of their souls and would have been abundantly satisfied.

Farmers' Day

BY REV. GEO. W. MOORE, D.D.

The Farmers' Day meeting was held at the Joseph K. Brick School, Bricks, N. C., February 22, 1913. Five hundred farmers, including their families, were present, and representatives of the State Agricultural Department, also Prof. W. V. Tunnell of Howard University and Supt. Geo. W. Moore of the A. M. A.

At 9 A. M. a procession of the students was formed, led by the school band, and marched to the Bricks Station and met the visitors who came on the morning train and formed a line and marched to the chapel.

The large platform was filled with the products of the field, orchard, and garden; also cases containing food, such as bread,

meat, cakes, pastry, chicken salad, etc., prepared by the girls in the Domestic Science Department.

A fine display of garments and fancy articles prepared by the Sewing School was on exhibition, also, the work of the Millinery Department, consisting of up to date hats made by the girls.

There was an excellent exhibit of wood and iron work made by the boys in the Manual Training School, and a display of charts of architectural drawings.

On the south side of the chapel there was a fine exhibit by the farmers from Enfield, Whitakers, Shiloh, and Red Hill. And over the railing of the gallery was an exhibit of quilts made by the women of the community.

The farm and garden display of Brick School was especially fine.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Supt. Moore. The Jubilee Club sang two numbers: "My soul is a witness for my Lord" and "I am going to shout all over God's Heaven."

Prof. Inborden made a few introductory remarks and introduced Prof. G. M. Garren, the Assistant Agronomist of the State, who spoke on the growing of corn. He spoke of the fertility of the soil and quality of the seed and deep plowing for the best growth of corn.

A fine set of charts furnished by the United States Government was used to illustrate the subject. The subject was discussed by the farmers principally by questions and answers.

Mrs. W. R. Hollowell of Goldsboro gave an illuminating address on women as the custodians of the health of the family. She emphasized the importance of good cooking, fresh air and cleanliness.

She advised the men to furnish their wives with proper utensils and conditions for housekeeping, especially should the kitchen be well furnished.

She exhorted the ministers to give health talks from the pulpit and warned the farmers to beware of patent medicines.

Prof. Tunnell of Howard University gave the closing address of the morning. He also struck a warning note against patent medicines, that tend to impair both soul and body and advocated the free use of sunlight, fresh air and soap. He commended Brick School on the quality and growth of its work and on the success of its Farmers' Day meetings.

Mr. Colson explained the character of the articles on exhibit by the school and farmers.

A recess was taken for dinner, when over 400 visitors ate at the first and second tables of the large dining hall. After dinner the band played a number of martial and patriotic airs and the students marched, the boys on one side of the campus and the girls on the other, to the delight of the visitors.

It was an interesting sight to see the good cheer and evident marks of prosperity of this large company of farmers.

There were about a hundred teams on the ground, and all of the horses and mules were in good condition, and the buggies were in fine order.

The chapel was filled to overflow at the afternoon session. A collection was taken to assist the band, which furnished the excellent music, in paying for their new uniforms.

A number of farmers gave their experiences as to how they secured their farms which gave evidence of their thrift and economy. A number of them own large, well-stocked farms. Over two hundred persons present owned their own houses and farms.

Mrs. Hollowell and Miss Mahler, experts in Domestic Science, gave a demonstration of bread making, to the delight of the audience. Mrs. Hollowell lectured, while Miss Mahler mixed the bread, which was afterwards cooked and served at the evening meal.

Miss Mahler gave an interesting talk on the use of kitchen utensils, with an exhibit of inexpensive kitchen articles that should be in every home.

Prof. James M. Gray of the State Agricultural Department gave a practical address on fertilizing the land. He showed that the soil will produce larger and better crops if properly fertilized. The fertility of the land is increased by plant food. Special emphasis was put upon winter crops, such as crimson clover, rye, and vetch. Care in the selection of good seed for corn and cotton is essential to good crops.

Dr. Tunnell gave an able address on education and the farmers' contribution to the world's work and comfort.

He urged the farmers to magnify their calling as they carried the world upon their shoulders, furnishing it with its food and clothing, which was the basis of all kinds of service. He advised the young men to stick to the farm, as furnishing a life of service and independence.

The prosperous farmer is a happy man, but becomes a failure when he goes from the farm to the city.

He urged them to be real farmers, using their brain and brawn in the world's work.

Prof. Inborden stated that the tenants on the school farm had produced during the past year over nine thousand dollars worth of produce. This consisted in cotton, corn, peanuts, potatoes, garden vegetables, hogs, poultry, etc.

The closing address of the meeting was given by Supt. Moore, who brought the greetings of the A. M. A., and emphasized the importance of the formation of good habits on the part of the farmers, such as promptness, good work, honesty, veracity, chastity and honorable dealing and character building.

The day was ideal, the crowd was large and good natured, and all went away with a larger vision of the work of the farmer and a greater love for Brick School.

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

ISADORE MARTIN, - - - - - Editor.

Entered at the post-office at Enfield, N. C., as second-class matter.

EDITORIAL

This is the last issue of THE NEWS for this school year. This issue also marks the close of the fifteenth year of the publication of THE NEWS and of the editorial management of the writer.

THE NEWS has grown from a small sheet of four pages to its present magazine form of 16 pages. Through all these years, it has been largely self-supporting, due in large measure to the support of merchants and friends of Enfield, Bricks, Whitakers and other sections. Because of this support, we have been able to publish a magazine that has been a credit to Brick School.

We have not been perfect. We have made mistakes, but our constant aim has always been to give our readers a clean paper containing helpful articles concerning the school, and other information in general.

That we have succeeded in a measure in giving our readers a high class school magazine is best attested by the fact that many subscribers on our first list are still subscribers to the paper, and a number of those whose advertisements appear in this issue, placed their advertisement with us when THE NEWS was first published.

For the many encouraging words that we have received from our readers through the years that have passed, and for the generous support of the business men who have so loyally stood by us, we are profoundly grateful.

And as we lay aside our editorial pen, to be taken up another year, we trust, by abler hands, it is our earnest wish that the friends who supported us will accord to our successor the same generous support and thus help to make THE NEWS stronger and better in the years that are to come than it has been in the years that are gone.

* * *

Mr. Henry W. Hubbard, Treasurer of the American Missionary Association for 34 years, died suddenly in one of the banks of New York on May 21 while attending to business connected with his office. In his death, the Association has lost a man whose place it will not be easy to fill. He was a true friend and brother to all mankind, and the world is poorer because he has gone.

* * *

"Not to the midnight of the gloomy past,
Do we revert today; we look upon
The golden present and the future vast
Whose vistas show us visions of the dawn.

"Nor shall the sorrows of departed years
The sweetness of our tranquil souls annoy,
The sunshine of our hopes dispels the tears,
And clears our eyes to see the later joy."

Alumni Page

Miss HATTIE L. GREEN,
Editor

Owing to unavoidable circumstances we regret to say that we were unable to have our accustomed reunion on Tuesday, May 27. This being true, we found it necessary to have a business meeting on Commencement Day.

At this meeting several matters of importance pertaining to the advancement of the association were discussed.

The newly elected officers for the ensuing year are Mr. Isaac Bunn, President, and Mr. Benjamin Bullock, vice-President.

Mr. Charles Battle was appointed editor of the Alumni page. One of his special duties will be, several weeks prior to the reunion, to use this page as a medium to remind each member of his alumni fee. Those who seem heretofore to have forgotten that it is due in May of each year will do well to subscribe to THE BRICK NEWS lest they again forget.

The Association again donated \$10 for student aid.

Miss Hattie L. Green, who had just returned from her work at Knox Institute, Athens, Ga., was a pleasant visitor at Brick's recently.

We have learned that the stork has recently visited the homes of Mrs. Olivia Johns-Rice, Jamestown, R. I., and Mrs. Annie Rhodes-Sublette, Chicago, Ill. The alumni extend congratulations.

Mr. George Bullock is now at the home of his parents at Bricks, N. C., where he will remain for the summer.

The following members of the Alumni were present for the Commencement: Miss Dunie Wiggins, Miss Gertie Leipsie, Miss Jennie C. Hopkins, Miss Cora Black, Miss

Mattie Hilliard, Mr. Charles Battle, Mr. Isaac Bunn, Mr. Fred Phillips.

Mr. Paul Johns, of the Class of '07, received his bachelor's degree from Howard University this year.

Mr. Benjamin Bullock, of the class of '09, received his diploma from the University of Minnesota this year.

Campus Notes

Some of the notes given are late in being published but those away from the school will no doubt read them with interest.

Mr. Carl Diton, the pianist, gave a recital at the school on February 14. Brick School will be glad to have Mr. Diton come again.

Mr. William Speight, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, made his initial bow to the public at Brick School on March 7. Mr. Speight has a good tenor voice but he was evidently a little nervous on his appearance here and did not show to the best advantage. It is hoped that he will come again so that we may see him at his best.

Dr. H. Paul Douglass, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, visited the school on April 3.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States Bureau of Education, visited the school on April 6. Dr. Jones preached for us while here and gave several interesting talks.

Dr. Chas. F. Meserve, President of Shaw University, came to see us on April 9th and delivered a helpful lecture to teachers and students.

Secretary W. A. Hunton, of the Young Men's Christian Association, was with us on March 16. He had a number of conferences with the boys and spoke helpfully to all at night.

On Easter Sunday, the beautiful sacred cantata, "The Conquering King," by Wilson, was rendered by the choir under the direction of Mrs. Fletcher. The singing was very good—in fact it was the best we have heard by our local talent in many a year—and our regret is that more friends

from the adjoining towns were not out to hear this beautiful cantata beautifully sung.

The annual sermon to the Young Men's Christian Association was preached by Rev. A. S. Croom, one of our graduates in March.

We wish to thank in this public way the following persons of Bricks for their contribution to the cottage fund by loaning their teams to take the Jubilee singers around to the different churches: Messrs. John R. Phillips, George Bullock, Joseph Lyons, Hilliard Burnett and William Battle.

On May 1st, Rev. P. R. DeBerry, of Raleigh, delivered the Founder's Day address.

Dr. A. F. Beard, Secretary of the American Missionary Association was a visitor at the school several days in April and while here preached two very fine sermons.

The baseball team from Mary Potter School, Oxford, came down on May 2d to play our boys. The result was a regular Waterloo for our boys.

The Teachers' Institute for Edgecombe County will be held at Brick School for two weeks beginning July 28.

Cottage Fund

Below is a report of our Cottage Fund to July 1. The first cottage will be ready for occupancy by August 1st, and it is hoped that the second will be ready by October 1.

CONNECTICUT.

Miss Pearl Johnson, Norwalk.....	\$0.50	\$0.50
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. C. W. Battle, Washington.....	1.00	1.00
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NORTH CAROLINA.

Morning Star Church, Battleboro, as follows:

Mr. Charles Hill	1.00	
Mrs. Freddie Hill .....	.25	
Mr. Robert Green	1.00	

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS.

Mr. Jason Hart	\$0.20	
Mr. Charles Lewis .....	.30	
Miss S. Battle .....	.25	
Mrs. Addie Wiggins .....	.25	
Rev. Bellamy .....	.25	
Mrs. Oscar Speight .....	.25	
General collection	3.51	\$7.26
<hr/>		
Bricks: A friend	\$0.50	.50
Elm City:		
Mr. J. D. Mitchell	1.05	
Mr. Nick White .....	.25	
Mrs. Mary Davis .....	.10	
Mr. Sidney Bobbitt	1.00	
Mr. R. B. Batts .....	.25	
Mr. G. A. Gaston .....	.50	
Mrs. Mary Davis .....	.15	
Mr. George Joyner .....	.25	
Mr. S. H. Terry .....	.25	
Mrs. John Wilkerson .....	.25	
Mrs. Nancy Gaskin .....	.25	
Mr. Percy Mitchell .....	.25	
Mr. Sam Ford .....	.50	
Mr. T. A. Pitt	1.00	
Mrs. Mary Cotton .....	.10	
Mr. Cicero White .....	.10	
Mr. Wiley Ricks .....	.05	
Mr. Colonel Bond .....	.05	
Mrs. Nancy Pollock .....	.25	
Mrs. Annie Whitfield .....	.25	
Miss Florence Maryland .....	.25	
Mrs. Ella Cherry .....	.25	
Mr. Chester Mitchell .....	.25	
Mr. G. W. Wright .....	.50	
Mr. Henry Joyner .....	.25	
Mrs. Henrietta Armstrong .....	.60	
Mrs. Mary Gaston .....	.25	
Mr. John Bailey .....	.10	
Mr. J. H. Nicholson .....	.25	
Mrs. Gussie Gaston .....	.25	
Mrs. Cora Lincoln .....	.25	
Mrs. Carolina Green .....	.25	
Mr. Isaac Cotton .....	.09	
Mr. Percy Mitchell .....	.25	
Mr. Walter Lucas .....	.25	
Mrs. Lizzie Nicholson .....	.25	

Mr. Elijah Maryland	\$0.50	
Miss Etta P. Kelly .....	.25	
Mr. T. J. Betts .....	.25	
Mr. W. J. Hayes .....	.25	
Mr. B. L. Dawes .....	.25	
Mr. A. J. Jordan .....	.25	
Mr. Van Dawson .....	.25	
Mrs. Geo. W. Wright .....	.25	\$13.14

Union Hill Church, Nashville:

Mr. W. G. Speller	\$0.50
Mr. Samuel Hilliard .....	.50
Mr. Zebedee Griffin	1.00
Mr. G. W. Drake	1.00
Mr. Britton Batchelor	1.00
Mr. P. A. Richardson	1.00
Mr. G. H. Peace .....	.25
Mr. L. W. Drake .....	.25
Mr. Alexander Leonard	1.00
Mr. Alexander Sessoms, Jr. ....	.25
Miss Clara Perry .....	.50
Mr. C. L. Leonard .....	.25
Mr. Robert Drake .....	.10
Mr. Jack Perry .....	.10
Mr. A. B. Battle .....	.25
Mr. Sidney Leonard .....	.25
Mrs. Georgianna Battle .....	.25
Mr. David Sessoms .....	.50
Mrs. Lizzie Sessoms .....	.50
Mr. James Boddie .....	.50
Miss Ethel Richardson .....	.75
Mr. William Battle .....	.50
Mr. Carter Caley .....	.50
Miss Eula Sessoms .....	.25
Mr. Alexander Sessoms, Sr. ....	.25
Mr. D. Jones .....	.25
Mrs. Dollie Braswell .....	.25
Mr. Matthew Hilliard .....	.25
Mrs. Nancy Leonard	1.01
Mr. J. J. Staton .....	.50
Mr. James Davis .....	.50
Mrs. Lucy Drake .....	.50
Mrs. Lucy Battle .....	.15
Mr. W. Williams .....	.25
Mr. C. L. Boddie .....	.05

Mr. Zollie Batchelor	\$0.40	
Mr. Sol. Arrington50	
General collection	1.75	
<hr/>		
Total	\$18.56	
Less expenses	6.00	\$12.56
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Mount Zion Baptist Church, Rocky Mount, as follows:

Mr. William Walters	\$0.50	
Mr. R. K. Bryant	1.00	
Mr. James Black	1.25	
Mr. N. W. Harris	1.00	
Mr. E. B. Sessoms	1.00	
Mr. J. L. Spicer .....	.50	
Mr. W. J. Horne	1.00	
Mrs. Theodosia Speight .....	.50	
Mr. J. W. Packer	1.00	
Mr. L. S. Hilliard .....	.25	
Mr. R. L. Lawrence .....	.50	
Dr. P. W. Burnett	1.00	
Dr. B. J. Burnett	1.00	
Mr. Joseph Adams	1.00	
Mr. J. H. Boddie	1.00	
Mr. C. E. Spicer	1.00	
Mr. J. D. Boddie	1.00	14.50
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Mr. J. H. Johnson, Scotland Neck	\$1.00	
Mr. W. D. Smith, Weldon	5.00	
Mr. Jason Arrington, Whitakers	1.00	
Mr. Henderson Williams, Whitakers .....	.50	
Mr. David Lyon, Whitakers .....	.50	
Miss Mattie Lyon, Whitakers	1.00	
Mrs. Jane Carlisle, Whitakers	1.00	
Mr. O. L. Pittman, Whitakers	2.50	
Mr. D. A. Weeks, Whitakers	1.00	
Mr. F. W. K. Taylor, Whitakers .....	.50	
General Pitt, Whitakers	1.00	
Mr. Austin Hunter, Whitakers	1.00	
Miss Lucinda Pitts, Wilson	1.00	
Mr. Charles Battle, Wilson	5.00	21.50
<hr/>		

Enfield:

Dr. F. M. Parker	\$5.00	
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Haywood	4.00	
Miss Iowa Bellamy	1.00	

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith.....	\$2.00	
Mrs. A. M. Harris.....	2.00	
Mr. George Andrews.....	5.00	
First Baptist Church.....	10.00	\$29.00
<hr/>		
Mr. Elijah Jones, Heathsville.....	\$1.00	
Mr. W. H. White, Jacksonville.....	1.00	
Friends, Rocky Mount.....	13.65	
Friends, Spring Hope.....	14.22	
Mr. S. V. Wilkins, Spring Hope.....	1.00	\$15.22
<hr/>		
Whitakers:		
Mrs. Charles Exum.....	\$1.00	
Mr. Lee Whitaker.....	2.00	
Mr. Joseph Phillips.....	1.00	\$4.00
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VIRGINIA.		
Miss Ella Reid, Suffolk.....	\$1.00	
<hr/>		
Total reported in this issue.....		\$136.33
Previously reported		1,088.30
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Grand total		\$1,224.63

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The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI Bricks, N. C., May-June, 1915 No. 5

COMMENCEMENT NUMBER

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI.

Bricks, N. C., May-June, 1915.

No. 5

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

Inexorable Demands of Duty

BY REV. READING B. JOHNS.

In the parable of the talents (Matt. 25) the Master makes plain the duty during His absence of using in the best way the means put at one's disposal so that at the time of reckoning the account rendered may be satisfactory and the reward ample.

The talents have been wisely bestowed. No one is burdened with a task beyond his power to make good, if he is diligent. No one is naturally so lacking in equipment that he cannot accomplish something worth while, if he assiduously applies himself. To every man according to his ability is the allotment made. Five talents to one; two to another; and to another—one. Perhaps to some three, or four, or possibly a fraction, but to every individual being is something entrusted which in the day of reckoning must be accounted for. The accounting day is known only to the Master, and its arrival will be sudden, surprising and unescapable.

A five-talent man may work beside a two-talent man, and, because of his larger endowment of brain and brawn by working only a fraction of his time may equal or exceed the best done by the less favored one, but *woe be to him* when the Master comes if it be found that his gains are less than might have been if he had put in full hours and taxed his full strength.

Rigid holding of the mind to the thing in hand—a letting go promptly when done, and immediately grasp of the next thing—and so on and on through hours of handwork or study, and then—entire relaxation through play or sleep during which powers rally and strength develops, and then again work with all the might. So shall one fearlessly face the Master on His return,

and hear his welcome "Well done." "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ."

The rewards will be perfectly equitable. The faithful ones, whatever their measure of output, if it is all that was possible, will enter into the joy of their Lord. The indolent and neglectful will lose what little they may have gained and lose themselves besides. The tug and toil of later life may test the competency there gained, but for vigorous, purposeful young men and women who are willing to do conscientious and thorough work—I am sure Joseph K. Brick School offers exceptionally good opportunities for finding one's self and laying the solid foundation for a successful career.

Ralph Waldo Twine aptly writes:

"Life is not for mere passing pleasure, but for the highest unfoldment that one can attain to—the noblest character that one can grow—and for the greatest service that one can render to all mankind."

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S. A. ALLEN, *Editor.*

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, *Business Mgr.*

R. J. ELZY, *Subscriptions.*

EDITORIAL

The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Louis F. Berry, of Stamford, Conn. Mr. Berry took for his text Romans 8:28: "And we know all things work together for good to them that love God." The speaker very artistically and masterfully drew from this text for the Seniors very helpful and timely parting lessons.

Mr. Berry, among other things, warned the graduates not to take his message as meaning that all things work together for good to such as sit idle with folded hands, believing that in some miraculous way their hopes would be realized, for all things will not work together for good.

The tent-worm destroys the apples in Connecticut, and the farmers have remained passive, relying upon the fact that the trees were abundant and the crop would probably be all that was needed. So because of this the tent-worms have increased at such an amazing rate that their growth can scarcely be checked; and that good has not resulted is not to be laid to the door of providence, but to the neglect of the farmers.

General Wood told of the construction work the United States army is doing. When the army first went to the Phillipines smallpox and fever were prevalent. In Havana they found yellow fever. Their attitude toward these evils was not that they would work for good, and therefore they would do nothing to ameliorate conditions; but immediately they began to change them. They said: "Let us *kill* these germs."

Some things cannot be prevented: earthquakes, cyclones, or cosmic evils; but when the evil exists which we *can* prevent God wants us to do so.

The next point brought out by the speaker was not to take his text as meaning that there is a special providential care taken of Christians, so that they may expect an easy life. Being a Christian is not being insured against evil. St. Paul was shipwrecked, whipped, and put to death. He had not an easy life, and Christians ever since have been having hard times. Do not think things will happen to you favorably in a miraculous way because you are Christians.

After a clear summary of the two possible negative interpretations of his discourse he then discussed the text from a positive point of view. Mr. Berry showed with remarkable clearness and to the complete satisfaction of his audience that there is a preponderance of good over evil in the world. He asked each to search himself and find from his own experience whether in his life there was more of good or of evil.

The second point on the positive side was that the good is on the ascendancy. The world is improving. The European war may seem to contradict this statement, but it does not require a very keen-eyed prophet to discern that the heart-strings of the masses have been touched by the sufferings of both soldiers and non-combatants as never before, and wealth of the things tending to ameliorate these conditions is steadily crossing the ocean. The Red Cross Society is working on a larger scale.

Evils and temptations strengthen our moral fibre. The evils in the world are not produced by honor and our present-day system, but are the survival of the old cosmic evils and the brute force of man.

It was also brought out that good and not evil will win the day, and it is the part of the graduates of Brick School to go out

into the world and work to make things different. It is for the students to improve the world.

The exhibition of the Grammar Department was excellent. Mrs. Fletcher, Misses McClendon and Johnson deserve much credit.

There was a large audience to witness "The Honor of the Cow Boy," presented by the Grammar Department, under the direction of Misses Ada L. Hurlong and A. E. Brown. The participants showed careful training, enthusiasm and interest in their individual parts, which made the play, as a whole, a complete success. The moral of the play was that the worst of us have some good traits.

High Class Musical

The most delightful and classic event of our post-Lenten festivities was the classic musical on Tuesday evening, April 6, in which appeared as star Miss Marie C. James, of Washington, D. C., an accomplished vocalist, and teacher of music in the public schools of that city. Miss James is well and favorably known by many here, having appeared on three previous occasions, but never to a greater advantage than at this time. The singer was given a warm and enthusiastic welcome by a large and appreciative audience, composed of the Faculty, students and music-loving friends who had come to do her honor. Every hope and expectation was more than realized in the faultless rendition of so excellent and difficult a program. Miss James was in good voice and the full round tones of her rich mezzo-soprano thrilled and charmed at once its hearers.

The program was quite lengthy but well selected to show to advantage the careful training, culture and versatility of the singer. Especially must we mention in the first cycle of songs: "Hark! Hark! the Lark," by Schubert; "Margaret at the Spinning Wheel"; "When the Roses Bloom," by Ruchard; "To a Messenger," by LaForge. These contrasted strongly with the heavy colorature work in the inimitable rendition of Beethoven's

"Adalaide," and S. Coleridge Taylor's "The Rainbow Child"; being of so different interpretation these merit highest praise for intelligent and faultless rendition. "The Earl King," by Schubert; "The Lord's My Light," by Alletson, were contrasted with "Happy Song," by Del Riego—so one after another, on to the end, until with regret the audience heard the last strains of Fostis' "Good-bye." Verily it was a feast of song and inspiration to the soul of all music lovers, and rounds of hearty applause followed each rendition. The program also included dramatic readings by Miss Marion Davis, Miss Anna Johnson, and Mr. Jacob Porter; also a piano duet by Misses Inborden and Jones.

The School is to be congratulated upon its good fortune in securing Miss James on this occasion, and it is hoped she may return in the not far distant future.

Programs of three of the Commencement exercises were as follows:

SUNDAY, MAY 23, AT 10:30 A. M.

Grand Triumphant March.....*Knable*
 Doxology.
 Invocation.
 Hymn 364.
 Scripture Lesson.
 Prayer and Response.
 Anthem—Unfold ye Portals.....*Gounod*
 Offertory—Solo, O Lord, Be Merciful.....*Bartlett*
 Announcements.
 Sermon by REV. LOUIS F. BERRY, of Stamford, Conn.
 Jubilee Song.
 Benediction.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 10:00 A. M.

Processional.
 Chorus—Hail! Alma Mater.....*Tannhauser*
 Oration—Homemaking a Profession.....MATILDA M. PEYTON
 Oration—A Plea for Childhood Training.....LUCINDA PITTS
 Oration—Plea for Domestic Science.....L. VERA ARRINGTON
 Instrumental Duet.....MISSSES JONES AND BARRY
 Oration—Necessity of Educating a Woman.....E. LEA ARRINGTON
 Oration—Filling One's Sphere.....L. CASTELLA POWERS
 Oration—"Hypocrisy".....J. BERNARD WILLIAMS
 Awake.....Semi-chorus Women's Voices

H. INEZ LITTLE

...O. NARCOTT PAYTON

Benediction.

ACT I.

- Henry and Mixed Chorus

ACT II. SCENE II.

- ACT III. SCENE I.

- ACT III. SCENE II.

- CHARACTERS.

Marghuerta—The Gypsy Queen.....MARGARET JONES

Prince Cristall—In Love with Queen.....ALFRED LEACH
 Annetta—An American heiress, traveling in search of a fad,

DOROTHY INBORDEN

Henry Townsend—The Fiance of Annetta.....WILLIE BLOW

Pat—Annetta's coachman.....CHAS. RYALS

Diana—Johannes' sister and Pat's Gypsy sweetheart,

THELMA PARKER

Johannes—a guard.....HAROLD HARGRAVE

The WitchMARION DAVIS

The Witch's Companions	{	First Gypsy	IDA JOHNSON
		Second Gypsy	TINY RHODES
		Third Gypsy	LILLIAN MARTIN

Chorus of Gypsies, Patriarchs, Conspirators, Guards and
 Tambourine Girls

Scene—Laid in Hungary, near Budapest.

Prologue—A wild, rocky, deserted spot on the outskirts of gypsy
 camp, where incantations are held.

Act I. A Gypsy Camp, near Budapest.

Act II. Same place, at night.

Act III. A wood in front of gypsy camp, the place for crowning.

The Adelphin and Vesperian Literary Societies opened the
 Commencement season Friday evening, May 21, by rendering
 some parts from Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

The program was rendered on the campus under the large elm
 trees just in front of Elma Hall, which place was decorated to
 represent the front of Alden.

The characters were:

Duke Senior, living in banishment.....ALEX. SESSIONS

Lords attending on the banished Duke.....	{	J. O. EDWARDS
		ODIS DAVIS

OrlandaJ. W. PORTER

Adam, servant to Oliver.....CHRIS. DOBBINS

Touchstone, a clown.....ALFRED LEACH

Silvius, a shepherdMASON DAVIS

CorinWILSON INBORDEN

Rosalind, daughter of the Duke.....MISS MARY ARRINGTON

CeliaMISS J. WHITAKER

PhebeMISS L. SMITH

AudreyMISS MARION DAVIS

Much credit must be given to Miss A. E. Brown for the many
 helpful and timely suggestions.

Miss M. A. Arrington, President of the Vesperian Literary Society, and the writer, wish to thank all those who took part and those who helped in any way to make the play a success.

J. W. McLEOD.

Some Data on the Schools of Some of the Communities of North Carolina

Compiled by Principal T. S. Inborden

LENOIR COUNTY.

Total Negro population of this county, 10,225, or 45 per cent of the total population of the county.

Total school population, 3,005.

Total enrollment, 2,209.

Average daily attendance, 1,227.

Of the above number 73 per cent of the school population is enrolled. About 41 per cent of the school population is in daily attendance, and 56 per cent of the enrollment is in daily attendance.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

The Negro population of Halifax County is about 24,000.

The school population is 8,351.

The school enrollment is 5,355.

The average daily attendance is 2,552.

65 per cent of the school population is enrolled.

31 per cent of the school population is in daily attendance.

48 per cent of the enrollment is in daily attendance.

NASH COUNTY.

The Negro population of this county is 14,104.

The school population is 4,800.

The school enrollment is 3,338.

The average daily attendance is 1,870.

69 per cent of the school population is enrolled.

56 per cent of the enrollment is in daily attendance.

39 per cent of the school population is in daily attendance.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

The Negro population of this county is 19,463.

The school population is 6,188.

The school enrollment is 4,418.

The average daily attendance is 1,938.

69 per cent of the school population is enrolled.

31 per cent of the school population is in daily attendance.

44 per cent of the enrollment is in daily attendance.

DATA FOR HALIFAX, EDGECOMBE, AND NASH COUNTIES COMBINED.

Negro population, 57,567.

School population, 19,318.

School enrollment, 13,111.

Daily attendance, 6,362.

68 per cent of the school population is enrolled.

33 per cent of the school population is in daily attendance.

40 per cent of the enrollment is the average daily attendance.

THE WHITE SCHOOLS OF THESE THREE COUNTIES.

White school population, 15,206.

White enrollment, 10,927.

Daily attendance, 7,392.

69 per cent of the school population is enrolled.

48 per cent of the school population is in daily attendance.

67 per cent of the enrollment is in daily attendance.

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The JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

Was organized nineteen years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. Its purpose is to help to train the teachers and youth to meet the rural conditions on the farm and in the home. To this end a strong course in academic work is planned, which coördinates with special work in practical and scientific agriculture and domestic science. Also work in wood, iron and mechanical drawing are taught.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundrying cost per calendar month nine dollars. Poor boys over sixteen years old may work out a part or all of this.

The farm contains 1,129 acres. We have about 23 school buildings and cottages. The enrollment the past year was 355 students, under the leadership of 20 teachers and officers.

For Catalogue and other particulars write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI Bricks, N. C., October-November, 1915 No. 7

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol XVI.

Bricks, N. C., October-November, 1915.

No. 6

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

Opening of Brick School

Brick School opened September 29th with the largest enrollment it has had since the school was organized. On Sunday night, October 3d, Principal Inborden in an informal address welcomed the new and the old students and asked expressions from the new and some of the old teachers. The responses were good and full of enthusiasm. The new members of the faculty this year are Mr. and Mrs. LaCour, Miss G. W. H. Jones, and Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Mrs. Alice Vassar LaCour graduated from Fisk University in 1887, taught for two years in Nashville Public Schools, and has traveled with the Fisk Jubilee singers. Mrs. LaCour has been in the A. M. A. work twenty years. She is now matron of the Girls' Hall and has charge of the laundry. Mrs. LaCour comes to us rich in experience and with her motherly love we feel confident that her influence will mean much to the school.

Mr. Paul L. LaCour comes to us with much experience from the various fields of active service in educational and church work. Mr. LaCour received the degree of A.B. from Fisk University in 1885. He then became principal of Cumberland Presbyterian School, Bowling Green, Ky., for three years, and afterward taught in the public schools of Nashville. Mr. LaCour at this time became interested in the ministry, seeing the larger field of service which it presented. After studying one year at Hartford, Conn., he returned to Fisk and graduated from the Theological Department in 1893. Since that time Mr. LaCour has served as minister and teacher: pastor at Athens, Ga., minister and teacher at Chapel Hill, N. C., and Jonesboro, Tenn.; principal at Douglass Academy; teacher at Talladega; and now one of our faculty, lending his influence in class room, Bible classes and public meetings. We are glad to have him on our faculty.

One of the most important and trustworthy positions is the directing and training of children. It is a sacred privilege and should be entrusted only to those who are well fitted by their training and by their natural love for children. Miss G. W. H. Jones, from Tuscaloosa, Ala., comes to us this year in that capacity of training children. Miss Jones graduated from Talladega College in 1911; taught in the grammar grades at Fessenden Academy, and then Albany Normal School. It was at Albany that Miss Jones was taken out of the grammar department and placed in the primary work, because her unusual aptitude for the work was noted. Adding to her natural ability, special training and experience have brought to light all of those means of interesting and unfolding the young minds. Miss Jones' classroom is a beautiful workshop, where bulbs are rooting, flowers are blooming, and the colored crayons and pictures make studying a delight to the children. Every child is fortunate who is able to come under these inspiring influences. Miss Jones is looking out in the community, helping the parents of her children, and we hope for her service to be among us here for a long time.

Mrs. S. A. Allen, née Miss Lois Johns, who was formerly a student of this school, has returned and is one of the teachers in the Teachers' Training Course, also in Rural Extension Work.

After spending seven years here Mrs. Allen finished in the Academy at Howard in 1910 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *Cum Laude*, from the same University in 1914. Last year she was a member of the faculty of Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C. For the past two summers she has studied Rural Extension Work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. Already Mrs. Allen has been in several towns in the interest of the new course, and visited many of the rural schools in the near vicinity.

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EDITORIAL

The death of the soldier, the patriot, or the statesman who has won glory, honor, or distinction in public service has always been the occasion of impressive memorial services. The rude tumult of the savage, the magnificent mausoleum of the East, and the marble monuments of the West, alike point to where sleep the ashes of the mighty dead. It was this peculiar feeling, common to mankind, that drew the students and faculty of this school into an impressive memorial meeting on Sunday night, November 22d, in memory of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Washington's connection with time is severed, but his existence continues. He has assisted in raising the world to a higher plane and in giving a broader value to thought, knowledge and action. He has made the world wiser and better because he lived and is entitled to memorial services and the undismembered homage of all mankind.

Dr. Washington's monument is Tuskegee. For him how proud the record; and for the future influence of the institution how proud the prospects.

Dr. Washington's life has been a benediction to the poor

people of the South, and an inspiration to all poor students. Those students who at this moment are hard at work over their studies for the advancement of mankind will feel themselves personally encouraged and honored by the token of respect and affection that we are paying their prototype, Booker T. Washington.

The National Conference of Congregational Workers met October 20-28, in New Haven, Conn. During one afternoon of its session an hour was set aside when all the schools and colleges would meet in prayer, with those assembled in the conference, for the continued prosperity of the work.

At Brick School the hour was devoted to sacred prayer and hallowed memories of what the A. M. A. means to us here and elsewhere. One of the members of the faculty spoke of the history of the work; others spoke of the spirit and devotion of those who sacrificed and are still sacrificing in order that education may be given to the needy.

The American Missionary Association, standing as it does for the education of different races and for all kinds of education—scientific, industrial, and classical—we feel that we can never show enough appreciation for the work. We are glad for those saintly and altruistic men and women who began the work as pioneers in the South; we are glad for those who have by sacrifice and toil kept the work going. Opportunity has been offered to thousands and thousands of colored boys and girls. If those who are giving of their means to the A. M. A. could see the gratitude and appreciation in the hearts of those benefited, they would not be weary in well-doing.

A general spirit of reverence prevailed throughout the meeting. It was an hour of inspiration, a moment of reflection, a time when fresh courage was taken and determination strengthened to live up to the opportunities offered here, and thus show our deep appreciation for the American Missionary Association.

On the evening of November 12th, Madame Ada Bell Griffin, of Worcester, Mass., appeared in our chapel as a reader. Madame Griffin studied at the Emerson School of Expression,

in Boston. The reader's personal charm and training combined in making the evening one of pleasure.

The program rendered was one of variety; the tragic scenes from "Quo Vadis" and "Ben Hur" gave the serious touch, while the soft lyric scenes from our Dunbar and the Italian gave the soothing effect of a lullaby. Especially was enjoyed the lyrics spoken to the accompaniment of music and the "Chariot Race" from "Ben Hur," which were vividly and forcibly portrayed.

Educational Meeting at Brick School

The Brick School had a very interesting and successful meeting, in the interest of education, on November 18th. This meeting brought together the foremost educators of the State, several eminent educators from the East, men prominent in public life, home-makers and farmers. Among those who were present and spoke, were: The Hon. Mr. L. F. Tillery, Mayor of Rocky Mount; Mr. Oscar Creech, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nash County, Nashville, N. C.; Mr. A. E. Akers, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Halifax County; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Finch (Mr. Finch is the railroad Y. M. C. A. Secretary of Rocky Mount); Miss Havens Carroll, Rural School Supervisor, Edgecombe County; Mr. F. A. McNeer, Principal of High School at Whitakers; Mr. N. C. Newbold, State Agent Colored Schools, Raleigh, N. C.; Mr. A. M. Procter, Superintendent Graded Schools, Roanoke Rapids; Miss E. L. Vines, Home Demonstration Agent, Edgecombe County; Mr. W. W. Vick, Deputy Sheriff and Member of the Board of Education, Edgecombe County; Mr. Cicero Denton, merchant, Whitakers, N. C.; Mr. W. T. Braswell, banker, Whitakers, N. C.; Mr. E. K. Neville, member of Nash County Board of Education; Mr. J. W. Bailey, Ex-deputy Sheriff of Edgecombe County; Miss Lura Beam, Assistant Superintendent of Education of the American Missionary Association, New York City; Dr. H. Paul Douglass, Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association, New York City.

The morning was spent in inspecting the buildings and grounds. At noon a special dinner was served to the visitors.

After dinner the visitors, friends, faculty, and students assembled in Ingraham Chapel.

Mr. E. F. Colson, Director of Agriculture, and his students spared no efforts to make clear to those interested in rural life the economy and social value of mixing brain with plowing, harvesting and the many other tasks of every day farming. Mr. Colson had an exhibition of peas, beans, corn, collards, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, cotton, peanuts home-made syrup, honey, and other farm produce. Also on the rostrum was a table filled with beautiful garments and a number of other articles made in the sewing department. A number of well-packed canned goods—peaches, peas, apples, pears, beets, beans, garden peas, and the like—helped to make the exhibition attractive and unique. These canned goods were taken from some of the thousands which the young ladies put up the past summer, under the supervision of Miss M. V. Little.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened by a selection from the band, followed by several Jubilee songs. Principal Inborden then in a short and characteristic address warmly welcomed the visitors. The first to speak was the Hon. Mr. Tillery, Mayor of Rocky Mount.

The Hon. Mr. Tillery brought very friendly greetings and expressed his delight in the work of the Brick School and turned to the principal and said: "Praise be to God for the work and this school." The mayor pointed out the great need of bettering the rural conditions, and expressed his gratitude to the Brick School for the heroic work the school is doing in trying to meet this need. Very scholarly and with much feeling, he emphasized the necessity of teaching men to do things in the right way, educating people to live in sanitary homes, and to beautify their dwellings and grounds.

Mr. Oscar Creech, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Nash County, paid the school a very high compliment in saying the best colored teachers working in his county were from the Brick School. Mr. Creech made a strong plea for the students to stay in school until they were prepared. He reminded them that Jesus was thirty years preparing for his three years work.

Mr. A. E. Akers, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Halifax County, spoke. The county over which Mr. Akers

has supervision has more colored people than the other two adjoining counties. Superintendent Akers expressed his interest in the work of the Brick School. The sincerity of his remarks has been manifested by his friendly attitude to this school and its students.

Mr. N. C. Newbold, State Agent Colored Schools, Raleigh, N. C., stated that last year when he was assigned this work there were few counties and no colored supervisors. This year there have been organized thirty-seven counties and a colored supervisor has been placed over each of these counties. Mr. Newbold told of the work which had been done last year—school terms lengthened, school houses improved, and the search being made for better teachers. He told how the colored teachers at the close of the school session had organized the “Home Makers Club.” These clubs during the summer had put up thousands of cans of canned goods, raised three thousand dollars worth of vegetables and over three thousand dollars worth of poultry. Mr. Newbold brought greetings from the State, and said the State’s attitude toward the improving of schools and the betterment of the rural conditions was excellent.

Miss Lura Beam, Assistant Superintendent of Education of the American Missionary Association, urged upon the students to imbibe the spirit of the school, sacrifice and helpfulness and to carry this in their lives out in the world of service.

Dr. H. Paul Douglass, the Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association, closed the program. Dr. Douglass’ speech was a fitting climax. He expressed his joy in the new and better attitude of the South in its education of the Negro: to do the square and right thing to all the people. The speaker emphasized the need of preparing teachers for the rural work. He expressed his sincere hope that the counties and the Brick School would join hands in bettering the schools and life in the rural districts.

At the conclusion of the exercises in chapel the superintendents and those interested in education assembled in the reception room of the New Elma Hall and discussed certain phases of education and how Brick School and the counties could work for the improvement of the rural schools.

The day itself is one which reflected credit on the school and

called forth many friendly expressions from the old inhabitants, who testified of the silent influence for good the Brick School is exerting in the community. This helpful and friendly attitude is based on the observation of the work during the twenty years the school has existed, and on the exemplary life of the Principal and his faculty.

We are glad for the presence of those people who were with us and trust this may become an annual affair.

The new course at Brick published at the close of the last school year is in operation. It is the Teachers' Training Course so much needed for the preparation of teachers. We are glad to say that four of last year's graduates are taking the course.

In connection with the Teachers' Training Course a Saturday course has been organized for the benefit of the rural teachers in our community who are already engaged in that profession. Instruction is to be given in methods of teaching the common branches, also means of improving the rural schools, and for producing better community life. We want to emphasize the vast opportunities and boundless resources of the country. Club work, team work, and organized play with all the wealth and beauty of nature about the child makes the life of the country boy or girl rich in blessings.

Brick School has new facilities for the Extension Work and we are looking for larger things in the improvement of rural conditions—in sanitary methods, educationally, and socially.

Items of Interest

New Elma Hall, which takes the place of the old building burned over a year ago, was ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school year. Offices and the postoffice are located in this building.

The boys have organized a basketball team. Much enthusiasm is being felt over this new sport.

Rev. H. Paul Douglass, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association, has made two visits with us this year. On one of these visits he was accompanied by Rev.

George W. Hinman, of San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Hinman has charge of the Western work on the Pacific coast.

Mr. W. G. Saunders, of Washington, N. C., agent of the Mutual and Provident Insurance Association, visited us in November.

Dr. Homer C. Lyman, one of the superintendents of the International Sunday School Association, spoke at our chapel exercises November 17th. Dr. Lyman will return to lecture in the Bible Institute.

Mr. P. W. Moore, inspector of the Colored Schools of North Carolina, came to the Educational meeting.

Miss Alberta Desmukes, of Gonzales, Texas, and Miss Mary Battle, Colored Supervisor of Green County Schools, visited us this month.

Thanksgiving Day was observed by devotional exercises at 10 o'clock. Dinner was served at noon to the students and all the members of the faculty and their families. In the afternoon the athletic games were staged—basketball, running race, and baseball. The baseball game created much interest. The contestants were Brewster vs. Beard: 14-3 in favor of Beard.

Miss E. V. Bryant was present at the Educational Meeting held on November 18th. Miss Bryant is the Colored Supervisor of the Rural Schools in Edgecombe County.

Mr. Samuel Arrington, of Weldon, N. C., a former student, visited this school in November.

The Brick School will hold a Bible Institute, November 29th to December 3d.

Principal Inborden spent two weeks away from the Institution, making a visit at his home at Upperville, Va.; Washington, D. C., and New York City, enroute to the National Conference of Congregational Workers at New Haven, Conn. On his return he visited Hampton Institute. Mr. Inborden, on October 20th, took breakfast and dinner with Miss Lydia Benedict, at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Benedict is the niece of Mrs. Brick, the endower of this school. Mr. Inborden spoke at Dr. W. N. DeBerry's church, in Springfield, Mass., at Howard University, and other places while he was away.

Rev. P. R. DeBerry, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Raleigh, N. C., accompanied Principal Inborden on his return from down East. He conducted services at this School on Sunday morning and evening of October 31st. Mr. Deberry's message was timely and furnished food for thought.

Miss Lucile McLendon, who has been the successful primary teacher here for the past six years, has been transferred to the Teacher Training Course. Miss McLendon took special work last summer at Columbia University, New York City, and her experience and training make her unusually well fitted to prepare students to become teachers.

Miss L. E. Cobbs took a course of study this summer at Columbia University, New York City.

Students' Page

The Work of the Y. M. C. A.

BY CHARLES VALENTINE.

The prospect seems very bright for a good year's work in the Y. M. C. A. We have more members enrolled at this time of the year than we have ever had before. A number of the new students have fallen right in line, joining ranks with us.

The heads of the various departments are enthusiastic in their work and are working for the best interest of the Association. The Social Department worked faithfully in their entertainment for the new students. Quite a number were present and the occasion seemed to have been enjoyed by all. The Music Department has enlivened our programs with the fruits of their efforts, and the Athletic Department has been active in preparing a full program for Thanksgiving Day. They have arranged for Beard and Brewster Halls to meet on the athletic field to struggle for supremacy.

We ask the hearty coöperation of both the students and faculty in our efforts for a successful year.

We are glad to welcome the large number of old and new students who have come to us this year, especially are we glad to have Misses Eulah Arrington, Louise Arrington, Laura Powers, Maude Peyton, from the graduating class of last year. They have registered in the Teacher Training Course.

Mr. John Williams of last year's class is now studying for a short time in the Teacher Training Course, until his school opens. Mr. Williams will teach this year at Greenville, N. C.

Mrs. Lillian Lynch, of Essex, N. C., has taken special work in the Teacher Training Course.

The Adelphian Literary Society has rendered two public programs, which have been well attended and interesting. One en-

joyable feature has been the rivalry between the "Nightingale Quartette" and the "Frogdale Quartette."

Miss J. V. Pinyon, the Field Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., visited the School during the week of November the 22d.

The Vesperian Literary Society had its first public program for this year on Saturday night, November 20th.

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Do you know that there are more people interested in the work of education than in any other business in this country? The stability of all business, including the government itself, depends upon the work of education. The kind of education, the thoroughness of it and the spirit engendered by the student while acquiring it, are phases that are bound to effect the status of our people. If we refuse to line up with all the educational forces that are now in operation about us, we refuse to take advantage of the greatest opportunities that can come to any race.

The JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

Was organized nineteen years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. Its purpose is to help to train the teachers and youth to meet the rural conditions on the farm and in the home. To this end a strong course in academic work is planned, which coördinates with special work in practical and scientific agriculture and domestic science. Also work in wood, iron and mechanical drawing are taught.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundrying cost per calendar month nine dollars. Poor boys over sixteen years old may work out a part or all of this.

The farm contains 1,129 acres. We have about 23 school buildings and cottages. The enrollment the past year was 355 students, under the leadership of 20 teachers and officers.

For Catalogue and other particulars write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI Bricks, N. C., Dec. 1915-Jan. 1916 No. 8

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol XVI.

Bricks, N. C., Dec. 1915-Jan. 1916

No. 8

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

Notes From the Principal

Our patrons often say that they are not able to educate their children. They mean generally that they cannot buy the books and clothe them sufficiently to send them to the public schools. The trouble is they are not willing to make the sacrifice for them. They think their duty to them extends only to providing for their physical needs. This is a mistake. You brought these children into the world and you can not excuse yourself from the burden and necessity of educating and training them any more than you can excuse yourself from feeding them. You brought them here, and you are responsible to God for starting them along intellectual and moral lines that will make them efficient in any sort of endeavor. You certainly cannot claim your Christian heritage until you have started them aright. One of the most important injunctions of the Bible is to train the children the way they should go. We train plants and animals, but allow the children to grow as the weeds do in our back yards. Are you satisfied to let them come along as you did? Competition is greater now than in your day, and unless you have your children prepare now their chances in life will be poorer than yours. You ought to put them in school the first day and keep them in school every day until the close of school. It is only by doing this that you can see advancement.

An Interesting Week at the Brick School

Seventeen pastors and lay workers located within a radius of fifty miles have been the guests of Brick School, Bricks, N. C., for the week. These men represent a total church membership of twenty-five thousand people. Principal Inborden has in the last twenty years transformed the industrial and moral life of the entire community through the influence of the

school. The men were carefully selected and especially invited to come to the school without charge for the week of November 29th through the 3rd of December. The American Missionary Association sent Rev. D. J. Flynn, of Charlotte, N. C., for the work on Evangelism; the Atlanta Theological Seminary sent Dr. Frank T. Lee, of its faculty, for the course in Bible Instruction, and Dr. H. C. Lyman, Superintendent of work among the negroes of the International Sunday School Association, awakened new interest in the Sunday School as a factor in character development. There was a schedule of eight sessions a day, all of which were open to any student who might be free from other duties. The interest kept up to the close and every man will go back to his own people with a higher appreciation of the work of the Christian minister. The instruction was all practical and presented in terms that could be understood and appreciated by every one present. The speakers know by first-hand information the exact condition of the churches and the people to which these men minister. This established a bond of sympathy. The men were eager to learn. They took full notes and freely presented their questions. The early morning prayer service was indeed a drawing near to God and a fitting preparation for the day. Prayer must take on new significance, the Bible will be a new book of life and light and power, and the Sunday School with its work for those not yet grown up comes into new prominence for these men. They are the leaders. This is only one of many ways that Principal T. S. Inborden is making Brick School a mighty moulding factor in this community betterment.—*Dr. H. C. Lyman, Secretary International S. S. Association, in Enfield Progress of December 10, 1915.*

Rural Work

BY LOIS JOHNS ALLEN.

There have been several meetings in the community in the interest of education. Many of the rural schools are in sad need of improvement: Buildings need repair, outhouses are lacking, blackboards and seats scarce and inadequate. Sometimes the schoolhouses accommodate comfortably about thirty,

while the number in that district of school age is over one hundred. Leakage in roof, drafts from broken panes of glass, no paint, no shrubbery or flowers, too few pupils in the fall months, too many pupils in the winter months—make the one-room rural district school anything but an attractive proposition for either child or teacher. During the rush season—January, February and March—the teacher cannot begin over again and instruct the sixty or seventy children newly enrolled, as they should be. The child who entered at the beginning of the year is handicapped through this period, and necessarily his progress is slow. All have suffered through the irregularity in attendance.

As to the physical condition of the children, there is little hope of improvement under the present regime. The school which has the opportunity of teaching erectness of body, and proper means of ventilating is prevented by over-crowded room and improper benches; all seats are made the same size, the tall boy is cramped, the small boy's feet dangling in the air. The wood stove in the center of the packed room, means some are burning while others are cold. No cloak room adds to the discomfort on rainy days; when wet coats, not always too clean, steam in one part of the over-crowded, over-heated room. The absence of outhouses does not add either to the cleanliness of the premises or to habits of decency among the growing boys and girls.

We do not try to account for the wrong conditions, but simply want to help to remedy them. Ignorance and poverty go hand in hand, and are in most cases responsible for unfavorable conditions. The future looks brighter. Superintendents are meeting teachers and urging improvement. The teachers are meeting parents and urging coöperation and improvement.

We look for the school to become centers of light in the community—educationally, industrially and socially. We must have better buildings, make them the "cynosure of neighboring eyes." Then these improved school buildings will help to draw the children within their walls, and there they will form fresh air clubs, agricultural clubs, cooking clubs, sewing clubs, canning clubs, and social clubs. The parents will meet and discuss infant diet, care of children, care of home, duties, civic

and moral, and form rural improvement leagues. Such organizations, bringing about coöperation and association, cannot but develop some of the latent possibilities of the rural folk.

The above will give something of the propaganda that we are attempting to carry on. For the purpose of arousing more enthusiasm in school work and effect better facilities for the work, community meetings have been held. Some of the most important were held at Halifax, Enfield, Whitakers, and at the Dixon School, Edgecombe County.

At the monthly County Teachers' Meeting at Halifax, Principal Inborden and the writer spoke of the opportunity of service which the rural school-teacher possesses, her opportunity for leadership and for developing leadership in others. Everything which touches the life of the people is in her province. She should be a social as well as an educational factor in the community in which she teaches. There were at least a hundred present most of whom were teachers. Superintendent Akers was there to encourage and commend every effort of the teachers. It seemed that each one went away with added interest and enthusiasm for a year of better work.

Enfield has a graded school, and the chapel of it was filled recently with persons who had come to an "Educational Meeting." The aim of the meeting was to encourage larger educational activity. For the occasion the Brick Quartet sang the old Negro melody songs, which always touch the heart of every one. Principal Inborden gave a fervent message on his struggles to get an education. All who have ever heard the story of his life since and before he left the Virginia hills are aroused. His unerring progress toward education and the influence of his life here and elsewhere has always taught its lessons. His sacrifices in Oberlin and Fisk, told humbly, was a source of inspiration and courage to the children, who have the future before them, to the parents, who hope the best for their children. Mr. S. A. Allen spoke earnestly of the duties of parents to their children. He said, in substance, that it is a mistaken idea to call it a sacrifice to send children to school, but rather a greater sacrifice if they are kept home. What a large price we pay yearly for ignorance. Let us stop sacrificing the opportunity of the boy and girl for service, let us stop

sacrificing the future development and happiness of our race by flimsy excuses for not keeping the children in school. Mr. Allen pleaded earnestly that we give the black boy and girl a fair chance. Several responses were made by the people of Enfield, especially by Mrs. Hunter, of the graded school, who was glad to have enthusiasm aroused in the work. Plans were put on foot for the organization of a School Improvement League.

A meeting was held in Whitakers on Sunday, December 19. The mayor of the town, Mr. W. R. Mann, Mr. F. A. McNeer, principal of the High School, Whitakers, and Mr. J. C. Moore, one of the members of the school committee, were present and spoke. They heartily endorsed the movement to improve the schoolhouses located two miles from the town. The hope was expressed that there would be a graded school within the town of Whitakers. The Rev. J. R. Coel took an active part in the meeting, promising to raise through his church and coöperate with the other colored church to raise the necessary money for repairs. We are looking for a brighter future for the school children of Whitakers.

In the rural community about seven miles from the railroad, in what is called Upper Fishing Creek District, there can be found a one-room rural schoolhouse, which is called the Dixon school. The building once stood on six wooden pillars. Two end ones have rotted and the building now rests slanting on the remaining four. On entering the building one finds plenty of reading matter, styles and fashions on the walls, for the patient school-teacher has papered the entire interior from mail order catalogues. Can you not see the anxious teacher and the eager children pasting the pretty pictures over the spots where the searching wind finds an entrance? The building is so dilapidated over-head that the sky may be seen through rotted shingles. The cracks in the floor and the broken panes give ample ventilation and much discomfort to the chivering child who must "*sit still*" and "*study your lesson*" under these unfavorable circumstances. Some of the patrons of this school assembled one afternoon with us in this building and, realizing the need of better facilities for their children's education, subscribed that day eighty-three dollars toward a

new structure. They are going to give more and more until they see a new building, comfortable and and beautiful, erected on this spot, a building dedicated to learning, consecrated to service.

These meetings have aroused enthusiasm in the various communities. We hope to see permanent results before long.

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months.....	\$2.25
2 inches	4.50
3 inches	6.75
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S. A. ALLEN, *Editor*.

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, *Business Mgr.*

R. J. ELZY, *Subscriptions*.

EDITORIAL

The Bible Institute, the account of which is found on another page of this issue, was a unique success. The Conference gave to the men who had been selected to attend these meetings a splendid opportunity, not only of studying the Bible under efficient and able professors, but also put them in touch with the life of the school, its ideals and spirit. We were glad to have them come in contact with the work, with the students, and with the faculty.

The spirit which was shown by the students toward our guests must be commended. They felt the spirit of our efforts, and they knew our limited means and willingly gave up their rooms in which the delegates might be lodged. The last night of the Conference the seniors, by an informal reception, entertained the delegation in Ingraham Chapel. On this occasion Rev. D. J. Flynn acted as toastmaster. Many of the delegates were called upon for brief remarks, all expressed their appreciation for the work the school is doing in the community and ardently hoped that this Conference would be made an "Annual Institute." From the number of their expressions and from the numerous letters we have received from them, we feel that

this Institute has done much for the school by bringing us in touch with an element that could scarcely have been hoped for before.

A number of college presidents, deans of universities, representatives from institutes of learning, and hosts of friends met on November 9, 1915, at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., to celebrate the inauguration of Fayette Avery McKenzie, Ph.D., as fourth president of that institution. Dr. McKenzie's inaugural address was on the "Ideals of Fisk." "Fifty years of idealization and effort, of sacrifice and devotion of conscience and intelligence, have made Fisk the symbol, the corporate realization of education and culture for the Negro race in the South." Dr. McKenzie gave the Fisk Ideals as follows: "First, culture that is not antagonistic to struggle and industry. Fisk stands for mind, for life, for divinity and for eternity. Second, service. Fisk ideals have been paid for in sweat and blood. Eighty-eight per cent of Fisk graduates, men and women, are employed as teachers, in business or in the professions. Third, peace—a peace built upon that quality of thought and soul which make understanding and bitterness and hatreds and war impossible."

Fisk is one of the schools under the American Missionary Association that has done and is doing a great work in the South. We wish for that Institution under the new administration great and permanent success.

Major Robert Russa Moten has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute. Major Moten was born in Virginia in 1867, graduated from Hampton Institute in 1890, has been Commandant of Cadets at Hampton. Major Moten has made a number of speeches throughout this country in behalf of Hampton Institute. He is now Secretary of the Jeans Fund, President of the Negro Organization of the Society of Virginia. We believe the new Principal is one who will loyally cooperate in keeping Tuskegee a worthy memorial of its founder.

Items of Interest

We call our readers' attention to "Farmers' Day," Tuesday, 22d of February, 1915. We are expecting a large attendance. On this day there will be sent men by the government from the Agronomy Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, to help in this meeting. Dr. Charles S. Morris, of Norfolk, will give the annual address. Dr. Morris gave the Emancipation Address at Halifax on January 3. Those who gained admittance in the large courthouse to hear him will not hesitate to pronounce him an able speaker.

Those who attended the Bible Institute were:

W. L. Lyons, Rocky Mount.
 William E. Byrd, Whitakers.
 S. D. Hilliard, Battleboro.
 A. E. Taylor, Scotland Neck.
 L. T. Merritt, Halifax.
 W. S. Miller, Weldon.
 S. P. Shields, Spring Hill.
 Robert Powell, Whitakers.
 Jacob Arrington, Whitakers.
 J. C. Bellamy, Enfield.
 Mark Hill, Whitakers.
 Moses Bell, Enfield.
 William Battle, Bricks.
 Frank Bullock, Enfield.
 Dwan Reid, Bricks.
 Albert Hart, Whitakers.
 Rev. J. R. Coel, Whitakers.
 Rev. D. J. Flynn, Charlotte (Instructor).
 Dr. H. C. Lyman, Atlanta, Ga. (Instructor).
 Dr. Frank T. Lee, Atlanta, Ga. (Instructor).

The Principal, Mr. T. S. Inborden has been confined to his room for a few, on account of illness.

On Thursday, December 23, a public speaking contest was held among the seniors. Mr. S. M. Sumner was the victorious contestant.

Mr. Joseph P. Harrison, who is a graduate of this school, visited us during the holidays. Mr. Harrison has received his B. S. degree from Howard University and is now a sophomore in the Medical College there.

Mr. Richard Battle returned to his home in the neighborhood on a visit to see his relatives and friends before leaving for San Juan, P. R., where he is stationed as lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U. S. A. Mr. Battle was a student here some years ago. He joined the army after leaving here and has served now ten consecutive years. Lieutenant Battle has been recently appointed to his present position. We were glad to have him tell us some of his experiences in the army. We wish him every success at his far off post.

We regret to announce Miss Launard E. Cobbs has resigned her position in the Domestic Science Department. Miss Cobbs is now matron of a school in Virginia. We wish her much success in her new field.

Rev. M. L. Baldwin, pastor of the Congregational Church, Dudley, N. C., was here last month on a short visit. Mr. Baldwin is contributing to the success of our race by his influence. He has a daughter in school here.

Mr. Paul Johns, en route to Wilmington, N. C., paid a visit to his sister, Mrs. Allen, during the holidays. Mr. Johns, after graduating from this school, graduated from the College and Arts and Sciences, Howard University, and has taught two years under the A. M. A. Mr. Johns is now a student in the School of Religion, Yale University.

Dr. Charles S. Morris, of Norfolk, Va., spoke at chapel on January 4. All were inspired by his helpful and eloquent address.

Mr. Edward Brigham, Basso Profundo, Dramatic Reader and Pianist, will appear in Song and Dramatic Recital, January 17.

Rev. T. M. Nixon, who is located at Vaughan, N. C., in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work, visited us last month. Mr. Nixon's work is among the lumber camp men, bringing recreation and instruction and a broader vision of life to those who live in that isolated district.

Students' Page

MARVIN SUMNER, EDITOR.

Mr. R. J. Elzy, A. H. Sessoms, H. M. Hargrave, William Sessoms and M. S. Sumner watched the "old year out in a quiet party at Senior Cottage." Miss A. E. Brown was in charge. There were also present Misses Grace Miller, Maude Peyton, Mattie Booker and Laura Powers.

"Old time's great clock that never stops,
Not runs too fast nor slow,
Hung 'up amid the world of space,
Where wheeling planets glow.
Its dial plate, the orbit vast,
Where whirls our mundane sphere,
Has pushed its pointer round again
And struck another year."

Miss Louise Arrington spent the vacation with Miss Laura Powers at her home, Rosemary, N. C. Both are in the Teacher Training Course.

Christmas greeted every Brickite with the pleasures of the unforgotten past and caused our minds to indulge in those former pleasures that will make us always rejoice. Christmas also brought to our minds the greatest event the world has ever known, the ushering into the world a babe whose advent redeemed mankind.

Miss Sarah Pittman, of Rocky Mount, spent the holidays at home.

(Rev.) Isaac Sapp is still effectively breaking the bread of life to the congregation of Sapp's Chapel, Nash County.

Messrs. William Sessoms and M. Davis, of Nashville, N. C., spent a few days in their home town during the holidays.

Mr. J. W. Porter, our energetic band leader, returned with the band after touring Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Snow Hill, Farmville. The boys are thin, but well, he reported.

Quite a number of students and teachers went to Halifax for the Emancipation Celebration. Those who remained on the campus were equally happy. "The socials were on," and every one enjoyed himself immensely.

Mr. Harry Proctor spent New Years in Richmond, Va. Mr. Otis Davis (better known as "Goat") spent New Years in the metropolis of Halifax County. Mr. Harry Burnell (better known as "Flat") was called home suddenly (Norfolk, Va.) the past week.

We were glad to have with us during the Christmas holidays Messrs. Charles Haywood, Solomon Smith and Jesse Wright, of Raleigh.

Miss Jessie Bullock spent the Christmas holidays with Miss Ella Walters, of Rocky Mount.

Miss Leather Martin, of Rocky Mount, who was compelled to stop school before Christmas because of illness, has returned.

Miss Naomi Anthony, of Weldon, spent Christmas at home and in Halifax.

Misses Madge, Lillian, Ever Beulah Martin, Rosetta Clarke, of Rosemary, have returned after spending a pleasant Christmas.

On Monday evening December 27, Mr. R. J. Elzy, Instructor of Sciences, entertained at a "progressive party" a few of his friends. The rooms were beautifully decorated. Games were played at the various tables, while the victrola furnished music. A delicious repast was served, after which "Home, Sweet Home," was sung. Those present were Misses N. Parish, M. Arrington, G. LaCour, L. Smith, S. Gibson, L. Ashe, I. Johnson, V. Byers, G. Miller, N. Baldwin, C. Holder, H. Nesbit, and Miss M. V. Little; Messrs. William Sessoms, McLeod, Dobbin, Valentine, Saunders, Inborden, Jr., Dixon, Jones, A. Sessoms, Hargrave, Sumner and Benj. L. Taylor.

The Y. M. C. A., under the leadership of Mr. Charles Valentine, has been doing some excellent work this school year, as well as last, in the neighboring communities. The Y. M. C. A. also keeps us in touch with our Creator by the influence exerted by our weekly meetings.

Mr. P. J. Chessom, the dominant and earnest worker, has carried forth the Adelpian Society to those heights which perhaps never have been reached before in the sacred pages of the history of that organization. The inauguration of the officers of this society will take place February 1.

On December 14, Messrs. Hargrave and McLeod thrilled the Adelpian Literary Society with their eloquent and illuminating orations portraying the future success of the society. They filled every loyal Adelpian with fantastic terrors never felt before. On this occasion the programme was exceptionally good. One member, in the person of Mr. George Bumpas, pierced the heart of every one in the audience with an excellent declamation. To the pleasure of all, Messrs. George McLean, Otis Davis and Isaac Sapp, in their usual way, rendered very commendable solos. Every number of the programme was creditable.

Every member of the society is interested in the work, but special mention should be made of such members as A. Sessoms, Chessom, Sumner and others, who are planning for the betterment of the society at all times.

He Certainly Did

A Kansas school teacher recently gave her pupils a task of writing a sentence to illustrate the use of the word "heroes."

Little Willie handed in the following sentence. "A man sat down on a chair. There was a tack in the chair. He rose."—*Selected.*

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For Catalogue and other particulars write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI

Bricks, N. C., February, 1916

No. 9

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and Normal School

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The Distribution of the Class of 1915

Miss Eula Arrington, Teacher Training Course, Brick School.

Miss Louise Arrington, Teacher Training Course, Brick School.

Miss Dorothy Inborden, Fisk University (College Department).

Miss Hattie Little, teaching, Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Olivia Payton, Atlanta University.

Miss Maude Peyton, Teacher Training Course, Brick School.

Miss Lucinda Pitts, Stamford, Conn.

Miss Laura Powers, Teacher Training Course, Brick School.

Mr. Harmon Taylor, Fisk University (College Department).

Mr. John Williams, teaching, Pactolus, N. C.

The Value of a Child's Garden

By LAURA POWERS, of the Teacher
Training Course.

Of all the mysteries of life, none are more beautiful, or attractive, or wonderful than the mysteries of nature.

Almost every child naturally loves flowers and should be

taught to care for them and make them grow. They should become companions of the garden and of every little flower that grows, and thus become coworkers with God by loving Mother Nature and helping her to care for the little birds, flowers, and trees.

A child will, after he has learned, care more for a beautiful flower than simply to tear it to pieces. There is something about a rose that will attract every one's attention who passes it. If a child two years old should pass it he would probably stop and pick it to pieces. He does not know any better at that age. When he has reached his eighth or tenth year he will be found trying to cultivate the soil so as to produce a rose. Why? It is because he has been taught to see the beauty in that flower and unconsciously brought to feel the power of the Divinity. He knows how long it has taken Mother Nature to produce that flower with his assistance.

Many homes can be made brighter by the addition of a flower-bed in the dullest spot. An old house will be more cheerful and seem happier if there are beautiful flowers growing around it. If there is a bad-looking fence, cover it with a vine to help it bear the burden of the sun's rays in the middle of a hot summer's day. Nothing could be more beautiful and cost less.

Take for an example the bare yards of some rural school—no lawns or shrubbery of any kind to make it attractive for the child. On the inside he must be contented with only his books, and many of them are just beginning and can go no farther than the teacher shows them. When she has sometimes more than a hundred to show, what is left for the child to do while the other classes are reciting? Nothing but to twist uneasily in his seat and wish he could get out of that little, packed, poorly ventilated schoolroom. Does any one think that it would be a waste of time to have a children's garden in such a place? Would it not be more attractive and interesting to the children than before? It costs but little, the seeds may be purchased from 2 to 5 cents per package. It may be possible for the child to bring an old rake or hoe from

his home. The woods contain decayed leaves which will make an excellent fertilizer.

The child will be happy to find out that he really knows how to grow some of the vegetables and things he sees daily; and to the little child just beginning in number work or counting, nothing could benefit him more than counting nature's leaves and petals. The child has to keep a note book. In this book must be kept the number of hours or minutes he works daily, the quantity of seed used, the length of his rows, and the distance his rows are apart.

One can readily see why it is that the practical things—that is, the things used daily—are the things which should be taught the child. What could be more beneficial than to teach the child to measure with the foot rule the number of inches in a foot, the number of feet in a yard? In measuring his seeds he may be taught to use the gill, pint, and quart cups. Do we not have a daily need for these things? Is it not necessary for the child, when he is sent to purchase molasses or vinegar, to know whether he is getting two pints or two gallons for one dollar? If so, we must teach him these things. The time that is now spent twisting and turning in his seat will be well employed.

Every child has surplus energy and it should be used to the child's advantage. There is no better way than by means of the school garden. Correlating it with arithmetic, reading, writing, spelling, geography, agriculture, and nature study will make the children more efficient in these branches.

This is a point of interest that can easily be aroused through his love for the beautiful flowers, through the secrets they have to unfold to him. From the study of the garden the child will grow to be a better boy or girl because of his or her acquaintance with the bounty, and goodness, and kindness of Mother Nature. Any child who does not love flowers and takes no delight in making them grow loses half the pleasures of his country life.

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3 inches	6.75
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Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

S. A. ALLEN, *Editor*.

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, *Business Mgr.*

R. J. ELZY, *Subscriptions*.

EDITORIAL

The public rhetorical on Friday night, February 11th, was unique. The program consisted of a "Banquet to the President of the United States." Mr. William Sessoms, president of the Senior Class, acted as the President. Other members of the class were members of the Cabinet, Senators, or some other National character. On the rostrum was a large table beautifully arranged for the banquet. Back of the banquet table, hanging from the wall, was a large American flag. At 7:45, after the audience had assembled, the guests arrived. A little later the "President of the United States" was announced. As the President entered, accompanied by secret service men and his military aide, the audience stood while the band played "The Spar Spangled Banner." Mr. Taylor, the treasurer, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Taylor was amply fitted for the task. He was at times humorous and witty, then again serious and pathetic. The toasts, all of which were on National problems, were as follows:

Is Preparedness Necessary?....."Senator" H. M. Hargrave
Social Justice the Hope of Democracy,

"Secretary of State" M. Stanton Sumner
Temperance.....Miss Mattie Booker (niece of the "President")

Peace....."Senator" J. W. McLeod, Ohio
Loyalty to the American Flag,

"Secretary of the Navy" C. Alexander Dobbin, New York
Child Labor.....Grace L. Miller, California
Preparedness....."Secretary of War" Charles G. Valentine
Noble Deeds of American Women.....O. Mae Bond, California
The Measure of Greatness....."Senator" J. W. Porter, Montana
Woman Suffrage.....Cora Arrington, Utah
Preparedness for Defense, But Not for War,
W. M. Sessoms, "President of the United States"

This program was given in order that the student-body and others might have a peep at the political life of the Nation and that those who took part might develop self-control and originality before an audience.

Mr. Edward Brigham, basso profundo and dramatic reader, rendered a recital on January 17th. Each selection, both musical and dramatic, was chosen and delivered with the ability of a man who is experienced on the stage. Mr. Brigham has appeared here in our chapel for a number of years, and his coming is looked forward to by both students and faculty. We print his program in full. Poe's "Bells," which he rendered, is still ringing through the air. The selection "The Rose and the Nightingale" was so unique and pathetic every one was deeply impressed with it. By special request "The Soul of Judas Iscariot" was rendered in the powerful and pictorial way which is characteristic of him. The program was as follows:

Song: The Wanderer*Schubert*
Recitation: The Portrait*Owen Meredith*
Songs:

The Asra*Rubenstein*
Le il rigor ("La Juive")*Halivy*

Recitations with Music:

When We Haven't Said Our Prayers (Hammel)*Bliss*
They Never Knew (Anonymous)*Fergus*

Recitations:

Mercutio's Queen Mab Speech (Romeo and Juliet), *Shakespeare*
Little Boy Blue*Eugene Field*
The Bells*Edgar Allan Poe*

Songs:

Evening Song	<i>Gilberte</i>
While My Caravan Has Rested.....	<i>Loler</i>
Wind Song	<i>Rogers</i>
Until	<i>Sanderson</i>

Recitation with Music: The Rose and the Nightingale... *Wilde-Bliss*
(Story by Oscar Wilde; music by Paul Bliss.)

Songs:

Somewhere a Voice is Calling.....	<i>Tate</i>
Keep the House Fires Burning.....	<i>Novello</i>

On February 18th, Misses Jones and Barry gave the School an interesting evening by having the students of the Primary Department render an operetta called "A Golden Gift." The operetta taught the moral of being helpful. This was very instructive to the children, who represented the objects in nature, interesting to the audience as they listened to the plot unfold, and watched the children, appropriately costumed, take their various parts.

This is the third public performance of the little people this year, once under the direction of Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Jones at Thanksgiving, Misses Barry and Jones at Christmas.

On Saturday, January 29th, the Eighth Grade students gave a dinner in the domestic science room. This class consists of eleven young men and two young ladies, who are treasured very highly by the rest of the class. The young men prepared the dinner and the two young ladies served. The young men decided that they could not enjoy the dinner unless some one of the opposite sex dined with them, so they asked Miss Jones, the primary teacher, to be with them. Mr. Proctor, the master of ceremonies, called on various ones for toasts. The short speeches were all exceptionally good. Every member of the class expressed his determination to finish here and then enter some professional school, if financial conditions permitted; if not, then with what they get here at Brick, they will go out in the world and try to make good.

Miss Jones was called upon, and in response she paid a genuine tribute to the spirit and work of the Eighth Grade. Miss Jones concluded by saying, "In climbing the hill of prosperity, I hope I will never meet an Eighth Grade student coming down."

At the end of the dinner the tables were pushed back and games were played, which ended the occasion in a very enjoyable manner.

Rural Work

By LOIS JOHNS ALLEN.

The rural schools are keeping up their interest in improvement.

Dixon School, Edgecombe County, has paid \$36 toward its new building.

Shiloh School, Nash County, has subscribed \$55 and paid part on its fund toward a new building. They have a working organization of men and women who are pushing forward the movement. Boys' and girls' clubs have been formed in the school, which are doing what they can to help.

Draughan School, Edgecombe County (of which Miss Mattie Lyons is teacher) had a good patrons' meeting on January 27th. The people present enthusiastically subscribed \$60 toward the repair of their school building.

On Sunday, January 30th, a large meeting was held at the hall at Whitakers in the interest of education and, in particular, to solicit aid for the schools open to the children of Whitakers. One of the schools has collected over \$20 for repairs and improvement on the building.

Other schools are working and planning organizations for improvement. All signs indicate larger results in the way of better school facilities.

Students' Page

MURVIN S. SUMNER
Editor

The program rendered by the Adelpian and Vesperian Literary Societies Saturday night, February 12th, was a decided success. Special mention should be made of the instrumental trio by Misses LaCour (pianist), Hargrave (mandolin), Powell (violin). The orations by Messrs. William Dixon, R. Smith, and P. Phillips were piercing. The female quartette by Misses Stanton, Arrington, Byers, and Martin was excellent.

Miss Naomi Anthony has returned from home, where she has been on account of illness.

Mr. Money Davis made a flying trip to Halifax last week.

Mr. Alex. Hamilton Sessoms delivered two strong addresses before a vast audience in a small church last Sunday while at home, Nashville, N. C. In the next issue probably we shall be able to give an account of his addresses.

Miss Viola Pittman, who was called home on account of the illness of her mother, has returned.

The Y. M. C. A. is moving on in its usual way; besides rendering good programs each Sunday, the Association is extending its influence through the community.

The Twentieth Annual Banquet will be held Saturday, March 25th. No effort will be spared to make this occasion better than any in previous years. Secretary George W. Cook of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is expected to make the address.

Miss Ida B. Johnson spent a few days at her home, Weldon, N. C.

The Eighth Grade had a supper during the month. So far we have failed to secure details of the affair, as it was held behind closed doors and the reporter was not present. It has leaked out that Messrs. Harris and Huffman were out unaccompanied as usual.

The Mu-So-Lit Club, composed of the men of the Normal Department, has awakened from its winter sleep and is rubbing its eyes, trying to stage something in the near future.

Mr. Henry Meyers, of Norfolk, Va., who had to leave school on account of the illness of his mother, has returned.

The "Frogdale Quartette," composed of Burnell, Jones, Wicker, and Sapp, furnished music for Sapp's Chapel, Sunday, February 13th.

The members of the Normal Department, by way of a real surprise, gave to Principal Inborden a black leather traveling bag. This present was not given for his service to the students, for it is immeasurable, but as a birthday gift and a token, a symbol, of their love and gratitude.

We are very glad to hear from those in far-off Nashville, Tenn.: Miss Dorothy Inborden and others, especially Mr. H. T. Taylor (better known on the campus as Galileo, the physicist). May they continue to dig until they find success.

Messrs. Hargrave and Sumner took luncheon with Miss Jessie Bullock on Monday, the 14th of February.

If it were in the power of the members of the Senior Class they would bedeck Mr. S. A. Allen and all concerned with a crown of costly gems for their untiring efforts in making the banquet, in which the Seniors took part, all that it was. Long before 7:30 p. m. could be seen the old and young making their way to Ingraham Chapel to witness the National function. When the gong had been sounded and the audience seated, the imaginary honk! honk! of the automobiles was heard and the great National characters were ushered into the chapel by Messrs. Lassiter and McLean, who acted as special officers. First entered Messrs. Hargrave and Valentine and Miss Miller, who were received by the "Chief Justice of the United States" (Treasurer B. L. Taylor, who acted as toastmaster). The other guests arrived in the following order: Mr. Sumner and Miss Booker, Mr. Dobbins and Miss Bond, Mr. McLeod and Miss Arrington. Mr. Porter was the last guest to arrive, his train being late caused the delay.

When all were at the table the arrival of the "President" was announced. Mr. Sessoms, acting as the President of the United States, entered. The audience stood while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The toastmaster, Mr. Taylor, held the audience spellbound with his eloquent opening remarks, after which the audience lay helpless before a wave of eloquent toasts.

All eyes are now turned to the 21st, when the "Freshies" and "Sophs" meet in an oratorical contest.

Lincoln Celebration

By MISS G. W. JONES.

We feel grateful to Mr. J. J. Fletcher, the superintendent of the Sunday School, for the most interesting and well carried out program Lincoln Sunday, February 13th, in Ingraham Chapel, at the regular Sunday School time. Mr. Fletcher is very much interested in the Sunday School work as well as his industrial work and has the enthusiasm and the ability to make it, or anything connected with it, just what it ought to be.

The chapel was beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. The picture of Abraham Lincoln hung on the wall draped with an American flag. Red, white, and blue letters were arranged to form the motto, "With Malice Toward None; with Charity for All."

The program began with Schubert's Serenade, which was played on the piano by Miss Barry and on the cornet by Mr. Nixon. After prayer by Mr. LaCour, "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow" was sung. The program was as follows:

Lincoln's Parents and Early Life,

Misses Powell, Fletcher, Martin; Messrs. Burnell and Edwards	
His Mother's Influence	Miss Walters
Some Phases in Which Lincoln Stands Out.....	Mr. Nixon
Lincoln's Defense, as a Lawyer, of Thomas Grayson,	

Mr. Alex. Sessoms

Lincoln's Last Words to His Cabinet.....	Miss Smith
Punch's Noble Apology to Lincoln.....	Miss L. Powers
Bancroft's Eulogy on Lincoln.....	Mr. Sumner

Mr. Colson gave a few helpful remarks, which were enjoyed by all.

Mr. Fletcher read from a paper some criticisms on Lincoln. At the end of the program the prepared leaflets of "The Unfinished Work" were read by the superintendent and Sunday School. The songs that were sung were: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Steal Away," and "Free at Last."

With what Lincoln has done for us, and with what the A. M. A. is doing, may we ever be inspired to serve humanity in the best way possible.

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Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month nine dollars. Poor boys over sixteen years old may work out a part or all of this.

The farm contains 1,129 acres. We have about 23 school buildings and cottages. The enrollment the past year was 355 students, under the leadership of 20 teachers and officers.

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Farmers' Day at Brick School

No one event is more significant in the work of the Brick School for the community than the annual farmers' meeting which we have here the twenty-second of every February. This year was no exception.

The northbound train arrived at the grounds at ten o'clock with more than a carload of friends from the South. A large number of farmers and professional people came from the environment of Rocky Mount and other towns beyond driving distance. They were met at the station by the school, headed by the school band. Teams of every description were coming from every direction all day so that before the session closed at five o'clock, there were five hundred farmers on the grounds. Nearly four hundred registered by noon. No registrations were taken after noon.

We had an array of very fine speakers. The State Department of Agriculture sent us the following helpers: Mr. T. B. Parker, Director of Farmers' Extension work; Mr. W. N. Hutt, horticulturist; Mrs. Hutt, Mrs. Hollowell and Mrs. George Butler. Mrs. Butler is recently from Brazil, South America; Prof. N. C. Newbold, State Agent of Rural Schools; Prof. C. H. Moore, Inspector of Negro Rural Schools; Mr. J. W. Wray, State organizer of farmers' clubs among the colored people. Others present on the platform were Dr. C. S. Morris, Dr. M. E. Davis, both of Norfolk; Dr. Talley and Dr. Bryant, of Rocky Mount, Mr. Berry O'Kelly, of Method, and Rev. Mr. J. R. Coel. Rev. Mr. M. L. Baldwin, of Dudley, lead the discussions by a demonstration in canning vegetables, fruits and meats. This was followed by lectures on the usual agricultural subjects, health subjects and general educational matters. Dr. Morris'

summary was a fitting climax for the day's work. The ultimate object of all this industrial and intellectual endeavor must be the growing of better men and better women, happier lives and peaceful communities.

The school had its usual school exhibits from the farm, class rooms, shop, laundry and kitchen. These are always attractive. For a number of years we have invited the farmers in the community to put on exhibition here the best samples of some of their products. Some of the rural schools have in past years sent exhibits. This year the rural schools under the impetus of Miss Bryant, the county supervisor, and Mrs. S. A. Allen, the Brick School Extension worker, have sent us very attractive exhibits. Prizes furnished by some of the local merchants and others were awarded to the schools having the best exhibits.

The Brick School itself is on exhibition all the time and no one can come here at any time without receiving an inspiration to be better and do better. A thousand meals were prepared Farmers' Day. That is an achievement in itself. Teachers and students dropped all personal matters and offered their services where they could be of most help. This is the spirit here, "To help others."—*Enfield Progress of February 25th.*

We take pleasure in giving the readers of this paper the benefit of this letter which Secretary C. J. Ryder of the American Association sent to us recently, giving an account of the Christian Congress which he attended in Panama.

We invited Dr. Ryder to be here at our Farmers' Meeting, but on account of being sent as a delegate to this Congress was prevented in coming to us.

We are glad to have these words from Dr. Ryder as he comes directly from the great meeting.

DEAR PRINCIPAL INBORDEN:—I have just returned from the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America held in the Canal Zone, which is really a part of old Panama. It was a most significant convention. None that approached it has ever been held on the western hemisphere. The Edinburgh Congress a few years ago, I think, was as representative, perhaps no more so. There was a delegate enrollment of 481. They represented 138,000 churches and

parishes and 21 distinct nations, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, Canada, and almost every Central and South American republic. It was a great privilege to be there, and a stupendous meeting. I should like to tell your students about it, for it means a new and tremendously wide door of opportunity opening to our Christian churches. The young people of your institution and others like it will have a tremendous responsibility in the near future in the promotion of the evangelizing of Latin America. May God direct them with wisdom and inspire them with courage.

Very Cordially yours,

C. J. RYDER.

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EDITORIAL

FARMERS' DAY.

The Brick School celebrated George Washington's birthday in a very patriotic and helpful way. The celebration assumed a practical form by an invitation to the farmers of the contiguous counties to assemble and listen to a series of instructive addresses from men experienced in their line of work. The attendance this year was very large—a fact that bears eloquent witness of the increasing confidence the farmers are having in these meetings.

At 9 a. m. a procession of students, faculty, and farmers, who had been arriving by the scores in their wagons, led by the school band, marched to the Brick station to meet the "Shoo Fly." At the station the procession lined up in military array to receive the friends, speakers, and farmers who arrived on the morning train. The procession, reinforced by the newcomers, marched to the Ingraham Chapel for the special exercises of the day.

The chapel was beautifully decorated with the American flag hanging gracefully from the gallery, quilts and beautiful handi-

craft of the women of the neighboring places were seen suspended from the walls. Two rooms opening into the main floor of the chapel were occupied by the rural school exhibits.

On the rostrum was a table filled with neat and attractive garments made in the Sewing Department. There was an excellent exhibit of wood and iron work made by the boys in the Manual Training Shop. On the north side of the chapel was a very unique and attractive exhibit of the Primary Department under the efficient direction of Miss Jones. Mrs. LaCour had immaculate shirts, garments, and other articles on exhibit from the Laundry Department. There was a cabinet filled with kitchen utensils and a rack of food charts, illustrative of the work in Home Economics.

Placed on the front of the platform was a fine exhibit of honey, also produce from the garden and field.

The exercises of the day were opened by a Jubilee song. The Principal, Mr. Inborden, gave a short and striking address, outlining the purpose of the Institute and told the good effect it was having on the community. Rev. Mr. M. L. Baldwin was the first speaker. Mr. Baldwin demonstrated canning and gave many hints in this science; he explained that it is not the air that starts decomposition in the canned goods but the bacteria in the air (sterilized air is harmless). Mr. Baldwin stated that the cause of tomatoes spoiling after canning was often due to the condition of the fruit; the tomatoes should be picked early in the morning, not over-ripe, not scalded until ready for use.

Mr. J. W. Wray, State organizer of farmers' clubs among the colored people, gave a good and practical talk. Mr. Wray is formally from Tuskegee and more recently from Kentucky; at both places he has done special work in corn growing. Mr. Wray told the farmers if they would cut down the extent of cultivation and plow deeper they would receive better results. He urged them to buy land and buy it quick; to combine the forces of nature; raise the things you want to eat; and put more money in live stock.

Col. T. B. Parker complimented the school for celebrating Washington's birthday in this manner. "Washington's life," he said, "was great because of the battles he fought and won.

The battles we must fight are the things of every-day life." Mr. Parker emphasized the small things of life, and the things that had been said by Mr. Wray. He spoke of how canned fruit and vegetables bring summer to the farmer in winter. He advised the farmers to lift the soil instead of plowing. These are only a few of the many suggestions the speaker made in his illuminating address.

Mrs. Hollowell urged a crusade against fire. She gave the startling fact that \$4,000,000 and 250 lives were burnt up during the past year in the State of North Carolina alone. She fervently begged the farmers' wives not to stick trash under the house nor to put ashes into boxes or wooden buckets; and not to be too familiar with kerosene oil, as to become careless with it. The speaker laid special stress on the use of gasoline in cleaning and the care to be exercised in not placing it near the lamp. She cited many disastrous instances caused by the careless use of this highly combustible substance. In addition to this, the mothers were warned of the danger of the open fire-place where children can crawl near it. For \$1.25 a screen can be purchased for the fire place which will give comfort and peace of mind to the mother. She also urged the necessity of having a bucket of water near the house for use in case of fire.

Mr. W. N. Hutt, horticulturist, gave a very instructive address on potatoes. The farmers were told how to have early potatoes and better ones. After Mr. Hutt's address dinner was served.

By successive shifts over a thousand meals were served with promptness and efficiency in the scrupulously cleaning dining-room of the Domestic Science Hall.

After dinner inspection was made of the boys' and girls' dormitories, the laundry, shop, farm, orchard, storehouse, and the new school building; during which time the band played several lively selections.

At 2:30 the big bell on Ingraham Chapel announced the afternoon session, which was opened by a Jubilee song led by Rev. Mr. Baldwin. Mrs. Hutt then spoke on the prevention of sickness and some efficient home remedies. She spoke especially of head diseases, catarrh, adenoids and the like, and advised the use of the nasal syringe as an excellent means for preventing

and curing these diseases. The solution to be used in the syringe is: four ounces of any light oil, four drams menthol and camphor. Mrs. Hutt struck a damaging blow to patent medicines, warning the people against the ineffectiveness of these drugs as a cure and the fatal results often following from their use. The use of blankets were recommended in place of quilts for promoting health. Blankets should be used by those suffering with rheumatism, as it allows the moisture to pass off freely from the body, whereas the quilts prevent the moisture from passing off. Mrs. Hutt advocated plenty of fresh air in the bedroom, the night air and the air immediately after a rain as the most healthful.

Mr. C. H. Moore, Inspector of the Negro Rural Schools, who is doing an excellent work in this field, brought a very sincere message and sound advice in his plea for the education of the child. Mr. Moore earnestly asked the colored men who had advanced in education and prosperity to help those who are less fortunate. Mr. Moore concluded with the story of several men climbing a mountain with a rope which had been fastened to the top. The first of the climbers, on reaching the top, to satisfy his own personal greed, cut the rope on which the other members of the party were suspended in the air. The men fell crushed and mangled to the chasm below. Mr. Moore trusts that the men who have advanced in life, our lawyers and doctors, and others of substantial means will not cut those off who are climbing from below.

Dr. C. S. Morris of Norfolk, Va., followed Mr. Moore. Dr. Morris is a noted speaker of the colored race. He has had the honor to address many assemblies both North and South and his sane counsel has been of great help to both races. Dr. Morris paid a genuine tribute to the American Missionary Association by saying that this organization is one which did not cut the rope but has helped in every way possible to raise those who are climbing. Dr. Morris spoke briefly of some of the hardships of the colored race. From his experience in the cities he advised the boys and girls to stay on the farm and to live pure, clean lives. The necessity for well trained preachers and well trained teachers was emphasized, pointing out that these went hand in hand with the development of the race.

Mrs. S. A. Allen spoke briefly of the rural work, and called attention to a neat kitchen cabinet which might be used in any rural school. She then announced the prizes for the exhibits from the rural schools. The names of the schools to which these prizes were awarded will be found in this issue under the "Items of Interest."

Mr. N. C. Newbold, the State agent for rural schools, presented the prizes. Mr. Newbold said that all the things that had been said during the day was really education for everyday life. He spoke of the effect the war was going to have on this country and the important part the farmers must play. Mr. Newbold heartily endorsed the work being done by the Colored Teachers' Association under the supervision of Mr. Moore.

A number gave shorts speeches, Mrs. George Butler, Mr. Berry O'Kelly, the Rev. Mr. Coel, Rev. Mr. Talley, Dr. Bryant, and others.

The widespread, wholesome influence of the Brick School on the community can be seen in these meetings. The farmers are learning more and more that these meetings are for their benefit, that they are being helped by attending at least once a year. At these meetings the farmer learns how to meet the various farm problems, such as keeping up soil fertility, renovating worn-out soil, production of better crops, better live stock. The school is thankful for all the farmers and friends who attended these meetings and especially is the school thankful for the deep and growing interest the State is taking in the colored farmers.

Items of Interest

A deputation consisting of Secretary Herring, Dean Edwin C. Norton, of Pomona College, Cal.; Dr. W. Hasting Hart, of New York; Mr. Charles W. Davidson, of Newtonville, Mass., was appointed by the National Council of Congregational Workers of America to inspect all the work of the American Missionary Association. The deputation will go as far south as Tampa, Florida. Dr. Hart and Dean Norton visited this school March 18, 19, 20.

Rev. T. W. Woodside, of the West African Mission, is making a trip through the South under the direction of the American

Board. Mr. Woodside has been in Africa twenty-eight years. He visited this school Tuesday, March 7th. Mr. Woodside gave three lectures before the students and faculty, covering his experience in Africa, the characteristics of the people (chiefly fear and superstition), and the work the mission was doing.

The rural school exhibits on Farmers' Day were unusually good and well arranged on tables in rooms off from the main body of the chapel. Mrs. Hollowell, Miss Lucy Richmond and Rev. M. L. Baldwin served as judges. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First Prize—Framed picture, "The Helping Hand."

Whitaker School, Edgecombe County.

Second Prize—*The Progressive Farmer* (year's subscription).

Draughan School.

Third Prize—*Todays Magazine* (year's subscription).

Shiloh School.

Fourth Prize—Twenty-five mounted pictures.

Taylor's School.

Fifth Prize—Sterno Lamp.

Dickson School.

Sixth Prize—Fifteen mounted pictures.

Shady Grove School.

The Brick School wishes to thank some of our friends and merchants for making possible some of these prizes we were able to offer.

The Mothers' Meetings held every Wednesday afternoon at the school under the direction of Mrs. A. L. Davis have been going on this year as usual. The mothers gather, twelve and fifteen, and after their devotional exercises or prayer meeting, which they always enjoy, they discuss subjects of interest to mothers, care of children, their diet, conduct and other questions vital to parents. The smell of coffee often emits from their gathering place, and every one assembled feels it a rare treat to be permitted to be present and to receive the instruction and inspiration and feel the good fellowship which exists in these meetings. Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Allen, Miss Brown, and Miss Jones have been asked to attend at various times and say something along some particular line.

The Y. W. C. A. has had two public meetings this month, both of which were very enjoyable and creditable to the Asso-

ciation. One meeting was held Friday evening, March 3d, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. On this occasion a very well carried out program was rendered. From the marching in of the young ladies all dressed in white to the Mizpah was dignified, quiet, and breathed of a Christian spirit throughout. Papers telling of the origin of the Y. W. C. A. and its different phases of development were read by Misses Putney, Frazier, and Miller; these papers were all good. Mrs. S. A. Allen also read a paper, giving the great opportunity of and necessity for the Y. W. C. A. work at this time when women are leaving homes entering various occupations in distant places, beside the value of a Christian organization for young girls and women in our small towns. The solo rendered by Miss Ida B. Johnson, the duet by Misses Arrington and Martin, and chorus by six small girls were all exceptionally good. The Y. W. C. A. added variety and interest by their selections.

Sunday evening, March 12th, the installation of officers of the Y. W. C. A. occurred. Mrs. D. I. Hayden, Franklin, Va., owing to illness in her family, was unable to be present, so Mr. J. J. Fletcher kindly acted in her place. Mr. Fletcher gave the young ladies a very helpful address, ending with the admonition that they use *love* as the ruling force of their organization for the coming year. Miss Putney, the retiring president, gave a few remarks of appreciation to the association, officers and Advisory Board for their coöperation and support during her administration. Miss Laura Powers, the new president, made an earnest appeal to the association for its support in making the coming year the most successful in the history of the Institution. The list of the newly elected officers will be found on the Students' Page.

We are sorry to announce that Miss Barry, Music Instructor, has been summoned by wire to her home in Kentucky.

The Rhetoricals took the form of an oratorical contest between the first- and second-year Normal classes on the evening of February 21st, and resulted in victory for the first-year class. The rivalry between the classes added interest to the occasion. The chapel was appropriately decorated by the contesting classes.

The blue and gold of the second years waved on the south side of the chapel while the black and gold of the first years kept guard on the north side. Class yells and songs encouraged the contestants to do their best. The enthusiasm on both sides was good, and when at the decision of the judges the second year class, which had lost, gave a thrilling cheer for the first year class, every one appreciated their fairmindedness, and wholesome spirit of rivalry.

The prize contested for was a large handsome picture of the "Harvest Moon," which was bought by the two classes. The picture was to be given to the school with the winning contestants names attached. Mr. J. J. Fletcher, Miss Lucy Richmond, and Mr. Paul LaCour were the judges. All the speeches were good, however Mr. Otis Davis, Miss Annie Spencer, Mr. P. J. Chessom and Mr. Alex. Sessoms received special mention. Mr. S. A. Allen, in charge of public speaking, in the name of the first year class presented the prize to Principal T. S. Inborden, who received it in behalf of the school, and promised to have it hung in the new library to the honor of the first year class.

The program was rendered as follows:

SECOND YEAR CLASS

Miss Eulah Hargraves.....	The Painter of Seville
Miss Sadie Gibson.....	One Nitch the Highest
Mr. Alex. Sessoms.....	Spartacus to the Gladiators
Miss Nellie Baldwin.....	Becalmed
Mr. Alfred Leach.....	The Convict's Soliloquy

FIRST YEAR CLASS

Mr. Geo. Bumpass.....	Anti-Slavery Remarks
Miss Annie Spencer.....	The Night Watch
Mr. P. J. Chesson.....	The Negro
Miss Lillian Martin.....	The Red Jacket
Mr. Otis Davis.....	A Reasonable Doubt

On the evening of February 21st, Mr. Murvin Sumner, of the Senior Class, was awarded a prize of \$1 by the English Department for the best delivery of the peroration of Burke, taken from the "Speech on Conciliation." The Rev. Mr. Baldwin presented the prize.

The Man Who Wins

The man who wins is an average man:
Not built on any peculiar plan,
Not blest with any peculiar luck;
Just steady and earnest and full of pluck;
When asked a question he does not "guess"—
He knows, and answers "no" or "yes";
When set a task that the rest can't do,
He buckles down till he's put it through.
Three things he's learned: that the man who tries
Finds favor in his employer's eyes;
That it pays to know more than one thing well;
That it doesn't pay all he knows to tell.
So he works and waits; till one fine day
There's a better job with bigger pay.
And the men who shirked whenever they could
Are bossed by the man whose work made good.
For the man who wins is the man who works,
Who neither labor nor trouble shirks,
Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes:
The man who wins is the man who tries.

THE MAN WHO FAILS

The man who fails is the sort of a chap
Who is always looking around for a snap;
Who neglects his work to regard the clock;
Who never misses a chance to knock.
He is grouchy and slow when work begins;
When it's time to quit he jokes and grins.
He's always as busy as busy can be
When he thinks the boss is around to see.
He believes that a "pull" is the only way
By which he can ever draw bigger pay;
And he sulks and growls when he sees his plan
Upset by the "push" of another man.
He's on the job when he draws his pay;
That done, he soldiers his time away;
While the men who tackle their jobs with vim
Keep pushing and climbing ahead of him.
For the man who fails has himself to blame,
If he wastes his chances and misses his aim;
He'd win, if he'd use his hands and wits:
The man who fails is the man who quits.

—Charles R. Barrett.

Students' Page

MURVIN S. SUMNER
Editor

Miss Ella Walters spent Sunday, March 12th, at her home in Rocky Mount. Miss Naomi Anthony also spent the day in Rocky Mount with her sister, Mrs. M. A. Talley.

The band and glee club appeared before a very large audience in Enfield on the 13th of March.

Masters Richard and John Mayo, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have withdrawn from the Institution and will spend the remainder of their *vacation* at Hillsboro, N. C.

The Young Mens' Christian Association is yet alive and is doing much to keep ablaze the spark of Christian love. Officers for the ensuing year are: President, P. J. Chesson; Vice-President, R. H. Smith; Recording Secretary, Colston LaGrand; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Leach; Treasurer, Wilson B. Inborden.

Messrs. R. J. Elzy, Alex. Sessoms, and M. Sumner narrowly escaped serious injury while driving from Whitakers to the school. The horses became frightened by a passing train; a few bruises were all the injuries received.

Messrs. J. W. Porter and Otis Davis spent Sunday past visiting in Rocky Mount, speaking at several Sunday Schools.

Miss Sadie Gibson and Miss B. Smith, who live in a very cold room in Benedict Hall made a pitcher of cocoa which in a few minutes had turned to a pitcher of chocolate ice-cream.

Mrs. LaCour and Miss Jones have been successful in forming another "Jubilee Club." The club is doing excellent work.

Mr. Otis Davis, former "baker-man," is now taking up special work on the campus.

Principal T. S. Inborden gave one of his Sunday evening talks Sunday the 5th of March.

Mr. Columbus Powers, former student, spent "Farmers' Day" on the campus.

Again Mr. S. A. Allen covered himself with glory when he turned a heap of freshmen and sophomore rubbish into a perfect working oratorical machine. For two hours the audience was held breathless by this sudden gust of eloquence. The freshmen were victorious.

Miss Lizzie Pittman, former student, spent a day on the campus meeting friends.

Mr. Clinton Harris left for his home a few days ago, Moncure, N. C.

Every Saturday night finds some young man intoxicated with cocoa, just from some "nickle-a-piece party."

Mr. Graham Royster, of Red Oak, N. C., had to leave school because of illness.

As the beautiful days of a premature spring supplant the inclemency of the melancholy winter days, and as the splendid radiance of the full grown sun awakens the flowers and the crust of the fertile Carolinian soil, while the feathered songsters of spring twitter across the grass-sprinkled campus of Brick, the questioning voice of the inquisitive multitude ask: "Where, O where are the Seniors! Are they dead or only hibernating?" They answer thus: "Most noble questioners, we have been drinking deep from the pure waters of the 'Pierian spring,' or, in other words, we have been grinding, working, plodding. Realizing that real success comes with real concentration, we have been following the example of the common-place shears; when we go to work, we shut up. We care not to occupy the promontories of the public limelight or to be preconcerted with egotistical importance. We only want you to know we are living, we are climbing, we are rising."

This season of the year finds the tennis courts, diamond, croquet grounds, all employed at all times.

Each afternoon finds captains Porter and Sumner on the diamond trying to perfect a machine for the baseball season, in order that Brick may turn out her usual fast aggregation. With eight of her old guards and a few new recruits to be added, everything bids fair to give Lincoln a warm reception on

the 18th of April. Hayes, Saunders, and Lyons will be expected to carry the biggest burden. Porter will be "collector of the backstop dept.," Proctor at his usual station, first base; Arrington, second; Dixon defending third in old style. Candidates for shortstop (Inborden, Johnson, Williams). Hargraves, Blunt, Jones, Reddick, and Sumner will do their usual work in the outer gardens.

Miss Maude Peyton and Laura Powers, of the office staff, had luncheon with Miss Louise Arrington Sunday, March 12th.

Messrs. Hargraves, Dixon, Jones, Sessoms entertained the reporter to hot cocoa and other dainties Saturday night, March 11th.

The officers of the Young Women's Christian Association for the ensuing year are as follows:

President	Miss Laura Powers
Vice-President	Miss Madge Martin
Secretary	Miss Bessie Broadnax
Treasurer	Miss Martha Harrison

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Was organized nineteen years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. Its purpose is to help to train the teachers and youth to meet the rural conditions on the farm and in the home. To this end a strong course in academic work is planned, which coördinates with special work in practical and scientific agriculture and domestic science. Also work in wood, iron and mechanical drawing are taught.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month nine dollars. Poor boys over sixteen years old may work out a part or all of this.

The farm contains 1,129 acres. We have about 23 school buildings and cottages. The enrollment the past year was 355 students, under the leadership of 20 teachers and officers.

For Catalogue and other particulars write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI

Bricks, N. C., April, 1916

No. 11

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI

Bricks, N. C., April, 1916

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Notes from the Principal's Desk

We are sorry to relate to our readers the death of Dr. James W. Cooper, who passed away very suddenly March 16th. Our old students and many of our friends in this community will remember that Dr. Cooper was for many years a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the American Missionary Association. He visited the school on many occasions and spoke from our school platform. His addresses were always full of cheer and encouragement. Dr. Cooper was a very kind-hearted gentleman whose life was one of unvarying courtesy. He labored zealously for what he thought was right. His spirit of brotherhood and regard for the personalities of his workers on the field was such as to win their most cheerful coöperation and friendliness. He was affable and considerate in all of his relations with those engaged in the common Christian service. His letters always breathed a fine spirit of Christian personality. By his official relations he has been in vital touch with our school since its organization in 1895. When we saw him at the meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States in New Haven, Connecticut, last October little did we think that he would leave us so soon.

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months.....	\$2.25
2 inches	4.50
3 inches	6.75
4 inches	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

S. A. ALLEN, *Editor*.

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, *Business Mgr.*

R. J. ELZY, *Subscriptions*.

EDITORIAL

Mention is made under the "Items of Interest" of the Fisk Jubilee Singers who visited this school Sunday, March 19th. Their visit here was greatly appreciated. We are all interested in the folk music of the race. The greatest factor in making the Negro voice famous in America has been the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

In 1871 the Fisk Jubilee Singers began their remarkable journey and unique mission through America and Europe. This original group consisted of four young men and five young women who had stout hearts and were not discouraged by the innumerable obstacles they met. They met with scorn and sneers. They were driven out of waiting rooms, denied accommodation in hotels because of their color. A number of times they were without money to buy clothes and other necessary things. At last they touched the heart of the world with their strange slave music. They sang before the President of the United States, Queen of Great Britain, and gathered around the breakfast table of the Prime Minister of

England. Their melodies were heard in Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, and in Germany. During the first seven years of their existence twenty-four persons were enrolled, and they brought back to Fisk about \$125,000, which sum went into the construction of Jubilee Hall.

The Y. M. C. A. is to be congratulated for securing on their Twentieth Anniversary the service of the Secretary of Howard University, Geo. W. Cook. Secretary Cook is a man well known by both races, has wide influence, and has contributed much to the success of Howard University. He is interested in education and was greatly pleased at the work this school is doing. He spoke a number of times, and was an inspiration to all. We hope for many more such visits.

Alumni Notes

We are glad to note the good work one of our graduates, Miss Lucy B. Richmond, is doing. We reprint an article taken from the *Reflector*, Greenville, N. C., March 18:

EXHIBITS OF THE COLORED PUPILS CREDIT TO RACE.

NEARLY EVERY COLORED SCHOOL OF THE COUNTY IS
REPRESENTED IN GREENVILLE TODAY.

The colored schools of the county have had a general school exhibit yesterday and today at the colored graded school of Greenville. This exhibit is under the supervision of Miss Lucy B. Richmond, county supervisor of the colored schools, and is a credit to her, and to the teachers of the schools represented. Nearly every school in the county had an exhibit and these filled three rooms. They show that the teachers and pupils have been doing some excellent work.

Among the many interesting things on exhibit were mats made of tow bags and shucks; baskets made of pine needles, pine burrs, raffia, cane and shucks; hats made of shucks.

This was a fine display of useful things that can be made from things commonly useless.

In the sewing department all kinds of fancy work and plain sewing were shown. Nothing was made that is not useful. The most common things in the plain sewing were aprons, dresses and quilts. Most every school had some canned fruits or vegetables in the exhibit. The Winterville school had a cooking exhibit.

In addition to the Industrial work examples of other school work were shown. There were compositions, arithmetic papers, drawings and spelling pads from each school and some examination papers. The largest exhibits were from the Winterville and Farmville schools.

A member of the State Department of Education said that some of the best work in North Carolina in the schools of the colored people is being done in Pitt County, and this exhibit has proved that the statement is true.

This exhibit is a credit not only to the colored people of the county, and to the supervisors of this work, but to the whole county.

The longest parade ever seen in Greenville was that at noon today of the pupils and teachers of the colored schools of Pitt County. Another article in today's paper tells of the exhibit being made by the schools, but it was written and in type before this was thought of. The *Reflector* has no idea of how many children were in the parade. From its looks and the length of time taken to pass the office, we would estimate the number at not less than 1,000, and probably more.

Every township in the county, and apparently all or nearly all of the schools in each township had representatives in the line of march, which paraded the business part of town and went to the colored graded school building, where an address was delivered by State Supervisor Newbold and short talks were made by some of our own citizens.

As showing the interest which the colored people of Pitt

County are taking in education numerous banners were carried in the parade giving the census, in several others the school number of pupils enrolled in the school. In one or two districts the school enrollment was larger than the school population given by the census, in several others the school enrollment and census enumeration were the same, and in not a case noticed by the *Reflector* was the enrollment less than 80 per cent of the total of the school population.

This showing is most creditable, not only to the supervisor and all teachers of colored schools in the county, but also to the fathers and mothers of the colored children, who, in many cases, have to make sacrifices in order that school may be attended.

The *Reflector* heartily congratulates the colored people on the excellence of the exhibit made, and the interest they are showing in the improvement of their condition, and on the fine parade today and the orderly manner in which it was conducted.

In this connection one word more will be said. No taxpayer in Pitt County should have a word of complaint to make as to the size of the appropriations for public education when the beneficiaries show such appreciation of and interest in the expenditure as has been proven in Greenville yesterday and today. Rather, all of us should take pride in the amount we are spending for education and should be willing to increase it as the needs of the school children demand.

Observations of a Rural School Teacher

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, '15.

To one who has never taught in a rural school the idea is rather repellent; but were he to experience it he would find it interesting. Teaching in a rural school is even more attractive than teaching in the town or city school; for one has the opportunity of becoming closely associated with the child.

and is, therefore, enabled to study carefully the different ways of appealing to the interest of each child.

It seemingly has been an accepted fact that efficient teachers were not necessary to teach in the rural districts, consequently those who were employed had not sufficient training and the needed instruction. Now, some of the communities are asking for better teachers, and the county superintendents and supervisors are beginning to realize the necessity of having well prepared teachers; yet they are still compelled to employ the same inefficient teachers, because the salary is not sufficiently attractive to allure competent teachers. Until the officials realize that teaching is one of the first professions of the State, second to none, and on equality with the ministry, they will continue to get unsatisfactory teaching forces. Why do they go to such expense to secure efficient teachers in the towns and cities? Is the mind of the city-bred child superior to the mind of the country child? If this be true, is there not more need for the efficient teacher where the weaker mind is? But can we accept this statement as the truth? Were such men as Abraham Lincoln, Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass born in the city? These men, in their childhood days, were handicapped because they lacked proper school facilities, but even then they proved that the largest pearl is not always found in the largest oyster, for they attained universal recognition.

Give the country child a chance. Do not make it a crime for him to be born in the country and punish him with inefficient teachers. For where will you find purer hearts, clearer minds, nobler characters, and better examples of true manhood and womanhood than in the country? Some children walk from four to eight miles daily to attend school. Must these children make this sacrifice only to realize later that they were not receiving all the school should give? So obtain for him better teachers by having the salary sufficient to cover the needs of a good teacher. Give the country boy warm, roomy buildings, not the luxuries of the city school,

for he asks only for a place to study where he can be comfortable. The way for the child to be given what he needs, better schools and more efficient teachers, is to show by our support that we have a deep personal interest in the educational welfare of the children. When we do this we can demand attention to the child's need. But until we do this the same condition will prevail until the county or State realizes through its own initiative the extreme necessity of proper school facilities and better teachers in the rural schools.

The Y. W. C. A. Banquet

MRS. ALICE VASSAR LACOUR.

One of the most popular social features of the school year was the Annual Banquet, April 8, 1916, in the Domestic Science dining-room, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. This was an occasion that will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present. It was conceded by all that no pains had been spared to make this a red letter day in the history of the school. For several days during the week preceding that of the banquet, young women were seen here and there about the campus in earnest consultation, making plans, no doubt, for this important event. But, notwithstanding all of this, the invited guests were not a little surprised on entering the dining-room at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon to find such careful preparation made for the entertainment of the faculty, young men, and the members of the association itself.

The decorations were unique and beautiful. They consisted of potted plants and cut flowers, placed here and there upon tables and in vases, while the columns were most tastefully draped with blue and white crepe paper, the Association's own colors. All of this brought out the aesthetic taste of those who had this part of the program in hand. There were four tables, each representing a letter of the Association (Y. W. C. A.). The members of the society were prettily gowned in simple white dresses. The six waitresses were

striking in their black dresses, white aprons, caps, collars, and cuffs.

The menu, which contained the following appetizing eatables, could not be surpassed, and was sufficient to "reach any man's heart":

Salmon Croquettes	Rolls	Cream Potatoes
Chicken Salad, Y. W. C. A. Special		
Ice-cream	Coffee	Cake

The Toastmaster for the occasion was Miss Ella Walters, who handled the affairs of the evening in a manner that did credit not to herself alone, but also to the association which it was her honor to represent. Five persons were called upon to respond to toasts: Principal Inborden, who wished that these occasions could occur oftener if this was a sample of those to come. Miss Mary Putney's "Toast to the Young Men" was received in the same cheerful and graceful spirit in which it was given. Mr. Chesson's response to the young women showed how deeply interested he is in womankind, and how anxious he is for their success in all the vocations of life. Mrs. LaCour's toast was to women generally. She spoke of what woman is doing today for the uplift and betterment of the world, and of the opportunities given to woman to do her share. This she can do through the home, school, the church, in the social world—indeed, in any and all places where man can work. Mr. Fletcher, the last speaker, always gives forth words of wisdom and instruction. Aside from the many good things said for our edification, he wished that the day would come when the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. would come together and celebrate this occasion in a joint banquet. He voiced the sentiment of many others present.

At this stage the affairs of the evening were changed into a social function, when music, games, and the like were indulged in until nine o'clock, when the banquet of the Y. W. C. A. of 1916 went down in history and became a thing of the past.

Items of Interest

The Fisk Jubilee Singers, consisting of Prof. J. W. Work, Director; James A. Myers, J. Everett Harris, Lemuel L. Foster, Mrs. J. W. Work, Miss Johnnella Frazer, Pianist, rendered the following program at this school Sunday, March 19th: "Steal Away," Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" "Help Me to Be More Humble," Piano selection by Miss Frazer; solo, "You May Bury Me in the East," etc., Mrs. Work; Dunbar's "Banjo Song," Mr. Myers; "I Want to Be Like Jesus in My Heart," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

Principal Inborden, in company with Principal Price, of Cappahosic, left Sunday, April 23d, for Atlanta, Ga., to attend an educational conference.

Our Annual Offering

We give below a statement of the offering made to the American Missionary Association by the J. K. Brick Sunday School during February:

<i>Class</i>		
<i>Number</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>Contribution</i>
1	Principal Inborden	\$ 6.50
2	Mr. Taylor	4.00
3	Mr. Colson	7.00
4	Mr. Allen	3.25
5	Miss McLendon	3.50
6	Miss Brown	3.08
7	Mr. LaCour	5.98
8	Mrs. Davis	1.01
9	Mrs. Fletcher	1.62
10	Miss Jones	1.90
Total by classes		\$37.84
Miscellaneous		2.16
By graduates		10.00
Grand total		\$50.00

Nonresident graduates whose names appear below delighted us with letters and donations:

Mr. Benjamin Bullock, '09.

Mr. S. J. Cooke, '09.

Mrs. S. J. Cooke, '10.

Mr. Charles Battle, '10.

Mr. J. W. Croom, '10.

A Friend, '10.

Mr. Joseph Saunders, '10.

Mr. Joseph Bullock, '13.

(Signed) JOSEPH FLETCHER,
Superintendent of Sunday School.

Students' Page

MURVIN S. SUMNER
Editor

April 1st (All Fools' Day) brought embarrassments to many of the faculty and students. From early morn until the wee hour of the night, somebody was the subject of laughter.

Miss Jennie Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., was called home suddenly on account of the serious illness of her sister.

Messrs. Alex. Sessom, William Sessom, and David Sessom spent Sunday at home, Nashville, N. C.

Secretary Geo. W. Cook, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was a welcome visitor to our school March 24, 25, 26. He was certainly an inspiration, for wherever he went a procession of boys followed him.

We are sorry to learn of the death of the mother of Mattie Lee Maye, Greenville, N. C.

Miss Laura Powers spent a few days at home during the month.

Mr. Isaac Sapp has left for New Haven, Conn., where he will spend the summer.

Miss Bessie Broadnax, of Seaboard, N. C., spent a week at home on account of her health. We are glad she has returned.

Miss Selma B. Speight, Battleboro, N. C., was called home because of illness.

On April 10th the baseball aggregation played an exhibition game of ball at Whitakers, N. C. The team divided into squads: section (A) and section (B), and played an interesting and exciting game from start to finish. When the smoke of the battle had cleared away, the "scrubs" had defeated the "regulars" (7-2). A large crowd witnessed the game.

Mr. Lonnie Sleigh, Williamston, N. C., has left school to take up duties at home.

On Thursday, April 6th, Mr. and Mrs. LaCour gave a surprise party in honor of their daughter Gretchen. Music was furnished by the victrola and games were played. Ice cream and cake and chocolate almonds were served. At nine o'clock "Home, Sweet Home" was sung and every one retired, having spent a jolly good time. Those present were: Misses Mary Arrington, Lulu Ashe, Madge Martin, Martha Harrison, Lucy Smith, Mary Putney, Nellie Baldwin, Eula Hargraves, Sadie Gibson, Naomi Anthony, and Maggie Powers. Of the young men: Messrs. H. M. Hargraves, A. H. Sessoms, W. B. Inborden, P. J. Chesson, M. S. Sumner. Those who were present from the faculty were Mr. Benj. L. Taylor, Miss Georgia Jones, Mr. R. J. Elzy.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers thrilled our chapel Sunday, March 18th, with wonderful melodies. Many came from miles around. Their faultless harmony continues to reverberate, and echoes of "Steal Away," "Heaven," and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," are still heard.

The Twentieth Annual Banquet of the Y. M. C. A. was held in Domestic Science dining-hall, Saturday, March 25, 1916. At 6:30 p. m. the guests of the Association were seated at well arranged tables and served to the following menu:

Baked Chicken		Green Peas
	Sweet Pickles	
Potato Croquettes		Rolls
	Fruit and Nut Salad with Mayonnaise Dressing	
Ice-cream (Y. M. C. A. Special)		Cake
Spring Water		Punch
	Black Coffee	

While the banquet was being served Mr. M. S. Sumner, the Toastmaster, called on the following ones for toasts:

"Spirit of the Y. M. C. A."	C. A. Dobbins
"To Our Girls"	A. H. Sessom
"To Our Boys"	Grace L. Miller
Toast	H. Burnell

Toast.....	B. Wicker
Toast.....	J. J. Fletcher
Toast.....	Benjamin L. Taylor
Toast.....	P. L. LaCour
Toast.....	S. A. Allen
Toast.....	Secretary George W. Cook
Toast.....	Principal T. S. Inborden

It was during this part of the banquet, when each speaker drew the cork from a phial of eloquence and poured out the sweet liquid of pure language in taste and in style.

On Monday, April 17, 1916, the Brick School Grays crossed bats with Lincoln University nine. Lincoln offered a stubborn resistance against the mighty onslaught of the Grays. The result of the game was Lincoln 6, Bricks 4.

The line-up was as follows:

<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Bricks</i>
Smith, 2d B.	Williams, S. S.
B. Lockett, S. S.	Sessom, R. F.
Branch, 1st B.	Proctor, 1st B.
McMorris, 3d B.	Saunders, P. (Lyons)
Kimbrough, L. F.	Hargrave, C. F.
Proctor, R. F.	Arrington, 2d B.
Agbury, C. F. (Capt.)	Porter, C. (Capt.)
R. Locket, C.	Dixon, 3d B. (Hayes)
Wyatt, P.	Sumner, L. F.
Umpire, C. G. Valentine.	

Mr. C. G. Valentine served as umpire for the Lincoln-Rocky Mount games Tuesday, April 18.

On Easter Monday Bricks will play Rocky Mount Athletic Team a double header. A large number of students are expecting to accompany the team to Rocky Mount, N. C.

Mr. Theodore Nixon spent a few days with his parents, Vaughn, N. C.

Miss Lee Ethel Martin spent a few days at her home, Rocky Mount, N. C.

The program rendered by the Adelphian Literary Society, Saturday evening, April 15th, was exceptionally good. Special mention should be made of the double quartette.

The following program was rendered at the Twentieth Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday, March 26th:

	Doxology	
Invocation.....		Mr. C. G. Valentine
	Hymn	
Scripture Reading.....		Principal T. S. Inborden
	Prayer	
	Male Chorus	
	Offertory	
Vocal Solo		George McLean
Address.....		Dean George William Cook, A.M., L.L.M.
	Hymn	
	Benediction	

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BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

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Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month nine dollars. Poor boys over sixteen years old may work out a part or all of this.

The farm contains 1,129 acres. We have about 23 school buildings and cottages. The enrollment the past year was 355 students, under the leadership of 20 teachers and officers.

For Catalogue and other particulars write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI

Bricks, N. C., May-June, 1916¹

No. 12

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COMMENCEMENT NUMBER

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School



The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI

Bricks, N. C., May-June, 1916

No. 12

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

Brick School Commencement

The commencement at the Joseph K. Brick School this year was well attended. This year's graduating class was the largest in the history of the school. The program for commencement week was started on Friday evening by an open air band concert held on the campus.

May 28, Baccalaureate Sunday. The students assembled in the chapel at 10:30 a. m. The order of assembling in the chapel, which had been appropriately decorated, was impressive. The following program was rendered:

Prelude—"Grand Triumphal March"Ferber
Doxology.

Invocation.

Male Chorus—"Send Out Thy Light"Gounod
Scripture Lesson.

Prayer and Response.

Vocal Solo—"Abide with Me"Henry Parker

Offertory—"A Song of Praise"Bruno

Announcements.

Sermon by Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D.D., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Pilgrims' ChorusTannhauser

Sunday at 2 p. m. Rev. J. R. Coel held a union service of all the churches under his pastorate, which service was very largely attended.

On Monday evening May 29, the Primary Department gave its usual exhibition. Much credit is due Miss Jones for the beautiful costumes and her untiring effort to make the play a success. Mrs. Fletcher gave her efficient service directing the musical side of the operetta. Miss McLendon is to be

congratulated for the beautiful little Dutch drill which was staged during the evening. Every one was interested to see the little tots participating in the play and doing so well.

Tuesday afternoon, May 30, was Class Day. The following program was rendered:

Class History	Olive Bond
Class Song	By the Class
Interpretation of Class Colors.....	Cora Arrington
Interpretation of Class Flower.....	Mattie Booker
Statistics of Class	Grace Miller
Class Poem	C. A. Dobbin
Class Prophecy	M. Sumner
Class Will	H. Hargrave
Cornet Solo	Jacob Porter
Address.....	William Sessoms, President of Class
Response.....	Nora Parrish, President Junior Class
Song	By the Class

At 4 o'clock the annual meeting of the Alumni Association took place. The address was delivered by Rev. A. S. Croom.

At 4:45 p. m. there was an executive session of the Alumni Association.

At 6 p. m. the alumni served their annual dinner.

At 7:30 p. m. the Literary Societies rendered a united program under the direction of Miss Ella Walters. The program reflected credit upon the members of the societies.

Wednesday, May 31, the following program was rendered at 10 a. m.:

Processional.

Invocation.

Chorus—"Italia, Italia Beloved"

Donizetti

Oration—"The Proper Education for Our Democracy,"

Grace L. Miller

Oration—"Ascending Through Difficulties" ..

Jeremiah W. R. McLeod

Oration—"The Problem of Individual Growth" ..

William M. Sessoms

Piano Solo—"Morceau Caracteristique"

Wollenhaupt

Gretchen LaCour.

Oration—"Friendship"

M. Mauney Hargrave

Oration—"The Progress of Invention"

Jacob Winthrop Porter

Oration—"Child Labor"

Cora Arrington

Vocal Solo—"O Rest in the Lord"

Mendelssohn

Laura Powers.

Oration—"Unstinted Service".....	Charles G. Valentine
Oration—"Influence of Diet".....	Mattie M. Booker
Violin Solo—"Le Petite Mazurka".....	Leon Ringuett
Maggie Powell.	
Oration—"True Manhood".....	Christopher A. Dobbin
Oration—"The Negro Woman".....	Olive Mae Bond
Oration—"The Spirit of Genius".....	Murvin S. Sumner
Vocal Solo—"Open the Gates".....	Knapp
George McLeon.	
Address.....	Dr. J. O'Connell, Atlanta, Ga.
Conferring of Diplomas.....	Principal T. S. Inborden
Chorus—"The Miller's Wooing".....	Fanning
Benediction.	

Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m., there was a play entitled "The Riverside Farm." The school gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Miss Brown in making the play a success. The play was full of suggestions for the women of the twentieth century, and the part they are to play in the business world, and the tact and sagacity they are to employ. The stage effectiveness in combination with psychological interest appealed pleasantly to the large audience which had gathered in the chapel to witness this exhibition of the 7th and 8th grades.

"RIVERSIDE FARM."

SCENERY IN LONG ISLAND.

THE CAST.

Titus Trent, President of the National Paper Company,	Harrel Procter
Maurice Van Derzee, his nephew	Lloyd Davis
Harry Lothrop, a civil engineer.....	William Burnett
Zenas Bradley, postmaster at Spruceville.....	Joseph Blount
Elisha Dinsmore, a dispenser of news.....	Bennie Brown
Miss Lavinia Battles, owner of Riverside Farm....	Beatrice Stanton
Lucy Ray, her niece	Florence Mitchell
Matilda Bradley, Zenas's daughter.....	Clarissa Holeman

ARGUMENT.

In constructing a new mill, the National Paper Company finds it necessary to obtain a certain farm owned by Miss Lavinia Battles, of Spruceville. Titus Trent, the president of the National Paper Company, anticipating Miss Lavinia's hostility to the new enterprise,

secretly sells his controlling interest in the company before public knowledge of Miss Lavinia's opposition has caused the price of the stock to decline. Hoping to overcome Miss Lavinia's objection and then repurchase the majority stock at the lower price, Trent comes to Spruceville in his aeroplane. Miss Lavinia, influenced by disparaging remarks which Trent has made about her business sagacity, determines to outwit him if possible. With this idea in mind she quietly secures control of the National Paper Company, and then sells her farm to Trent as agent for the corporation.

Trent, elated at his success, endeavors at once to buy back his stock, only to find himself at the mercy of Miss Lavinia. At this point Cupid takes a hand in the controversy, and all ends harmoniously.

The ball game in the afternoon ended the activities of the school session.

Some of the Visitors Seen on the Campus Commencement Day

Mrs. Gertrude Colden, Suffolk, Va.; Mrs. E. M. Simmons, High Point, N. C.; Miss Laura McLeod, Streiby, N. C.; Miss Lizzie Dobbin, Troy, N. C.; Miss Mary Baker, Scotland Neck, N. C.; Mrs. Jennie Johnson, Halifax, N. C.; Miss Elizabeth Porter, New York City; Mrs. Lela Stewart, Farmville, N. C.; Mr. Robert Powell, Talladega, Ala.; Rev. A. S. Croom, Salisbury, N. C.; Mrs. Thelma Hargraves, Mrs. N. E. Nixon, Vaughan, N. C.; Mrs. Lenia Stewart, Farmville, N. C.; Mrs. Virginia Johnson, Halifax County; Miss Pearl Johnson, Miss Dotson, Oxford; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Harris, Oxford; Mr. J. A. Baxter, Oxford; Mr. Elijah Hart, Oxford; Rev. Wesley Porch, Garysburg; Mr. Sandy Johnson, Halifax; Miss S. L. Dawson, Wilson; Rev. Perfect DeBerry, Raleigh; Dr. Tinsley, Weldon; Miss Austin, Weldon; Mrs. Booker, Greensboro; Mrs. Sessoms, Nashville; Miss Minnie Smith, Raleigh, N. C.

It was pleasant to note that nearly all of the parents were present at the graduation of their children.

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months.....	\$2.25
2 inches	4.50
3 inches	6.75
4 inches	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

S. A. ALLEN, *Editor*.

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, *Business Mgr.*

R. J. ELZY, *Subscriptions*.

EDITORIAL

The closing of this school on May 31 marks a very successful year in the history of the school. The school this year had a larger enrollment than any other opening session. It closed with the largest graduating class in the history of the school. The publication staff wishes to thank all those who have contributed to the success of the paper, and especially to those who have given us advertisements. We hope to improve on our publication and to increase its circulation.

Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D.D., as seen on the program during commencement week, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. Dr. Fitch has been interested in the colored race for a number of years. He left school at seventeen years of age to serve in the Civil War. He was a poor boy and served as a waiter. Working through difficulties, he has become known throughout America. He is Pastor Emeritus of one of the prominent churches in Buffalo and serves in the distinguished capacity as trustee of Oberlin College, and a member of the Executive Board of the American Missionary Association.

Dr. Fitch's sermon showed clearly the Oberlin spirit of kindness and uplift. His message to the graduating class was wholesome and practical. Dr. Fitch spoke on Salvation. He reminded the seniors that salvation is a gift of God, and how he was thankful for the difficulties he has passed through, and they must be thankful for the difficulties they must pass through. He pointed out their duty to society and their proper attitude toward the American Missionary Association.

Dr. William A. Sinclair, of Philadelphia, delivered the Founder's Day address, May 1. Dr. Sinclair is a very prominent man; served for sixteen years as Financial Secretary of Howard University and is now connected with Douglas Hospital as its Financial Secretary.

In the course of Dr. Sinclair's address he told how he was instrumental, in company with General O. Howard, in persuading Mrs. Brick to give the Brick plantation to the American Missionary Association. He told in detail the first meeting with Mrs. Brick and how this was brought about. Dr. Sinclair also briefly outlined for the students the great work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Many of the students found in him a big brother and were seen talking with him in the halls and on the campus. The school was glad to have him. He gave much inspiration to us all.

We are glad to publish the following letters from our representatives at the Kings Mountain Student Conference. The letters are self-explanatory:

EDITOR BRICK NEWS,
Bricks, N. C.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I wish to set forth my impressions of the third annual session of the King's Mountain Student Conference.

The Conference is indeed a wonderful gathering. We have gathered here young men who represent the very best there is in the schools and colleges of the country. It is very

impressive to see such a representative group of Christian young men come together to consecrate themselves to the service of the Master. One cannot help feeling the presence of the Holy Spirit as he comes into contact with the earnest and sincere young men, and the powerful leaders of the Conference.

One can readily see that the abolition of social evils must be brought about by the young men who make up the student bodies of our schools and colleges. And I believe that the help and inspiration received at this Conference will play an important part in the future development of the race.

Yours truly,

P. J. CHESSON.

MR. S. A. ALLEN,

Editor Brick News, Bricks, N. C.

MY DEAR MR. ALLEN:—I wish to thank, through the columns of our school paper, the faculty and student body for sending me here to represent them at this Conference. I wish also to give the students some idea of the Conference.

We arrived here Friday, May 19. After assignment to our rooms, dinner was served and introduction followed. Schedules for the entire Conference were announced. The rising bell rang at 6 o'clock. From 6:15-6:45 was morning watch or quiet hour. The morning sessions of the Conference were divided into four periods, beginning at 7:45: First, were two Bible classes, each lasting an hour; and then Associated Methods, Social Service, and Platform Method, which closed the morning session.

After dinner we took an hour for preparing the next day's lesson, then followed recreation in some kind of athletic sports or mountain climbing, and the like. After supper, which was served at 5:30, we had vesper service for an hour. Following vesper service was the delegation meeting which lasted for an hour or more. In which meetings topics pertaining to the welfare of the school and student body were discussed; such topics as cribbing, college spirit, clean athletics, and social purity.

So the time was spent most profitably, from morning until night, in play and study to fit one for efficient Christian work.

I was deeply impressed with the perfect earnestness and sincerity of the delegates. The schools were benefited by the members whom they sent. All delegates were inspired to go back and to do better work.

This Conference was said to have had the largest faculty representation of all the previous conferences.

P. J. LACOUR.

Items of Interest

School opens September 27, the last Wednesday in September.

All the schools of Edgecombe County held an exhibition on Easter Monday at Tarboro, N. C. There were over 4,000 school children in the parade, each school was headed by its own banner. At the Fair Grounds prizes were awarded in a spelling match, for the best essays, in oratorical contest, and the like. The display of the industrial work was a credit to the participants. One noted feature of this occasion was the number of prizes given by the white friends. The success of this first exhibition of all the schools of Edgecombe County is largely due to the administrative genius and unwearying energy of Miss Esther V. Bryan, Supervisor of the Schools of Edgecombe County.

Baseball

On Commencement Day, the Brick School Ball Club closed a very successful season. The opening game with Lincoln University found many old players shifted to new positions. Hargrave went from third base to center. Dixon moved up from short field to third base and Capt. Porter, last season's regular at short field, took up Hill's position behind the bat. Williams, the last season's relief pitcher, established himself

as short-stop and Hayes, the veteran pitcher of several seasons, having a temporary soreness in his pitching arm, covered right field without an error.

This was the severest shake-up Manager Fletcher ever gave the boys, but all took kindly to the new positions and filled them exceptionally well. Captain Porter, in his new position, proved to be the mainstay of the team. His swift throw to bases was soon called a "dead shot." The batting strength of the team was higher than in any year past, all the players being able to sacrifice or deliver a single opportunely. Williams, Hayes, Porter and Hargrave proved to be the extra base hitters, Williams having three clean home run drives to his credit in eight games played. The batting order is as follows:

1. Proctor, first base.
2. Dixon, third base.
3. Williams, short stop.
4. Hayes, right field.
5. Saunders, pitcher.
6. Porter, captain, catcher.
7. Hargrave, center field.
8. Arrington, second base.
9. Sumner, left field.

The record of games is as follows:

At Brick—

Lincoln University, 6; Brick School, 4.
Durham High School, 8; Brick School, 11.
Rocky Mount Athletics, 0; Brick School, 9.
Weldon C. B. Club, 0; Brick School, 9.
St. Paul School, 9; Brick School, 10.

At Lawrenceville, Va.—St. Paul School, 7; Brick School, 9.

At Weldon, N. C.—Weldon C. B. Club, 7; Brick School 8.

At Rock Mount—Athletics, 2; Brick School, 3.

At Rocky Mount—Athletics, 9; Brick School, 0.

Among the members of the Alumni present during the commencement week were Misses Hattie Green, Pearl Johnson, Tazzie Dodson, Maude Peyton, Eula Arrington, Louise Arrington, Laura Powers, Lillian Hall, Mrs. Gertrude Leipsie-Colden, Messrs. Isaac Dunn, J. Smith Jones, Richard Wimberley, and Rev. A. S. Croom.

Rev. J. R. Coel held a union service of all his churches in Ingraham Chapel Sunday, May 28. Mr. Coel is using his great influence in the community for educational and spiritual uplift.

The Y. M. C. A. had a very active campaign during the first week of May, in raising fifty dollars to send two delegates to the Kings Mountain Student Conference. Mr. P. L. LaCour from the faculty, and Mr. P. J. Chesson from the students were elected to represent the school at the Conference.

Friday evening, May 26, a group of students gave a surprise party for the Treasurer, Mr. B. L. Taylor.

On May 10 Mrs. Davis held her last meeting with the Mothers for the school year.

We regret that during Baccalaureate Sunday Mrs. Blair Bullock was stricken in chapel with apoplexy and died in Benedict Hall soon after she had been removed from the chapel.

On Thursday evening, May 25, the Teacher Training Department rendered a program consisting of declamations and essays. Mrs. LaCour and Miss Jones sang a duet; Miss Hall a vocal solo, and Mrs. Allen contributed to the program by a dramatic reading.

Mr. Jacob Porter, of the graduating class, was taken seriously ill on commencement day and to the regret of all was unable to deliver his oration.

Rev. Mr. DeBerry gave the commencement address in the place of Dr. O'Connell, who was unable to be present. Dr. Fitch awarded the diplomas.

Reformer Potts

Said Ebenezer Jabez Potts:

"The world is full of sin,
I'd like to move it from its groove,
But where shall I begin?
I'd feel I had not lived in vain
If when I pass away
I could but know the world below
Is better than today.

"I see so much of vice and wrong
Along the paths I tread,
So much of shame, so much to blame,
So much to hate and dread;
And, oh, so feeble seems my voice,
So weak the cries I raise
It seems to me I'll never see
My neighbors change their ways."

Now Ebenezer Jabez Potts
Lived in a dowdy shack,
His yard was bare of posies fair;
The alley at the back
Was strewn with litter, day by day,
And all who passed the place
Were wont to say such disarray
Was mildly termed disgrace.

Old Ebenezer Jabez Potts
Has many brothers here,
What others do in scorn they view,
And think themselves sincere;
They sigh to change their neighbors' ways
And tell of wrongs they've seen,
Discovering not, they'd help a lot
If they were only clean.

—E. A. Guest.

Thinking

If you think you're beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you'd like to win, but think you cant,
It's almost a cinch you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
For out in the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all in the state of mind.

Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man;
But soon or late the man who wins,
Is the one who thinks he can.

—W. D. Wintle.

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T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

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The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVI

Bricks, N. C., October, 1916

No. 12

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and Normal School

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Summer at Bricks

The summer at Bricks on the whole has been a pleasant one. The life of the place has been brightened by the homecoming of the young people who have been off to school and at work at various places.

The two Bullock brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, surprised their folks and the community by their visits to Bricks, but they were none the less welcomed, and their presence has added new life to the community.

The presence of Rev. George W. Moore was very cheering to his friends at Bricks. They were glad to see him improving in health and bringing good cheer to all with whom he came in contact.

The Teachers' Institute, of which we will speak more at length, was a very pleasant feature of the summer.

It is the aim of Brick School to do an extension work in our country schools, and it was a pleasure to meet so many of the teachers of Halifax County.

Our community was favored, in the latter part of June, by a visit from Rev. Dr. Charles P. Jones, as he was en route to Norfolk, Va. He preached an inspiring and helpful sermon on "The Greatness of Christ," from the text, "He is Lord of Lords and King of Kings." Dr. Jones came to us from a Bible conference at Raleigh, where he gave daily Bible readings and evangelistic messages. His sermons and addresses are full of spiritual power. He is head of a great Christian movement, with headquarters at Jackson, Miss.

Our Sunday-school and evening song services were greatly enjoyed during the summer season.

The Sunday-school was under the direction of Prof. Joseph Fletcher, and the lessons were both interesting and instructive.

The Sunday evening services were varied. There were musicals, and several lectures and sermons by Dr. Moore of Nashville, Tenn. Professor Fletcher had general charge of these meetings. Miss Gretchen LaCour presided at the piano, and Mrs. LaCour led in the singing of jubilee songs. These evening services were well attended and very inspiring.

Watermelons and cantaloupes were in evidence during their season. There were several informal gatherings for melon cutting, which were followed by ring games, played by the older and younger members of the Brick population.

The Brick colony was increased and enlivened during the summer by the presence of Misses Lucile and Marion LaCour, who returned home from Fisk University for their vacation. Miss Lucile LaCour has just completed her college course at Fisk, with the class of 1916, and will teach English literature and other subjects at the Burrell Normal School, under the A. M. A., at Florence, Ala.

Miss Marion LaCour returns to Fisk to continue her studies.

Misses Julia and Dorothy Inborden and Miss Lula Bullock also returned from Fisk to Bricks for their summer vacation. Miss Julia Inborden and Miss Lula Bullock return for their Senior year and graduate with the class of 1917. Miss Dorothy Inborden is a member of the Sophomore class and is a soprano singer in the large Fisk choir, known as the Mozart Society. The presence of these young women, together with the other young people of Bricks and vicinity, has enhanced the social life of the community.

Frequent rains and cool breezes have made Bricks almost a summer resort, compared with the heat of other parts of

the country. It is a beautiful sight to watch the growing crops, enjoy the vegetables of the gardens and the fruit of the orchards.

Miss Mary V. Little remained at Bricks until August 1st, when she returned to her home at Demopolis, Ala., where she is spending her vacation with her mother and sisters.

Mrs. Alice V. LaCour has charge of the dining-room, laundry, and girls' hall in her absence.

Principal Inborden has made several trips in the interest of the school to Raleigh, Charlotte, Washington, and other points in the State.

Mrs. Davis and Miss Jones attended the summer school at Hampton.

Mr. Forney made a visit to his home in the western part of the State to see his mother. He was marooned by the floods and had quite a time getting home.

Miss Lillian Hall spent a very pleasant vacation. Part of her time was spent at Graham with her parents, and the rest was passed in Virginia, visiting friends.

The building for the new teachers' training school is being built. Messrs. Fletcher, Joseph Bullock, and Earl Lassiter and local workmen are busy on this building.

Miss Susan Addams of Springfield, Mass., spent a few days at Bricks, renewing former associations. She was looking well and is very happy in her work.

Miss McClendon, who took a summer course at Columbia University, New York, spent the latter part of her vacation at Bricks, assisting in the work of the principal's office.

The "left-overs" at Bricks have been greatly cheered from time to time by messages of good cheer and prosperity from teachers and students who went home or to their summer work.

The new school year with its duties and plans is upon us. Let us enter upon the work with a large vision of life, full of faith in God, fidelity to duty, loyalty to truth, and efficiency in service.

Mrs. S. A. Allen attended the summer session of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Mr. R. J. Elzy studied during the summer at Chicago University, taking the following subjects: Physiography, lecture courses in Organic Chemistry and History of Education. Mr. Elzy spent a few weeks before entering the university with his parents in Lexington, Ky.

Mr. E. F. Colson has returned from a short vacation at Ansonville, N. C., where his wife and family will remain a little longer.

Mr. B. F. Taylor attended an educational meeting at Essex, N. C., and represented the work in an inspiring address.

The convention of Congregational Workers in the South, representing both the Church and educational work, met at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., September 20-24. The Brick School was represented by Principal Inborden.

The community at Bricks congratulates Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Colson on the advent of a son, August 21, 1916. He is given the names of a great prophet, Jeremiah, and of the noted singer, Caruso. We predict for the little man a bright future and a useful life.

Mrs. Jeanette Keeble Cox, of Charleston, S. C., spent a few days at Bricks on her way home from the east. Mrs. Cox was a teacher at Brick School for eight years. After an absence of twelve years she was pleased to note the changes and progress of the work of the school and community.

The Sunday schools of Rocky Mount, led by Mount Zion Baptist, brought a large excursion to Bricks on Labor Day for a day's visiting. It was a very enjoyable affair and strengthened the bonds between the citizens of that thriving town and the school.

The Death of Mrs. Harriet Proctor Smith, Mother of Professor Inborden

Professor Inborden was called to his mountain home in Virginia by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Harriet P. Smith. She died Sunday morning, August 27, after a third stroke of paralysis two weeks before. She had reached the advanced age of ninety-six years and had always lived in her mountain home in eastern Virginia. Her advanced age and interesting personality made her a marked character in the community. She was widely known through the mountain country and greatly respected. Friends came from far and near to see her during her last illness, and she had the consolation of being surrounded by her children and relatives at the time of her death.

The sympathy of a wide circle of friends is extended Professor Inborden and the surviving members of the family.

His mother was laid to rest in a little cemetery at her mountain home. Her life lacked but a few years of covering the century which marks one of the most interesting periods in the world's history. She has entered into rest and joined the company of saints made perfect in the "bright mansions above."

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S. A. ALLEN, *Editor*.

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, *Business Mgr.*

PAUL L. LACOUR, *Subscriptions*

EDITORIAL

Brick School opened September 27th with the largest enrollment it has ever had. Old students are still coming in. Indications are that this will be the best year we have had. On Sunday, October 1st, Principal Inborden formally welcomed the old and new students. After the principal's address a number of the teachers responded with short addresses, emphasizing the spiritual activities of the school and encouraging the students to be enthusiastic over their opportunities here.

The editorial staff is greatly indebted to Rev. George W. Moore and Miss Lucile LaCour for this issue of the Brick News. All the material found in this edition has been contributed by them.

Rev. O. Faduma

Brick School was favored in August with a short visit from Rev. O. Faduma of Africa and Rev. P. R. DeBerry of Raleigh. Dr. Faduma has recently returned from Free Town, Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. While

at Bricks he gave a graphic lecture on his trip to Africa aboard the steamer Liberia, and the present conditions in Africa during the great war.

He is planning to return to Free Town in October as principal of the Boys' Grammar School. He is in excellent health and is hopeful of the progress of affairs in Sierra Leone and on the Gold Coast.

Dr. G. W. Moore's Impression of His Visit to Brick School

It was a great delight to me to visit Brick School after an absence of more than two years, and to note the improvements, changes, and progress of the work. The new Elma Hall is one of the most modern in the South. The administration department, including the principal's office, the treasurer's office, and postoffice, are on the first floor. It has an attractive library and reading-room. All the school work is conducted in this hall. This hall cost \$20,000, and a model schoolhouse is now in process of erection. It will be remembered that Brick School is one of the best and largest institutions we have. Its principal came here 21 years ago, and Principal Inborden has seen continued growth, so that now they have a school farm of 1,129½ acres of land, 23 buildings and cottages, an enrollment of 300 students and 20 teachers. It has a plant and grounds worth easily \$200,000. Its endowment is over \$200,000. This gives us an institution of which we have a right to be proud. No one can visit the State without hearing of the Brick School; and I never come to the school without being greatly inspired by the spirit of the institution and the constructive work being done on the farm, in the homes of the people, in the shops, laundry, kitchen, class rooms, in the community life, in the better schoolhouses and better churches, and, most of all, in the heart and conduct of the people. I am here the Fourth of July, and as I write these words, the few re-

maining teachers, led by the principal and his coworkers, have gathered together on the lawns with a large spread, each bringing his basket, and all the little ones are having a happy time. They believe in play as well as work, and the time for each.

Teachers' Institute of Halifax County

A two weeks session of the Halifax County Institute of the teachers of the public schools for colored children was held at the Brick School, Bricks, N. C., July 17-28. There was an enrollment of 55 teachers. Superintendent A. E. Akers was present during the first and second weeks of the institute. He made several practical addresses and gave a number of helpful suggestions. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with the work of the institute.

The institute was under the general direction of the county superintendent, with Professor T. S. Inborden as conductor, who was ably assisted by the following workers:

Mr. E. F. Colson gave daily lectures on agriculture and spoke on the following topics: "The Importance of the Study of Agriculture," "Checking Immigration From the Country to Towns and Cities," "The Soil and Fertilizers," "Corn Growing," "Dairying," "Vegetable Gardens," "Insects," "Orchards," and "Rural Schoolhouses and Grounds."

Miss Lula R. Bullock had "Methods in Arithmetic and History."

Miss Lucile V. LaCour led the institute in "Methods of Nature Study and Geography."

Miss Julia E. Inborden had the "Methods of Phonics, Reading, Language and Handicraft."

Mrs. Julia H. Forney gave demonstrations and illustrative lessons in domestic science, with special emphasis on cooking and canning fruit.

Mr. Benj. L. Taylor gave several practical talks.

The following topics for general discussion were opened daily by different members of the institute and were discussed with interest: Punctuality, Methods of Discipline, Seating of Pupils, School Management, Heating, Lighting and Ventilation, the School a Factor in the Social Life of the Community, School Hygiene, School Reports, Teaching Morals, Awarding Prizes in Schools, Teaching Music in the Schools, and Obtaining Material for Industrial Work.

An interesting feature was the part the teachers took in teaching the methods of the institute in daily class work.

Rev. George W. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., was present and gave daily practical addresses and helpful suggestions from his wide experience.

Professor Inborden's practical talks on the best methods of work in our country schools were very illuminating and were from the point of view of his large experience of more than twenty-five years in educational work. His helpful and suggestive talks were the leading features of the institute.

The teachers enjoyed the social life of Brick School. The majority of them boarded at the school during the institute.

A concert, several socials, outdoor games, such as tennis, croquet, baseball and ring-plays, were among the social features of the occasion.

A Sunday was given to Sunday school methods and a musical.

The weather was fine, the attendance large and the instruction varied, helpful and suggestive.

It was the consensus of opinion among the teachers and workers that this fine, up-to-date institute showed the importance of the work and all are looking forward to another season at Bricks of inspirational study and work under the auspices of the colored teachers of Halifax and adjoining counties.

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Dead, Yet Speaking

BY R. B. JOHNS

In the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, the chapter that shows so plainly "the superiority of the faith way," the writer instances Abel as the first of those who chose that way: "By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts: and by it he, being dead, yet speaketh."

Of the immense number in the line of succession from Abel down to the twentieth century, A. D., made conspicuous by their sacrifices and gifts, looms large that noble woman who, in fee simple turned into the possession of the American Missionary Association a tract of land comprising more than eleven hundred acres, besides money for the erection of a large number of school buildings; and, by bequest, additional sums; so that the great work of educating "poor and needy" colored people who in large numbers had been bestialized by slavery, might be carried on. These people, after the "surrender," though "free at last" from unrequited servitude, were still in the midst of dense mental darkness, and the way out was very far to find. Tales of the sufferings of people who toiled in vain to break from former imposed conditions and to become useful and intelligent citizens reached her ears, and a vision of what lay in her power to ameliorate conditions rose before her, and, obedient to the heavenly vision, she started on a career which, though unsuspected by

her, places her among those whom the prophet Daniel pictures as "shining as the brightness of the firmament; and as the stars for ever and ever."

Because of her readiness to will God's will, God has already inscribed her name high up among a host of benefactors, and far and wide, wherever the graduates from the institution she in her generosity founded go, they carry the memory and the name of JULIA E. BRICK, and also of her noble husband, who, fully aware of her absolute trustworthiness and of her ability wisely to administer an estate, made no conditions, but left all in her hands to do whatever might providentially seem wise. And here it may be well to note that the great Atlantic Coast Line, in order that the multitude of people passing annually to and fro between New York and Florida might be kept in mind concerning this great school and its great donor, placed a station on the school grounds and named it BRICKS, and the United States Government, not to be outdone by a corporation, erected on the grounds in memory of the great and good philanthropist a postoffice and named it BRICKS.

The school that was started by Mrs. Brick is of full age—twenty-one years. During all this time it has been under the principalship of T. S. Inborden, who from almost less than nothing has seen the place enlarge year by year till it now ranks high among the big institutions for colored youth in all America. Some of the very ablest among the teachers and leaders are graduates of this institution, and still they come for what they know awaits them if they are diligent and faithful.

Long may Principal Inborden, whose name among scientists is recognized by them as great among the best of them, live to carry on a work so well begun—and so well continued. And may long life and divine favor be the reward of the set of noble and hard-working teachers who have ably seconded him in his great work. And to the great God, the Inspirer of all good deeds, be praises in all the coming ages.

Rocky Mount Fair

BY L. J. ALLEN

The fair held at Rocky Mount, October 4-7, was the first within recent years. A well located spot has been selected on the Norfolk Railway line, about two miles from the town, and the grounds well laid off.

The exhibits were from the schools and individuals of the town of Rocky Mount and the community. Special mention might be made of the Boys' Corn Club exhibit, which was very attractive; also the needlework and the china-painting, which were very skillful and artistic. Salesmen took this opportunity to display their wares to the citizens of the community.

Saturday the 7th was set aside especially for the colored people, and was designated as "Negro Day." Rev. Mr. Tally, who had charge of the colored exhibits, worked faithfully to make this day a success.

The colored exhibits consisted mainly of the following: Needlework done by the ladies of Rocky Mount and vicinity; canning and handicraft by the rural schools under the supervision of Miss Esther Bryan; display of the Wilson hospital, and the Brick School exhibit. The needlework of the ladies of Rocky Mount and the community was exquisite. The school children showed that they had received training by their canned goods, jellies, and handicraft. The thing to be noted most was that very little expense had been incurred by these school children in making up their exhibits. The Wilson hospital had a booth arranged as a private ward. Free bulletins were distributed, calling attention to the treatment of tuberculosis at this hospital. This was one of the attractive and instructive features of the entire fair. Brick School sent some specimens of its industrial features, which were highly complimented by both races. The agricultural, woodwork, blacksmith, sewing, cooking, and primary departments

were represented. Brick School received the first prize for its various industrial exhibits. A criticism to be made of the colored exhibition is, there were too few competitors. The work on hand was of exceptionally high grade.

Horse racing was a feature of the afternoon program, after which Dr. Morris, of Norfolk, Va., gave an address to a large and enthusiastic audience.

The fair as a whole was a success, and the outlook is good for great development in all industrial lines.



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PAUL L. LACOUR, *Subscriptions*

EDITORIAL

The Brick School is happy in the acquisition of two new faculty members: a very capable music teacher in the person of Miss Jewel Jennifer, and a highly recommended domestic science teacher, Miss Lara Evelyn Webster. Miss Jennifer is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Jennifer, a well known family of Washington. Mr. Jennifer has recently been appointed by President Wilson to investigate the immigration of Negroes in the Western States. The daughter is a graduate of the M Street High School and the Minor Normal School of Washington, D. C. Miss Jennifer is also a graduate of the Washington Conservatory of Music. She has traveled with the president of the Conservatory, Mrs. H. Gibbs Marshall, in the Southern schools and colleges, assisting her in recitals. Miss Jennifer has taught in the Washington Conservatory of Music. She is especially qualified for the work, and it is the opinion of all who have heard her that she will give good service. Miss Webster is the daughter of Major Edward L. Webster, another prominent family in

Washington. Miss Webster is also a product of the Washington schools. She graduated from the Armstrong Manual Training School and the Minor Normal School, and has studied at Hampton. Miss Webster has taught Domestic Science three years in the High and Industrial School, Cambridge, Md., and is peculiarly fitted in patience, scholarship, and character for the course of which she has charge.

Two members have been added to the publication staff—Miss Hattie L. Green, editor of the Alumni page, and Mr. Alex. Sessom, editor of the Students' page. Miss Green is a graduate of Brick School and Fisk University. After graduation she taught at this school, extending her influence beyond the classroom and taking an active part in the collateral activities of the school. Even then Miss Green showed a deep interest in the Alumni Association of Bricks. Miss Green has taught, also, at Athens, Ga., Cappahosic, Va., and now is a member of the Avery faculty, Charleston, S. C. At each institution Miss Green has had an excellent record and brought to the school with which she was connected, grace and refinement.

The student body elected Mr. Alex. Sessom editor of the Students' page. Mr. Sessom will have charge of the Students' page and the "Items of Interest." This young man is an excellent student and has earned for himself a reputation for reliability, promptness, and painstaking application to the work in hand. Mr. Sessom has taken up his new duties with enthusiasm and has already secured a number of new subscribers.

Rev. R. B. Johns, from Amherst, Mass., is visiting the school and conducting the religious services.

On Monday evening, November 6, 1916, the students of this school heard Mr. Carl Diton in a piano recital. Mr. Diton, head of the Music Department at Talladega College,

is one of the foremost pianists of our race. His technique is most highly developed, and his style and selections cause him to be a favorite concert pianist. Mr. Diton rendered the following program with the assistance of local talent:

PROGRAM

Prelude in G minor.....*Rachmaninoff*

MR. CARL R. DITON

Vocal Solo*Selected*

MR. GEORGE W. MCLEAN

(a) Scherzo in B minor*Chopin*

(b) Cradle Song (Berceuse)*Chopin*

(c) Polonaise in A flat major*Chopin*

MR. DITON

Vocal Solo*Selected*

MISS LILLIAN HALL

Two Transcendant Etudes:

a Evening Harmonies (Harmonies du soir).....*Liszt*

b The Wild Hunt (Die Wilde Jagd).....*Liszt*

MR. DITON

Vocal Solo*Selected*

MISS JEWEL JENNIFER

Overture to Tannhäuser*Wagner-Liszt*

(Featuring the Pilgrims' Chorus)

Reading*Otis Davis*

Alumni Page

MISS HATTIE L. GREEN

Editor

Motto: "Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum"
(No footsteps backward)

The expression, "Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum," had its original significance from "Vestigia terrent," "the footsteps frighten me," said by the fox in Æsop's fable of the Lion and the Fox. He saw that there were "no footsteps backward" from the lion's lair. However, it is more often quoted to express a fixed purpose to advance. It was in the light of this meaning that the Alumni Association selected the motto given above to be their guiding principle.

When the Association was reorganized in 1909, and this motto chosen, there were only eighteen graduates to make this resolve. The Class of 1916 swelled the number to fifty. Have we lived up to this motto? It is not our purpose here to prove or to disprove that this has been done, but we do offer that the fixed purpose to advance is still uppermost in our minds. Hence the renewal of the Alumni Page.

At the business meeting of the Association in May many suggestions were given and some measures voted upon which, if put into operation, will spell advancement for the Association. We hope to get the purpose of the organization before the members, and thereby, if possible, gain their interest and coöperation. At the reunion in May it was found that many did not know anything of the work or the purpose of the Association. One member claimed that he did not even know that the organization had a constitution. There were those who thought all that was required of them was to pay their fees, and that was only necessary in case they attended the banquet.

For two years the Association donated the money paid into the treasury to pay the tuition of some student. Since that time a sufficient number of graduates have not paid their fees to enable anything tangible to be done. We truly hope that

not only will there be no footsteps backward, but the steps very decidedly go forward.

It is hoped that every loyal alumnus will help us in editing this page. From time to time we shall want articles by individuals and information concerning the alumni. We strongly urge the graduates to subscribe for the BRICK NEWS. This will not only be a means of helping to support the paper, but also keeping in touch with the school and with the graduates.

A Loyal Alumnus

Since his graduation in 1910, Mr. Joseph Harrison has never failed to stop and to express his interest in the school and in the Alumni Association. Although still a student in Howard University, he has remembered to send contributions to the school on such occasions as "Lincoln Memorial Sunday" and he always pays his Alumni fee. That Mr. Harrison is willing to make such sacrifices is a tribute in itself; but the beautiful spirit back of it can be more fully realized in the hearty letters which he usually writes on these occasions. Such a letter was received from him during our Alumni meeting. Its effect upon those present was marked. May there be others to follow his example.

Mr. Frederick Phillips Crosses the "Bar"

After a long and lingering illness, Mr. Frederick Phillips passed quietly away in June.

Mr. Phillips graduated with the Class of 1910, and entered Fisk University September of the same year. Because of his illness he left Fisk in February, 1911, and after that time was never in perfect health. During his school days at Brick School he was earnest and conscientious. His scholarship was excellent. Lofty ideals and a wholesome ambition were among his excellent qualities. Giving up his college course was a sore disappointment to him, but in spite of the misfor-

tune, Mr. Phillips lived a useful and unselfish life on his farm. After both his mother and father died, he was his sister Sallie's sole comfort and support. The fortitude and patience with which he bore his illness was marvelous. Concerning him his sister wrote a friend: "Fred is an angel. He never complains. His only concern is lest he should cause me worry and added care." Mr. Phillips was, certainly, a young man of unusual and excellent parts. To know him was to admire him. His friends will find it difficult to reconcile themselves to his absence.

Miss Green has been chosen editor of the Alumni Page. She is located at Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C. She requests that all information for this page be sent direct to her. In order that there will be no delay in getting the items in the paper, they should reach Charleston not later than the twentieth of each month.

Students' Page

ALEXANDER H. SESSOM
Editor

Brick School opened this year with one of the largest and most enthusiastic student bodies ever in the history of the institution. Although a number of the old students failed to return, their places have been filled with new ones. Some have come from the North as far as New York, and from the South as far as Georgia.

The Y. M. C. A. has begun its real work for the year, under the administration of Mr. P. J. Chesson. The Bible Class has been divided into three groups under the supervision of Mr. P. L. LaCour, Mr. B. L. Taylor, and Mr. S. A. Allen, respectively. The attendance has been large and the work attractive.

The Mu-So-Lit Club, which is composed of the men of the Normal department, held its first meeting October 11. Mr. Alex. H. Sessom was elected president, Mr. Geo. F. Bumpass vice-president, and Mr. Geo. McLean secretary. At its second meeting, which was held a week later, the members of the Freshman class, after having been led behind the curtains into the dark room and undergone the proper initiation, were voted in as full members.

The students were given their first Public Social Friday night, October 20. They spared no time in meeting their old acquaintances and making new ones. Miss J. Jennifer presided at the piano, while Mr. A. W. Leach and Miss Viola Martin led the first march.

On Saturday evening, October 21, a little informal recital, conducted by Miss Jennifer and Mrs. S. A. Allen, was given in Ingraham Chapel in the interest of the Y. W. C. A. athletics. Special mention should be made of the instrumental solo by Miss Gretchen LaCour, followed by strong orations

by Messrs. P. J. Chesson, M. Green, and Miss Lula Ashe, which thrilled the audience with eloquence; also Mr. Geo. McLean, who sang "I Love You Truly," and Mr. Otis Davis (known on the campus as "Goat"), who sang "The Rosary."

Mr. A. B. Holmes, Supervising Architect of the American Missionary Association, whose work it is to investigate the repairs and improvements of the property of the A. M. A. in the South, spent several days at Bricks. Principal Inborden spared no time in seeing that Mr. Holmes was taken into every nook and corner of the institution. The students hope that Mr. Holmes' visit to Bricks will result in electric lights for the buildings and grounds, a better heating plant and water system.

The Sophomore class is using daily the big ten-pound hammer that was bequeathed to it by the Class of "15," in beating their way through algebra and beating toward the construction of Cæsar's Bridge.

The new library which is located on the second floor in the New Administration Building, will soon be open. The books, which are now being classified and filed by Rev. Mr. Johns, are almost in shape. Mr. Johns is in the library daily and never fails to give aid or information to any who may find it necessary to go to him.

The students wish to thank, through the editorial of the Students' Page, Dr. Fitch for the splendid collection of books which he recently sent to our library. Dr. Fitch was with us during our last commencement, and we all still retain a warm feeling for him and have pleasant recollections of his visit.

Misses Eulah and Louise Arrington, in a way of surprise, gave Miss Maude Peyton a little entertainment on her birthday, Saturday evening, November 4th, at the home of Miss Eulah Arrington, who lives near the school. Those present at the party were Mr. and Mrs. Inborden, Mrs. S. A. Allen, Misses J. Jennifer, Webster, N. T. Parrish, S. Pittman,

F. Frazier, J. Bullock, and M. E. Putney, Messrs. P. J. Chesson, C. W. LeGrand, P. Phillips, H. C. Phillips, A. H. Session, and Prof. R. J. Elzy. The evening was spent in playing games while music was being rendered by the victrola. At the close of the evening a repast was served and all went home happy.

We are glad to learn that Miss Lucy Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., who has been home for two weeks on account of illness, will return to school in a few days. Miss Smith is a member of the Senior class, and all the members are anxious for her to return and resume her studies.

The recent Presidential election has created a great deal of enthusiasm in the students of Bricks, and seems to have stimulated a greater interest for reading the papers. The reading-room has been crowded daily with both students and teachers who were anxious to get the returns and learn the result of the election.

All minds are now turned toward Thanksgiving, November 30th, when it is expected that Beard Hall shall be repelled and driven under the yoke on the basket-ball ground by the "Varsity" of Brewster. In the afternoon, after having associated ourselves with the big turkey dinner which we are looking forward to with so great anticipation, Beard shall then meet her final "Waterloo" on the baseball diamond.

On Friday evening, October 6, 1916, the Young Men's Christian Association of the Joseph Brick School, held their annual "New Students' Sociable" in Ingraham Chapel. The object of this sociable was to bring the new students into a more friendly relation with the older members of the Association and acquaint them with the true ideas and aims of the Y. M. C. A.

One of the most interesting features of the evening was an excellent address delivered by Mr. J. J. Fletcher to the members and the new students. His speech was ecclesiastical in

form, but interesting, and every one present had a better insight into the work of the Y. M. C. A. The president of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. P. J. Chesson, greeted the new students and welcomed them to the sociable. The president called attention to the work the Y. M. C. A. was doing, both in the community and among the students. Mr. Chesson also told how necessary it was for him to have the coöperation of the members of the Association and the Advisory Board to make this scholastic year a success. After the addresses were delivered, the remainder of the evening was turned over for pleasure; games were played and refreshments were served.

The Y. W. C. A. gave its annual "New Students' Social" Saturday, October 14th, in the girls' assembly room of Benedict Hall. The room was artistically decorated with geraniums and asparagus ferns. Miss Madge Martin, the vice-president of the Y. W. C. A., was hostess for the evening. The members of the faculty and Rev. R. B. Johns, a highly respected and able minister of Amherst, Mass., were the guests of honor.

The young ladies were attractively attired in plain white dresses. Many classical selections were rendered on the piano and the victrola. The welcome address by Miss Martha Harrison was a credit to the young lady and to the society which she represented. A number of interesting games were played. Sherbet and fruit were served as refreshments. The new students seemed to enjoy the evening and to be fully initiated, at least into the social part of the Y. W. C. A.

**Twenty-five Years of Service of Principal T. S.
Inborden in the Work of the American
Missionary Association.**

BY HONORARY SUPERINTENDENT GEO. W. MOORE

Principal T. S. Inborden was born in the mountains of Virginia. He was seventeen years of age before he saw a railway train. His desire to understand the Bible, spelling-book, and the dictionary led him to leave his mountain home in search of knowledge.

In the fall of 1883 he entered the Academy of Oberlin College and found work at the Forest City Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. The climate proving too severe for him in Ohio, at the end of four years of study at Oberlin he went to Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., where he spent four years, graduating with the Class of 1891 with the degree of A.B. When he reached Fisk University, Henry Hugh Proctor introduced him to President E. M. Cravath. When Dr. Cravath asked the lad how much money he had to begin his study at Fisk, he replied, "One dollar and twenty-five cents." The fireman of the heating plant gave him a pair of brogan shoes. With this equipment he began his education at Fisk, aiding himself by teaching country schools during vacation.

After graduating from Fisk University in 1891, he entered the work of the American Missionary Association, and has been in its continuous service for twenty-five years. The first two years were spent at Helena, Ark., and two years at the Albany Normal School, Albany, Ga.

He began work at Brick School at its beginning at Bricks, N. C., August 1, 1895, and has just completed twenty-one years of service at this interesting country field in the Black Belt of North Carolina.

The school began its work twenty-one years ago under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, under the

secretaryship of Dr. A. F. Beard, through the munificence of Mrs. Julia E. Brick, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The school was begun on a farm of 1,129 acres of land. Benedict Hall, the first building, was erected in 1895 at a cost of six thousand dollars. Since then twenty-three buildings have been built, consisting of dormitories for boys and girls, teachers' cottages, school buildings, workshops, barn and farm houses, and eight homes for tenants who live on the place and send their children to Brick School.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Joseph K. Brick School and the principalship of the school under Prof. Thomas Sewell Inborden was celebrated Sunday, August 6, which also marked the ninety-fourth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Julia E. Brick.

Short addresses were made by Prof. Joseph Fletcher and Supt. Geo. W. Moore.

Principal Inborden gave an interesting review of the development and growth of the Joseph K. Brick School and the improvement in the life of the community.

The growth of the school has been marked.

It has an up-to-date High School Course, including domestic science, domestic art, agriculture, work in wood, iron, mechanical work and drawing, piano and vocal music, and night school.

A two-year Teacher Training Course is opened to high school graduates.

The school began with five teachers and now has twenty-two. It opened with one pupil and now has an enrollment of three hundred.

The school, in addition to reaching students of several States, touches the life of the community of Nash, Edgecome, and Halifax counties, with a Negro population of 57,885, or 58 2-3 per cent of the total population of the three counties.

The school is located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway at Bricks, N. C.

It receives four mails daily.

It has a postoffice which handles money orders, registered mail, regular mail, and parcel-post mail.

In addition to the postoffice, the Government has located a Weather Bureau station here.

The school is doing extension work in the schools of the community.

The young men have an active Y. M. C. A., and the young women conduct a Y. W. C. A. There are five King's Daughter Circles, a Sunday School, an evening prayer meeting, and a preaching service is held once a month.

The Christian life and devotional spirit of the entire school are strengthened by these organizations.

The expense for tuition and board is necessarily small, and a work department is maintained to make it possible for the students in the black belt to get an education.

There are several literary societies under the personal direction of the students.

The interest of the school is greatly increased by the school band and Athletic Association.

For a number of years a summer institute has been held at the institution for the teachers of the county schools for colored children, with an annual attendance of about one hundred teachers. Principal Inborden has the general oversight of the institutes.

February 22 is known on the calendar of Brick School as Farmers' Day. These farmer-day institutes have been a feature of the school for a number of years. The farmers attend their day from several counties and come in teams a distance of fifteen and twenty miles and from a greater distance on the local train which has a station at Bricks. Under the inspiring music of the school band they march to the chapel, where they have their exhibits from the field, garden, and orchard, and in sewing and cooking.

Experts come from Washington, D. C., and Raleigh, N. C., with their talks on methods and how to make the farm life attractive and successful.

A successful Bible Institute was inaugurated a year ago. Twenty preachers from the country churches gathered for a week as the guests of Brick for Bible study and the best method of reaching the people.

There is a kindly interest felt by the people of both races for the school, and the school has exerted a good influence for strengthening ties of friendship and good-will in the community.

The success of Brick School has been made possible by the coöperation of the teachers and student body with the principal and the counsel and direction of the A. M. A.

I do not know of any institution in the South that is touching the life, character, and educational development of the people it was fostered to serve more than the Brick School.

These twenty-one years of successful service are hopeful signs for its present needs and future work.

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Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month nine dollars. Poor boys over sixteen years old may work out a part or all of this.

The farm contains 1,129 acres. We have about 23 school buildings and cottages. The enrollment the past year was 355 students, under the leadership of 20 teachers and officers.

For Catalogue and other particulars write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

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383 Q

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., December, 1916

No. 2

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

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A Proper Child

BY REV. R. B. JOHNS

"He was a proper child." Hebrews 11:23. There is nothing so valuable and sacred on this earth of ours as a very little child, except it be an adult person who by conversion has become a little child. When Jesus comes to make up His jewels, little children and such as they will be chosen. Roosevelt and Eliot, two of America's greatest men, have spoken burning words on what they call race suicide. They charge members of their race with guilt in that they refuse except to a very limited extent to multiply their kind. This is not a fault that can be charged against the colored people. They do their whole duty and often more. When the scale of intelligence and refinement rises the selector is the offspring. Fewer they are, and better. Quality is preferred to numbers. Where there are means and ability to train and bring to perfection, and the time and the patience to do it, there need not be too severe a limit as to numbers. But a Booker T. Washington, a Frederick Douglass, a Mary Church Terrell, a Frances E. W. Harper, a Kelly Miller, a W. E. B. DuBois, and others, such are each worth a dozen or more of the prevailing type. Consider the Japanese and the Russians. The masses in Russia at the time of their tremendous struggle for precedence were no match for the fewer but brainy Japanese. But is control of this matter within the bounds of human wisdom? Yes; but self-control is difficult. The Apostle Paul in writing to the Galatians of the fruit of the spirit puts self-control last. It is the hardest to reach.

The animal in us greatly outweighs the spiritual. We feast, and we lust. We are like the people in Noah's time. "In the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, and knew not until the flood came and took them all away." Ought not men to eat? Yes; to satisfy hunger. Ought not men to drink? Yes; in moderation, for health's sake. There is an eating and drinking to the glory of God; and there is an eating and drinking to the debasement of the image of God in men. Do not eat merely, or largely, for the sake of relish. Do not drink simply because the potion is pleasant. Let not these words be undervalued. It will be a long, long time before the masses, especially of people long imbruted by slavery, shall go too far in the direction here indicated as the better way.

For help in this contention quotation from the Book of Judges (13:12) is offered. "How shall we order the child?" This is a very important question. How shall we foreordain him? The first in importance of all questions in family life is this, How shall we order the child? What shall be our manner of living in view of his advent? These are not idle questions. The manner of the coming man depends upon the answer. There were two married people who were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless. They had but one child, and that one very late in life; but that child outweighed hosts of other children in character and usefulness. John the Baptist was not an accident; *he* was ordered. The Scripture says: "There was a man sent from God whose name was John." There ought to be a host among the ten millions of us of whom, on closing their career, it could honestly be said, They were sent from God. In the times of the Judges, already referred to, there was a woman who, like Elizabeth of later times, was childless and hopeless. It was announced to her by an angel that she should bear a son. "Now, therefore," said the messenger, "beware, I pray thee, and drink

not wine nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean thing, for the child shall be a Nazirite from his birth to his death." The angel found occasion later to meet the woman's husband, and to him he said, "Of all that I said unto the woman let her beware. She may not eat of anything that cometh of the vine, neither let her drink wine, nor strong drink, nor eat any unclean thing; all that I commanded her let her observe."

Now, what about the children that were not started right, that were not ordered, that seem not to have been directly sent from God? They ought to be put under the tutelage of persons noted for their knowledge of child nature. And these persons themselves ought surely and emphatically to be of the type and kind that God sends. They ought to be able from strong conviction to say, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world." These and as nearly as possible such as these ought to meet often and confer together on problems relating to childhood, and, trusting to the Holy Spirit to guide them into the truth of the matter, learn where to begin and how to proceed in order to adapt themselves and their instruction to the children—the badly started and the better favored—in such ways that the children in due time shall stand in the presence of the Lord of Glory as Daniel and his three friends each of unblemished character stood before Ahasuerus, concerning whom the inspired writer says, "As for these four children, God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom." And God is waiting with marvelous patience to give knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom to all the children that having been ordered are sent from God.

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months.....	\$2.25
2 inches	4.50
3 inches	6.75
4 inches	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

S. A. ALLEN, *Editor*.

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, *Business Mgr.*

PAUL L. LACOUR, *Subscriptions*

EDITORIAL

The *Fisk News* this year is being edited by Mr. Isaac Fisher, formerly of Tuskegee. Mr. Fisher has written a number of articles for the leading magazines of this country and is credited with a very neat style. He is making the *Fisk News* not only the official organ of that university, but it also touches those topics which are of great interest to the race and Nation. From the literary side the paper is entitled to the highest praise. No one will find trivial thoughts or showy words. The sincerity and the literary charm of his work cannot but compel profound respect. The BRICK NEWS gladly calls attention to Mr. Fisher's work, and points him out to the colored students as an inherent possibility of the race. We extend to Mr. Fisher our best wishes for success in his new field, and feel confident that he will be of incalculable service to Fisk University.

The editor having accepted the principalship of a prominent school in New Jersey, hereby voices his appreciation of

numberless kindly things done for him by his associates on the paper, and the very cordial reception given to his efforts to serve them by subscribers and the public generally. While believing the call to another field to be providential and in the circumstances not to be declined, he cannot but regret that the ties so strong are to be broken. He trusts that the good work may continue in the hands of him whom Providence shall appoint as his successor.

Dr. L. B. Moore, dean of the Teachers' College, Howard University, on a Sunday in November, visited us and preached in the morning a very eloquent and informing sermon, and at night gave an equally remarkable lecture on Eugenics. Everybody enjoyed his utterances, and would be glad to have his visit repeated.

Mr. Benj. L. Taylor, our treasurer, and Miss Georgia W. Jones, a teacher, were united in marriage December 12th in Richmond, Virginia. They were met on their homecoming by the school band, which, with a multitude of students and teachers waiting to welcome them, made the welkin ring with their uproariousness. We wish them a long and happy united life.

Mr. J. J. Fletcher, and Assitant Postmistress Miss Lillian Hall gave a very fine entertainment on Christmas night in Ingraham Chapel. The exercises in pantomime were shadow pictures and one scene act in which was illustrated the embarrassment that sometimes falls to the lot of a charming maiden who has a large assortment of beaus. It was shown that such an one must needs be very resourceful. The play was highly appreciated. The bestowing of gifts came next, and everybody had more joy to take away than he came for.

BURRELL NORMAL SCHOOL,
FLORENCE, ALA., December 4, 1916.

MR. S. A. ALLEN, *Editor of Brick News*,
J. K. Brick School, Bricks, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to thank you or, through you, the person who has been responsible for sending me the copies of the BRICK NEWS this term. They have been inspirational in my work because they tell of things accomplished, and cheering because of the breezy spirit of school life which predominates.

The Students' Section is thoroughly alive, and this does much in making a school paper a success or failure.

With another word of thanks and appreciation, accept my best wishes for a prosperous New Year of work, I am,

Respectfully yours,

LUCILE V. LACOUR.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The Public Rhetoricals for November brought much credit to the students. The program was as follows:

March.

"America."

Recitation.....	Mary Arrington
Recitation.....	Wilson Inborden
Recitation.....	Mary Putney
Song.....	Charles Davis
Recitation.....	John Downer
Recitation.....	Bartel Wicker
Violin Solo.....	Maggie Powell
Recitation.....	Bessie Broadnax
Recitation.....	Chester Phillips
Song.....	Glee Club
Recitation.....	Nellie Baldwin
Recitation.....	Charles Davis
Tableaux: "Rock of Ages".....	Grace Jackson

Accompanied by George McLean.

Seldom have the Public Rhetoricals elicited greater interest than when rendered by the Senior class on the night of December 21. The students participating acquitted themselves handsomely. The program follows:

SENIOR NIGHT IN NEGRO LITERATURE, MUSIC, AND ART

at Ingraham Chapel, Joseph K. Brick School.

December 21, 1916

Song: "America."

Opening Address.....Jesse L. Bullock, President of the Class

Oration: Henry O. Tanner.....Mary R. Arrington

Oration: William Burghardt DuBois.....Lucy J. Smith

Oration: Phillis Wheatley.....Irene T. Carlyle

Oration: Samuel Coleridge Taylor.....Gretchen V. LaCour

Music: Samuel Coleridge Taylor.....Gretchen V. LaCour

Oration: Frederick DouglassCaroline E. Frazier

Recitation: "Ode to Our Douglass".....Madge C. Martin

Music: "Just a-Wearyin' for You".....Janet D. Whitaker, Lula B. Ashe

Oration: Booker T. Washington.....Nora T. Parrish

Selection: Booker T. Washington.....Sarah E. Pittman

Music: "Dawn"—Paul L. Dunbar

"Who Knows"—Paul L. Dunbar.....Class

Oration: Paul Lawrence Dunbar.....Ella H. Walters

Recitation "Little Brown Baby".....Martha E. Harrison

Recitation: "Two Little Boots"

"Ode to the Colored Soldiers".....Lula B. Ashe

Oration: "The Negro as a Soldier".....Janet D. Whitaker

A very unique party was given by Mrs. Colson the evening of November 25th in honor of Mr. E. F. Colson's fortieth birthday, in their home, Jubilee Cottage. Games and other amusements were participated in by the members of the faculty who had gathered to do Mr. Colson honor on this occasion. At 9:30 refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Harding of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Forney. On the evening of December 11th the members of the faculty were invited to Mrs. Forney's home in honor of the visitors. The evening was spent pleasantly in games and music by the victrola. Refreshments were served at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. S. A. Allen received the married ladies of the faculty on Wednesday afternoon, December 21, from 3:30 to 5:30.

Mr. Joseph Harrison of the School of Medicine at Howard University, Washington, D. C., spent the holidays with his relatives. Mr. Harrison is a graduate from the Brick School and has a B.S. degree from Howard University. Mr. Harrison is a loyal alumnus of this institution and makes it a point each year to visit this school and his mother and father, who are prominent members in the community.

Dr. Homer C. Lyman, one of the secretaries of the International Sunday School Association, visited the School last month. Mr. Lyman brought an inspirational message of the work being done among the colored people in the training of teachers for Sunday Schools. He is always welcomed to our School by both the faculty and students. We were glad to receive recently Christmas greetings from Mr. Lyman.

Mr. Holden, who has been located at Tarboro, spoke in our chapel on Sunday, December 17th, both in the morning and in the evening. His sermon in the morning was a passionate appeal for every student to save his neighbor. In the evening, Mr. Holden gave a stereopticon lecture on tuberculosis. His lectures are of the highest type and are indorsed by the State Health Department.

Rev. Samuel Arrington spoke in chapel Sunday, December 10th.

Miss D. E. Emerson, Secretary Emeritus of the Woman's Bureau of Education, spent several days here as a guest of the School. Miss Emerson's stay here was deeply appreciated.

Mrs. S. L. Jennifer, the mother of our very efficient music teacher, Miss Jewel Jennifer, who might easily be mistaken for her daughter's sister, was entertained by Miss Jennifer for a week or more at Thanksgiving. The faculty and student body were captivated by her winning ways, and would be glad to see her again.

Mr. Alexander Sessom was called home on the 12th of December on account of the illness of his mother. We are glad to learn that she is better.

Alumni Page

MISS HATTIE L. GREEN
Editor

Motto: "Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum"
(No footsteps backward)

As we note how closely upon the heels of Thanksgiving the New Year treads, Portia's comment upon the advent of her numerous suitors can be very aptly applied: "While we shut the gates upon one wooer, another knocks at the door."

Thanksgiving coming unusually late this year—as late as it possibly could come—reminds us how appropriately and truly it may be considered a forerunner of the Christmas-tide. One does not have time to cease counting his blessings before he enters into the spirit of Christmas, for, already,

"A hidden glory lights the gloom—
The wind of His sweet Spirit stirs the world
And blows the garden of the heart to bloom."

These two festivals have much in common—the spirit of praise and thanksgiving. The idea of offering thanks for blessings received during the year is connected with Thanksgiving Day, while giving for the purpose of making others happy is emphasized at Christmas time. Yet the latter is but a corollary to the former. Hearts that are truly thankful expand, and seek a natural outlet in doing something for others. Thus many churches have the custom of bringing gifts to the altar on Thanksgiving Day for those in need.

Truly does Thanksgiving tune our hearts for a merry Christmas.

Mr. John Murrain, a graduate of this institution, died at Talladega College, where he was pursuing the course in Theology. Mr. Murrain was from the northeast coast of Africa. During his years here as a student he conducted himself in a very manly and becoming way. He was greatly loved both by students and teachers. His death has caused great sorrow here. The students on learning of Mr. Murrain's death in a few hours collected \$40 to help defray expenses connected with his funeral at Talladega.

Students' Page

ALEXANDER H. SESSOM
Editor

It was a rare treat to both teachers and students Sunday, November 19, to enjoy the presence of Dr. L. B. Moore, Dean of Teachers' College, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Moore preached to us in the morning on "Preparedness." Not that preparedness which means a collection of arms and munitions with which to brutalize and destroy the lives of others, but that preparedness which gives us a larger vision of life and fits us for efficient service.

The Teachers Meeting at Bricks

The meeting of the rural teachers, which was held at Brick School, December 2 under the supervision of Mrs. S. A. Allen, was both inspiring and helpful to all who were present. Principal Inborden gave a short talk in the way of an address of welcome. He mentioned the work that is being done at this institution and the way of extending the work and influence of Bricks throughout the different communities, and suggested that one of the best ways by which this could be done is by these educational meetings.

Miss McLendon, a member of the faculty and one of the instructors in the Teacher Training Department, lectured on "Methods of Teaching." She discussed thoroughly the methods involved in teaching Geography, Reading, and Arithmetic to beginners, also the duty of the teacher in respect to making the subjects interesting in order that the pupils might grasp them more quickly.

Miss McLendon is formerly from Atlanta University, and has taught kindergarten at Bricks for several years. She has studied for the past two summers at Columbia University, and in her classroom as well as her lectures she shows excellent preparedness for the work of which she has charge.

Miss Webster gave a short lecture on Domestic Science, and also demonstrated the art of bread-making.

Mrs. Davis gave a few helpful suggestions in urging the teachers in the rural communities to emphasize cleanliness of person as well as cleanliness of habits. She called special attention to the care of the teeth, and emphasized that "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness."

Professor Wray of Greensboro, N. C., who is connected with the Agricultural Department of this State, gave a very fine lecture at the close of the meeting, on corn growing and organizing of corn clubs. Professor Wray emphasized the importance of growing corn on a scientific basis and pointed out many instances where the increase had been far beyond the general average of those who still use the old methods of farming.

Thanksgiving at Bricks

Thanksgiving Day at Bricks was enjoyed by all who were present. Although the weather was a little inclement, the field day program was carried out as scheduled. The basketball and baseball games were played between the grammar and the high school departments instead of the two halls, as was announced in a former issue; the basket-ball game being a decided victory for the grammars, while the baseball game was a tie—score, 2-2—but was called off in the eighth inning on account of darkness.

The events before noon were as follows:

Events	Winners	Records
100-yard Dash.....	Otis Davis.....	10 seconds
50-yard Dash.....	William Jones.....	5½ seconds
Outdoor Run—2½ miles.....	Bennie Brown.....	14½ minutes
High Jump.....	Otis Davis.....	5 feet
High Kick, Standing.....	Clinton Harris.....	7 feet 9 inches
High Kick, Running.....	Clinton Harris.....	9 feet

These records are certified by a member of the faculty, our athletic manager, Mr. Fletcher, who served as one of the judges.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m. the big gong summoned us to the dining-room, where we found upon our arrival that no time had been spared by Miss Little, the Dining-room Matron, in making preparations to solicit every comfort for the many pugnacious appetites which she had hoped to please. There we found upon each table a big smiling turkey accompanied by cranberry sauce, to which every student played his part well.

The Public Rhetorical Friday evening, December 1st, was very commendable. It was composed of members of the Freshman and Junior classes. Although each member spoke well, it is believed that those of the Junior class set a record that will be hard to excel.

Mrs. William Jennifer of Washington, D. C., spent a few days at Bricks as the guest of her daughter and visiting the institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Harding of Cincinnati, Ohio, spent several days at Bricks visiting his sister, Mrs. Forney.

The Brick School Y. M. C. A. Band, under the leadership of one of the students, Mr. Robert Shepard, made a trip to Warsaw, N. C., a few days ago, where it rendered music for the colored fair of that city.

The literary societies of both the young men and the young ladies are wide awake, and have, since the opening of school, rendered some very excellent programs.

The Mu-So-Lit Club is now preparing a program which is to be rendered shortly after the holidays. We hope before the end of this scholastic year to develop a strong debating team. This club is believed to contain some of every talent which its name signifies, Musical, Social, and Literary.

The Sunday School Teacher Training Course, which is composed of the members of the Senior class, gave a little entertainment in the form of a bazaar Saturday evening, December 2d, in the interest of the International Sunday School Movement. The proceeds will go to the International Committee to help to perpetuate the great movement which has so well begun. Dr. H. C. Lyman, of the International Committee, who has charge of this Sunday School work in the South, visited our school a few days ago and gave us a short lecture on the Sunday School work of which he has charge. The enrollment last school year was over three thousand, and among the large number that graduated from this course ten were graduates of Bricks. This year we hope to swell the number to twenty-four.

Death of Secretary Hunton

The writer of this page would feel it an injustice to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association should he fail to express that deep grief of human sorrow which came to every loyal member of the Y. M. C. A., and to the entire nation, when the sad news was dispatched announcing the death of one of the International Secretaries, our beloved Mr. Hunton.

Little did we think, when receiving a letter nearly three weeks ago concerning his illness, that we should never again see his cheerful countenance or should be bereft of his wise counsel and advice so soon. Mr. Hunton, while in the active work of the Y. M. C. A., visited our School a number of times and always brought to us a word of cheer and inspiration, and planted into our hearts his broad Christian influence, which shall be everlasting. His work was finished; we, with thousands of others, will cherish his memory.

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Was organized nineteen years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. Its purpose is to help to train the teachers and youth to meet the rural conditions on the farm and in the home. To this end a strong course in academic work is planned, which coördinates with special work in practical and scientific agriculture and domestic science. Also work in wood, iron and mechanical drawing are taught.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month nine dollars. Poor boys over sixteen years old may work out a part or all of this.

The farm contains 1,129 acres. We have about 23 school buildings and cottages. The enrollment the past year was 355 students, under the leadership of 20 teachers and officers.

For Catalogue and other particulars write

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The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., January, 1917

No. 3

VICTORY

"Victory is not a goal—not a pace
Of swift advance within a race:
Victory is keeping step with him who's right
In any cause, in any fight—
Forever facing toward God's face!

Forward! Onward! Let each soldier heed the call!
Onward! Forward! Though some men fall,
Others must stand where these true vigils stood,
Battling for a nobler brotherhood!
Forward! Onward! It is God's call!"

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

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A Letter to the Farmers

DEAR MR. FARMER:—You are hearing a great deal about the high cost of living and the effect that the war and the recent election are having on it. It is truly a problem of much concern. But men in their wild search for the cause and remedy for this fever of high prices remind me of the story of the man who searched the world over for a four-leaved clover, and on his return found it at the door of his humble cottage. Men are searching the world over for the cause and solution of this problem. They are advancing theory after theory. But when the solution is found it is going to be found at the doors of the humble farmers.

Prices are largely determined by the supply and the demand. When prices are high the demand is too great in proportion to the supply. Now what class of people is producing the supply that is feeding and clothing the civilized world? It is an indisputable fact that the farming element is responsible for these fundamentals (food and clothing) of civilization.

So the remedy for this malady is in the hands of the farmers. Why should you become alarmed at the reelection of Mr. Wilson? Can Mr. Wilson hinder Mother Nature in her process of feeding and clothing her children? Can Mr. Wilson cut off our supply of rain and sunshine—our greatest natural resources? A thousand times No! The President would be utterly unable to solve the problem of high prices if it were his to solve. If he could not solve some of the minor problems touching our relation to Mexico, how can you expect

him to solve the universal problem of feeding and clothing the world?

How long then, Mr. Farmer, are you going to stand silently in the background and see humanity suffer while men from the other walks of life are tampering with this momentous problem that *you must* solve?

I am not unmindful of the fact that the middleman often makes believe that the supply is short when it is not. The thing to do in this case is to produce so much that such an assertion would be absolutely absurd.

Again, I am not unmindful of the fact that the farmers in America are being called upon in a large measure to feed and clothe the people of the world because of the present war. But with the blessed rain and sunshine, extensive, fertile fields, and the 20th century methods of farming America ought to be able to meet this demand and still have enough at home and to spare. Have you considered the fact that before the war America was producing over three-fourths of the world's supply of corn, and that nearly one-half of the world's supply of this crop is being produced in seven States—Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, and Ohio? And have you realized that before the war America was producing nearly three-fourths of the world's supply of cotton, and that this supply is probably not one-third of what might be profitably produced if the world needed it? It might be of interest to you to know that the farmers of Denmark, through the application of scientific methods of farming, have become so prosperous that 89 per cent of them own their farms. So productive has their soil become through their intensive methods of farming that 87 per cent of them are making a living on farms of one and one-half acres or less in size.

We realize that the demand has expanded faster than the supply, and that it is not possible to expand the supply to meet the present demand all at once. But, by starting at the right place (the farmer) the supply can be expanded to equal the demand in a comparatively short time.

We are not able to offer suggestions for any specific case; but, in general, let us advise you to have more live stock, and to grow a greater variety of crops; to have chickens, hogs, and milk cows; to have a good garden and orchard; and thus be able to live at home. When you do this you are solving your own problem of the high cost of living. And this is the first step toward helping others to solve theirs.

Finally, do not let the high prices of cotton fool you out from under the shelter of diversified farming. The price of cotton is only apparently high; it is no better for you to get 18 cents a pound for your cotton and pay 20 cents a pound for your pork than it is for you to get 8 cents a pound for your cotton and pay 10 cents a pound for your pork. Neither is advisable when it is easier to produce pork than it is to raise cotton. And remember that pork is not the only high priced article that the money from your high priced cotton must buy if you do not take time to produce these articles at home.

Yours truly, B. F. BULLOCK, '09.

What is the Missionary Spirit?

This is easier illustrated than defined. It is summed up in the suggestion of the Great Teacher, who said: "Whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it." The person who becomes so enraptured with his work that he forgets money value, personal ambition, selfishness, and who is willing to put away every influence that does not count in the inspiration of the purest life, the best conduct of the people, is exercising the missionary spirit. It is to be demonstrated in every act of the teacher. It cannot be exercised in the Bible class Sunday morning and left out of the classroom for the rest of the week. It should exercise itself in helpfulness, sympathy, and tolerance. It should make one modest and gentle. Students and people among whom we work have very

much discernment. Even though they may not have much book learning, they know the real from the sham. They know when something is done for effect. The result of the best missionary spirit is a high Christian character. It means the sacred call of duty and obligation. It means respect for the rights of others and compatibility. The best education should mean drawing out the best character as well as drawing out the best intellectual power. If the teacher has not the missionary spirit to inspire this high character and intellectual power, he had better keep out of our work.—
An excerpt from a recent address of Principal T. S. Inborden.

A "Brickite Club"

Among the many State and High School clubs in Howard University, the Brick School Club ranks with the best.

The purpose of the club is to bring about unity and friendship among alumni and former students who are now attending Howard University; to encourage and interest each one in his scholastic standing, and to encourage Brick School graduates to look forward to the advantages of further study. The motives of our club are not selfish. We have seen already a possibility of service to others as well as to ourselves, and we mean to lose no time in grasping the opportunity.

The members of the club represent four different departments of the University, namely, the Teachers' College, the College of Arts and Science, the Medical College, and the Dental College.

Our officers are as follows:

Mr. J. P. Harrison, President.

Miss Victoria Pegram, Vice President.

Mr. William Sessom, Secretary.

Miss Olive Bond, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. James Hubbard, Treasurer.

Mr. Woodie Horne, Reporter.

Mr. Harold Hargrave, Chaplain.

Each member of the club is striving to make the best of his opportunity to make good in his department. He purposes to leave the University prepared to give the best possible service to those with whom he may have to deal.

Our club is small. We are certain, however, that combined effort will make it worth while.

MISS VICTORIA PEGRAM, '14.

A Prayer

"Give me clean hands,
And clean words,
And clean thoughts.
Help me to stand for the hard right
Against the easy wrong.
Save me from habits that harm.
Teach me to work as hard
And to play as fair
As if all the world saw."

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months.....	\$2.25
2 inches	4.50
3 inches	6.75
4 inches	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

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ALEXANDER SESSOM, '18, *Reporter*

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The Halifax Emancipation Celebration

The fourth annual public meeting of the Halifax County Emancipation Association was held in the county courthouse at Halifax on the first day of January. The purpose of the organization, as stated by the president, Mr. M. W. Williams, Jr., is "To stimulate the thrifty; to arouse the slothful." President J. M. Gandy, of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, delivered the leading address. His subject was, "Four Forms of Present-Day Slavery," with four sub-topics, "Ill-Health, Poverty, Ignorance, Passion and Appetite." The address was in accord with the purpose of the organization, and was thoughtfully received. There seems to be no doubt that the Association will continue to merit the hearty support of the citizens of Halifax and the county officers who have charge of the county building.

Farmers' Day

At a recent teachers' meeting Principal Inborden disclosed plans for making the coming Farmers' Day, Thursday, February 22d, the most notable yet held at Brick School. The speakers of the occasion could not be chosen to better effect than in years past, but exhibits of county schools and farm products are to have more attention. The teachers of county schools who have exhibited school work have been pleased to note that their exhibits led to a fuller appreciation of their work in their community. This opportunity is now open to a larger number of teachers. With the coöperation of our Rural Extension Worker, larger results along this line are to be expected.

The Reading Room

For a number of years the Brick Sunday School has assumed the responsibility of supplying papers and magazines for the reading room of the School. The good effect of this movement has been felt by teachers and students to such a degree that there is no flagging of interest as the years go by. The increased cost of studentship has only made the personal sacrifices more remarkable. The subscriptions renewed for the year are as follows:

Sunday School Times	Scientific American
Forum	Ladies' Home Journal
Atlantic Monthly	Good Housekeeping
Review of Reviews	Saturday Evening Post.
World's Work	New York Age
Crisis	Journal and Guide
Independent	Journal of Negro History
Washington Post	

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Both faculty and students have enjoyed the presence of the Reverend Mr. D. J. Flynn of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Flynn is one of the field missionaries of the American Missionary Association, and has come to us once every year for the past four years, but never has his service been more helpful and his sermons so impressive as this year. He was the leading spirit during our Week of Prayer. Throughout his entire series of sermons and lectures was a strong plea for purer and nobler manhood and womanhood.

To know Mr. Flynn is to love him. He has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the Bible; and when one observes his sincerity, rare earnestness, and simplicity of style, he cannot help but think of that great English minister of the seventeenth century, John Bunyan, and his Pilgrim's Progress.

A. H. S., '18.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 18, 1917.

*Principal, Teachers, and School Body, Brick School,
Bricks, N. C.*

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—I reached home safely, and naturally my mind goes back to the days of service and blessed fellowship which we had together last week, and I felt that I could not resist sending you this word of greeting.

It was truly a great season of grace which the Lord gave us. From the very first meeting to the closing service it seemed that the Lord was present in the person of His Holy Spirit. Let us ever be grateful and give Him all the glory.

I am reminded that the splendid results which we obtained would not have been possible, but for the service and prayer which is maintained by the teachers and students throughout the year at your School. The hearty manner with which your honored principal, Revs. Johns and LaCour, and others coöperated with us made possible our success. It is an inestimable blessing to be a student in a school where the

emphasis is placed on the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and Bricks is such a school.

Your School has a man at its head who believes firmly in the Gospel and exemplifies that belief in his daily life. Moreover, it seems to me that you have as fine a body of teachers as will be found in any of our schools, and that accounts for the splendid order and decorum of the student body. No person can go into your dining-room without being impressed with the fine order, table manners, and general atmosphere of hospitality.

It will be, therefore, my pleasure always to speak a good word for the Brick School and to turn every young person I can to its halls. The Bible Study circles which Principal Inborden suggested as a means of preserving the inspiration and instruction which we received last week is a good thing. It is not enough to become a Christian. The development of your character under the guidance of the Holy Spirit is the goal to which you ought to direct your energies, and it ought to begin immediately. Don't forget Paul's model prayer. You will remember that I gave you this prayer the morning I was leaving. It is found in Ephesians, 1:17-19. Put the above suggestions in your daily programs at any cost. Add to it a faithful study of the Bible, and you may confidently expect a measure of success through all your life.

With greetings to all the Brick School family and the community people, with the following apostolic benediction:

"Now may the God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good thing, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight."

I am,

Yours in Christ,

D. J. FLYNN.

The Brick Sunday School classes have raised money for the purchase of periodicals for the reading room as follows:

<i>Class</i>	<i>Teacher</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	Mr. Inborden	Twelfth	\$ 6.50
2	Mr. Taylor	Eleventh	2.00
3	Mr. Elzy	Tenth	3.03
4	Mr. Allen	Ninth	2.52
5	Miss McLendon	Eighth	3.23
6	Miss Brown	Seventh Grade Boys.....	1.60
7	Mr. Colson	Seventh Grade Girls.....	1.17
8	Mr. LaCour	Sixth Grade Girls.....	1.20
9	Miss Webster	Sixth Grade Boys.....	1.19
10	Mrs. Davis	Fifth	1.10
11	Mrs. Allen	Fourth	1.10
12	Mrs. Taylor	Primary Grades .....	.75
Total			\$ 25.39

Class No. 1 includes Teacher Training students and members not classified by academic grades.

The Liquor Bar

A bar to heaven, a door to hell;
Whoever named it, named it well.

A bar to manliness and wealth,
A door to want and broken health.

A bar to honor, pride, and fame,
A door to sorrow, sin, and shame.

A bar to hope, a bar to prayer,
A door to darkness and despair.

Students' Department

The New Year is young. Youth carries with it the idea of flexibility. Let us become young with the new year and become susceptible to the good influences around us. Let us feel that we can begin again, and be as children forming habits for later life.

A leading newspaper of this country gave us as an editorial a very thoughtful picture: a young man was being handed by Father Time a check of 365 days. The question was, "How are you going to invest them?" Days are like dollars. If we begin to spend them heedlessly, they soon go, and with little permanent results to show how they were spent.

Habits grow upon us. When we waste one dollar or one day, we not only lose the value of the dollar and the day, but make it easier to waste the next, and the next. A deed committed thrice becomes a habit. Begin again and form the habit of investing your time well. A. H. S., '18.

The Reverend R. B. Johns was suddenly called to Philadelphia Monday, January 15th, on account of the death of his son, Huston. Both faculty and students share with Mr. Johns and his family in their sad hours of bereavement, and extend to them our deepest sympathy.

Mr. George Bullock, Jr., '07, and wife spent the holidays at Bricks with his parents. A few of the young men and young ladies gave a reception in their honor December 30th. Mr. Bullock is one of the first local graduates of this School, and we always welcome him among us whenever he finds it convenient to come.

Mr. William M. Sessom, '16, on his return from his home, Nashville, North Carolina, where he spent the holidays with his parents, stopped at Bricks Saturday night, December 30th. He left Sunday afternoon for Washington, D. C., where he is studying dentistry at Howard University.

The Y. M. C. A. Band went to Halifax January 1st, where it rendered music for the Halifax County Emancipation Celebration. The band was accompanied by a number of the students and some of the teachers of the School, who reported a pleasant time and an excellent meeting.

We are glad to welcome back in school again Mr. Lloyd Davis, of East Orange, New Jersey. He has already been given a horn and has resumed his place in the band.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association rendered a memorial program on Sunday evening, January 7th, in honor of the late William Alpheus Hunton, who died in November, and Mr. John Murrain, a graduate of Brick School with the class of '13, who died in December.

The student body, especially those of the Normal Department, felt keenly the resignation of Prof. S. A. Allen, who has accepted the principalship of a school in New Jersey. However, we wish him all the success possible in his new field of labor. We shall retain in our hearts a warm feeling for him, and he shall always live in our memory.

The Y. M. C. A. awarded prizes at the New Year sociable to the following young men who were winners in the events on Field Day: Messrs. Otis Davis, Bennie Brown, Clinton Harris and William Jones. The prizes were presented by our athletic manager and Miss Madge Martin, the president of the Young Woman's Christian Association.

Miss Brown entertained a few of the teachers and students on December 31st in watching the old year pass out.

A party of teachers from Bricks, including Principal and Mrs. Inborden, Miss Little and Messrs. Elzy and Fletcher, went to the home of the Reverend D. N. Martin on January 1st, where they joined him in the celebration of his sixtieth birthday.

A BAG OF FERTILIZER AND A BOTTLE OF DOPE

One is for a plant.

The other, for a child.

One is required by law to print its ingredients on the package.

The other is not required to disclose its ingredients.

One can be used intelligently, in accordance with scientific knowledge regarding the effects of the substances on plants.

The other cannot be used intelligently, in accordance with scientific knowledge regarding the effects of the substances on human beings.

One thrives upon openness and public intelligence.

The other thrives upon secrecy and public ignorance.

One defrauds with difficulty.

The other defrauds with ease.

For the one, the Government, knowing its composition, can furnish the consumer exact information as to its effects.

For the other, the Government, not knowing its composition, cannot furnish the consumer any statement regarding its effects.

Is it just and right that the farmer may know what he gives his plants, and unjust and wrong to allow the parent to know what he gives his child?

—*The North Carolina Health Bulletin*

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BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

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A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, and parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line trains 33 and 34 stop at Brick on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports.

For catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
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The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., February, 1917

No. 4

ACTION

It is not to taste sweet things, but to do noble and true things, and vindicate himself under God's heaven as a God-made man, that the poorest son of Adam dimly longs. Shown the way of doing that, the dullest day-drudge kindles into a hero.—*Carlyle*.

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Bricks, N. C., February, 1917

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Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial, and Normal School

Agricultural Notes

BY E. F. COLSON

The year following one of great adversity or prosperity, is usually beset with many dangers and perils against which the far-sighted almost invariably safeguard and fortify themselves. Southern farmers as well as a good many other business and professional men have been justly and timely rejoicing that their wares and services have been in very great demand at prices far beyond any ever witnessed since reconstruction days. That these high prices and attendant prosperity have come to remain for an indefinitely long period, is an expectation held by only that class of individuals who base their conclusions upon poetic rhyme rather than upon the sure foundation of reason.

While economists generally concede that these prices are temporary rather than permanent, they have enabled many a discouraged farmer to cancel long-standing accounts, to clear a little cash and to become re-charged with courage and hope for future battles, struggles and victories.

To predict what the future has in store for us is a gift with which only a few men have been endowed. But there are some general prophecies that may be made with as much foundation and scientific accuracy as that with which weather forecasts are made. These, however, are often conditional, and when the forces of nature are favorable and friendly, men may play an important part in determining their own destiny

or in designing their own fate. For many years, farmers have been the "scape goats" upon whom society has not only heaped her mistakes and sins, but she has lavished advice upon these special members of her brotherhood, and so many false or misleading notes have been sounded that the sincerest advocates of his peoples' interests and rights is liable to be misjudged and misunderstood.

The writer wishes to suggest to the farmers who read this paper, that notwithstanding the present prices of cotton, peanuts and tobacco, the wisest steps for them to take this year, would be to raise their own food and a sufficient amount of feed for all of their farm animals as well as some cash crops. In the cotton and tobacco sections of the south, corn is nearly always planted on the poorest land and is often neglected from start to finish. This year, select some of your best land for your corn fields, break it good and deep, harrow it well, and use manure and fertilizers freely. Another point that must not be overlooked is the selection of your seed corn. This should have been selected at harvest time and stored in a dry place where mice and rats could not interfere with it. But in case this has not been done, it will pay you to purchase seed corn either from some neighbor who grows large yields per acre of such varieties as you have reason to believe may be best suited to your soil, or buy from some reliable seedman who is not too far from your locality. Awhile before planting time, your seed corn should be subjected to the germination test, and only viable corn with rigorous germs should be used for seed, and a regular stand may thereby be assured.

As soon as your corn begins to appear above the ground, run a weeder or a smoothing harrow across the field and this may be repeated every week until the corn is five or six inches tall when either double or single cultivators should be used as rapidly as possible and as often as necessary. Shallow cultivation is best on light soils that are well drained.

The corn should be thinned, especially when planted with a corn planter, and the distance apart in the drill and the num-

ber of stalks to the hill will depend very largely upon the grade and fertility of the soil and the fertilizers used, and you farmers are the judges to pass upon this matter.

A good many of our leading corn growers plant field or cow peas either in every middle or in every other middle of the corn rows when they are cultivating it for the last time. In this way they not only add to the supply of food for their families' consumption, but add large quantities of much needed organic matter to the soil.

Nearly all of you thoughtful farmers have planted oats in the fall for your stock, and we would urge that just as soon as they have been harvested, plant field peas in rows or sow them broadcast on that land, using an application of acid phosphate as a fertilizer. Where a large quantity of leguminous forage is required, the soja bean may be used to an advantage to replace or supplement the cow peas and it does best planted in rows from the middle of April until the middle of June.

If these beans are to be planted in places on which they have never grown successfully, it may be necessary to inoculate the soil and this may be done by taking soil from a field on which they have grown or a liquid culture may be purchased at a nominal cost from the State Department of Agriculture.

Doubtless the most valuable part of the farm is the home garden, but, nevertheless, this receives the least consideration of almost any part of it. Farmers in general consider garden work too insignificant to command very much of their valuable attention and time, and yet statistics show that there is no other part of the farm that produces such a large average yield per acre as the home garden. The health and happiness of our rural population may depend very largely upon the large supply of fresh and delicious fruits and vegetables which we may have in return for the slightest thoughtful effort put forth in that direction.

A Southern farmer who fails to have canned fruits and

fresh or pickled vegetables for the whole year, should either be pitied for his ignorance or upbraided for his shiftlessness.

During the present month garden peas should be planted, cabbage plants set, and hot beds made and cabbage and tomato seed planted in them. Our experience here is that garden peas make larger growth and produce more peas when inoculated with a liquid culture that we purchase from the State Department of Agriculture, at the rate of 50 cents for enough to inoculate a sufficient quantity to plant an acre of land.

Early in March, Dwarf Essex rape seed may be planted for hogs and cattle and a portion of the field reserved for human use. Rape makes a very good salad when the leaves are tender. For early use onion sets should have been planted the last of September or early in October, but if this has not been done, the sets may be planted in March. Prior to planting, the land should be well plowed and harrowed and manured well with barnyard manure and a complete commercial fertilizer containing a good deal of nitrogen, preferably in an organic form. As soon as the leaves appear above ground, cultivation should start and should be kept up until the bulbs are of considerable size. As soon as any blades show signs of going to seed they should be pulled off. Negligence in this respect has doubtless caused more failures than anything else.

One of the most hopeful signs we have seen in our school community for many years is the great demand for pigs. Men, women and children are buying pigs with the avowed intention of raising their own meat for another year. We commend this spirit, and at the same time we would suggest that everything that belongs to the pig family is not worth buying.

One of the many approved breeds or a cross with one of them is far better than "scrubs." Five pounds of corn will usually make an increase of one pound in weight of either a pure bred or a cross with a pure bred hog, while some "pine-rooters" require twice the amount of corn to make the same gain.

To raise pork economically, pigs should be grazed on rape, crimson clover, oats and cow peas, and then pastured on sweet potatoes and peanuts, and fed for a few weeks on corn so as to harden the fat. Unless a farmer takes advantage of his opportunities and surroundings, he may deceive himself by raising meat at an expense.

In his humorous sketch of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's farm, Mark Twain says in part: "Mr. Beecher raises some of the finest crops of wheat in the county, but the unfavorable difference between the cost of producing it and its market value after it is produced has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for a dollar and a half, and feeds him forty dollars worth of corn, and then sells him for about nine dollars. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but makes seven dollars and a half on the hog."

Too many farmers are really making a little something on their pigs and losing a good deal on the corn and other things they are feeding them.

A Mid-Winter Visit to Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Florida

BY THE REVEREND GEORGE W. MOORE

After an absence of ten years I am making my third visit to Fessenden Academy, Florida. I have noted growth and development each time. There was always something new at Fessenden, a new building, a post office, larger plant and larger plans to meet the growing needs of the school and community.

The school has a campus of fifteen acres, a plant of two hundred acres of farm and woodland, and more than a dozen buildings. The principal, Reverend H. S. Barnwell, is a man of vision and high ideals, broad sympathy and genial personality.

On entering the campus the new things of the past decade unfold like a panorama. A large sign bearing the name "Fessenden Academy" tells where you are. A granite tomb with the name of the sacrificial Fessenden marks the resting place of the noble founder. Nearby is a large garden with every variety of vegetables, peas, corn, onions, lettuce, beets, turnips, mustard, cabbages, raddish etc.,—all in mid-winter. Having just come from the land of snow and ice, I could scarcely believe my eyes until I was reminded that this is Florida, the land of sunshine, flowers and oranges. A number of bare-foot boys and girls give picturesque life to the scene. Nearby orange and grape fruit groves are laden with the luscious golden fruits which add to Florida's wealth and fame.

Since my last visit the work shop for boys has been enlarged and a Domestic Science hall for girls erected. Cravath hall which served formerly as dining hall, is now a Boy's Dormitory and the Principal's office. The large building on the south side of the campus is Carnegie Hall, the building on the West is the new laundry and the beautiful new structure to the right is the Primary school building.

Fessenden also has a postoffice. Four daily trains on the Atlantic Coast Line stop on signal at the school. The telephone brings the place in touch with the surrounding country and with Ocala eight miles away.

On the campus are see-saws for the girls and a merry-go-round for the boys. Croquet, tennis and baseball are also in evidence.

The American Missionary Association in securing Rev. H. S. Barnwell to further develop and extend the work of this institution had in mind a greater Fessenden. The intellectual, moral and spiritual life of the school and the moral and social uplift of the community are emphasized as their importance demands. The religious life of the school is expressed through the Sunday School, preaching service, and mid-week service and Christian Endeavor. The community needs are being realized through the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the services of the principal and teachers.

While Fessenden has done a great service in the past, a larger opportunity and service awaits its future growth and development. The harmonious relations of the two races in this section has made the work of coöperation for the good of the people fruitful and beneficial.

Health

The ignorance and indifference regarding health, traced to its source, gets back to the criminal neglect of the subject in our educational system. What matters it what learning one acquires, what riches he accumulates, what honor he gains, if, because he has not been properly taught to care for his own body, he suffers and dies long years before his time?

I do not hesitate to pronounce those in charge of the education of the American youth guilty of sacrificing as many lives annually as are lost in a year of the European war.—*John Brisbane Walker in Hearst's Magazine.*

*The Teeth.**—I think nothing would benefit our school more than to have a dentist come into our midst from time to time and by actual examination prescribe for the proper care of the teeth. The use of the teeth is to masticate the food and to aid digestion. They are not to be used as hammers and nut crackers. Food improperly masticated, and by this I mean not thoroughly ground by the teeth and well mixed with saliva of the mouth, means all sorts of troubles with the digestive organs. Some months ago we had a horse that came into a very bad state of health and everything was done to help the animal until some one suggested that her teeth be examined. It was found that certain teeth had outgrown others and that the animal could not chew her feed. They were filed off, and in less than a week the animal began to improve in looks. Digestion begins in the mouth, and unless the teeth and health of the mouth are in perfect condition, disease may be trans-

*From a Chapel Talk by Principal T. S. Inborden.

mitted directly from these organs, or it may result from poor mastication. Bad teeth, from whatever cause, will mean poor mastication, poor digestion and eventually poor health. The teeth should be cleaned after each meal or at least once a day. This should be done with a good brush and all solids should be removed. Teachers themselves should make frequent inquiries along this line to see that this is done among their pupils. Even when kept in the best manner they should often be examined by a dentist. This examination may save many teeth. There is no asset in facial beauty to be prized more than the possession of beautiful teeth. Pearls can not be more prominently exhibited than here in the mouth. They are the most attractive gems that any individual can put on exhibition. It did me good the other day to hear a physician say to one of our African boys, "Boy, you have the prettiest teeth I ever saw." When we lose them we may replace them with silver, gold, cement or putty, but they are never quite so good as the original teeth. Let us take better care of those which Nature has given us.

I am told that in England every child has to be examined by a physician and an accurate record is kept of every physical and mental deformity. This is the first examination required for entrance into the schools. The student is then put under training best fitted for his mental or physical deformity. In a few of the best schools of this country an account is being taken of these deformities and schools are being organized to train those who are especially backward. For the general health of the student and the community at large I think that every school should have in some way a physician connected with it, whose business is to examine every student and prescribe methods of procedure for the best development of each specific case of deficiency. Nothing affects character so much as good health. Nothing affects health so much as cleanliness.

A Letter to Undergraduates

This letter is not particularly intended for those who are gifted for a definite vocation which they wish to follow; nor is it for those who, about to leave or having left Brick School, are expecting to pursue further study. But to those who find it necessary to enter upon life's battle direct from Brick School; even to those who do not finish the course as given, let me appeal: Do your best with what you have.

Most of us entered school with a desire to learn, and it is impossible for a normal being to remain long at Brick, with its excellent faculty and facilities, without noticeably changing in intelligence. A passive attitude is not sufficient. Each student should purpose to make the most of what the School offers; to actively engage in as many forms of wholesome development as his time will permit. For every moment of conscientious work or study there is sure reward.

Do not become discouraged if you find it necessary to return to an "undesirable district." The mere fact that you have studied at Brick School opens wide the doors of responsibility and opportunity, even in that "undesirable rural district."

Can you rest contented at selfishly seeking material gain at the expense of philanthropic and missionary efforts; at the expense of time and hard work of family and friends; at the expense of eager and hungering souls which should rejoice at your returning, and unto whose needs your ministering would repay all?

We must, while we have the chance, do our best. We are all indebted to those who have helped us, to those through whom that help came, and we owe it to ourselves to be serviceable in return.

Resolve today to do your best.

CHARLES BATTLE, '10.

The Joseph K. Brick News

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2 inches	4.50
3 inches	6.75
4 inches	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

JOSEPH FLETCHER, *Editor*

MISS HATTIE L. GREEN, '04, *Associate Editor*

REV. P. L. LACOUR, *Subscription Agent*

ALEXANDER SESSOM, '18, *Reporter*

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, *Business Manager*

EDITORIAL NOTE

A CIRCULAR LETTER. The following letter has been sent out by our Sunday School to former students and graduates. It is reprinted here with the hope that others may be interested. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Brick School, Bricks, North Carolina.

DEAR FRIEND:—In years past you have taken so much pleasure in our Lincoln Memorial Offering that we are confident you will welcome now from the Brick Sunday School an opportunity to share in its annual offering for 1917. Sunday, February 11th, has been designated as Lincoln Sunday and the entire month of February given in which to build up the offering.

The number of contributors published in the Brick News last year occasioned much favorable comment. It was a sweet assurance to all Brick School and an inspiration to those who carry the larger financial responsibility of sustaining our work.

Please find enclosed your copy of the concert exercise. "Fair Play for Handicapped Americans" is the subject of this exercise. Eskimos, Orientals, Indians, Highlanders, Negroes, Porto Ricans, Hawaiians,

and Spanish-Americans are all worthy of a chance as the A. M. A. sees it. The A. M. A. is reaching 27,000 pupils and church members. The A. M. A. is sustaining 739 teachers and missionaries in 21 States. These missionaries are at work in 61 schools, 224 churches and 50 out stations. Our school here at Bricks is but one of the many. To have some share in the moulding of the lives of so many worthy people as are cared for by the A. M. A. is to be regarded as a privilege.

Let us hear from you at any time during the month of February. A report of the student contribution, the contributions of friends, graduates and former students will be inserted in the Brick News for March. Unless there is a request to the contrary, we wish to publish with the name of each nonresident at Bricks the amount donated.

Yours sincerely,

THE J. K. BRICK SUNDAY SCHOOL,
JOSEPH FLETCHER, *Superintendent.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Former inmates of Benedict Hall will be interested to know that the hot-air furnaces are being removed and a steam-heating plant installed.

Professor George Haynes, of Fisk University, visited us on the 29th of January. His chapel talk on Education was well received.

Dr. H. Paul Douglass, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, spent a few hours at Brick with Principal Inborden on the 6th of February.

On February 7th Principal Inborden, Mrs. Inborden, and Mr. Elzy represented the School at the burial of Mrs. Lizzie Sessom, of Nashville, N. C. To the bereaved family the Brick School extends its sympathy. Mrs. Sessom was the mother of ten children. All of them were present at the funeral. One of her sons is a graduate of the Brick School, and is at present a student of the Dental School of Howard University. Two of her children are in school at Brick. Mr. Alexander Sessom is well up in the front ranks of the students, and is serving the BRICK NEWS faithfully and effectively.

Students' Department

Individuality in Dress

We are often warned not to judge people by their dress and general appearance, but to look beyond and deeper into the beauties of mind and for real worth. This is very well, and excellent advice, but it must not be forgotten that a large amount of individuality is shown both in the choice and arrangement of the apparel.

Personality is compelled to assert itself, and just as no two persons play a piece of music in exactly the same way, neither will a particular costume have the same effect when seen on different wearers.

The woman who is blind to the beautiful in Art and Nature is seldom a successful dresser; she can hardly expect to develop good taste in one direction only, and that in the adornment of her own person. Her single resource is her dress-maker. She arrays herself in clothes which are designed and modeled for the sole view of being in the latest fashion. There is no "self" in this style of dressing, and the result is unsatisfactory.

The great art in dress is to adapt the passing fashion to the individual; not to copy it slavishly; but wear what is smart and up-to-date modified to one's ideas and requirements. Many women who have real vocations in life, who are either artists, authors, or whose lives are given up to good and unselfish work, look upon dress as beneath their notice and unworthy of their time and consideration. This should not be; for no woman engrossed in public work can afford to neglect the personal touch in her costume, or the thought and care necessary in the selection of a garment to see that it will please rather than detract from her personality. The same dress may be an "impossibility" to one woman and a "charm" to another.

A strong-minded woman, so called, goes a step further, and by ignoring the changes of fashion, thinks it worthy of praise that she is willing to appear in public differently clad from her sisters; but this is often displeasing. She may achieve originality in appearance, but it is at the sacrifice of grace and beauty and a certain compatibility that should be sought for by every woman. "To know that which before us lies in daily life is the prime wisdom" applies as much to dress as to any other detail of like importance.

Therefore, thought should be given to dress in order that it may be adapted to the individual. Style needs a touch, like the dab of an artist's brush, to make it most attractive. This is a matter of importance to every one.

BESSIE BROADNAX, '18.

The Young Women's Christian Association is doing very aggressive work. Basket-ball teams have recently been organized and equipped for practice under its supervision and support. The new outdoor court is to be placed to the east of Benedict Hall.

A club to be called "The Select English Club" has been organized. Its object is to promote the use of correct English. Meetings are to be held twice each month.

The volunteer Bible Study Groups of the Young Men's Christian Association are very well attended. There are three groups, each of which is led by one of the men teachers of the faculty. These groups meet at 9 o'clock each Sunday morning.

The Y. M. C. A. Brass Band, led by R. L. Shepard, '20, furnished music for an educational rally at the Shady Grove

School on the 26th of January. Miss Iowa Bellamy, the teacher in charge, was much pleased with the outcome of the meeting. The band boys are willing to help again.

Friday, February 2d, brought the end of our first semester and a full day off from study. The basket-ball game scheduled by the Normal and Grammar teams for this holiday was postponed on account of the extreme cold.

Mr. Norman Saunders, '19, has been called home on account of illness. The baseball club is especially anxious that his absence be very short.

Miss Mary E. Putney, '18, spent a few days at home during the week of February 4th, where she witnessed the marriage of her sister Esther to Mr. Robert Whitehead.

Miss Gretchen LaCour has left us for Lawnside, New Jersey, where she has reëntered school. Her departure cuts down our senior class of thirteen girls to the number twelve.

The Y. M. C. A. has established a reading room in Beard Hall. The reading room in Elma seemed too far away. A campaign of several weeks duration has brought about better results than were hoped for at the outset. Both teachers and students gave books and subscriptions to papers and magazines. Fifty books have been donated, and others are expected. Nine newspapers are on the files and cover as wide an area as we wish.

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A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, and parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line trains 33 and 34 stop at Brick on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports.

For catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

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583Q

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., March, 1917

No. 5

EDUCATION

It is not scholarship alone, but scholarship impregnated with religion, that tells on the great mass of society. We have no faith in the efficacy of mechanics' institutes, or even of primary and elementary schools, for building up a virtuous and well conditioned peasantry, so long as they stand dissevered from the lessons of Christian piety.

Unless your cask is perfectly clean, whatever you pour into it turns sour.—Horace.

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Vol. XVII

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The J. K. Brick School Farmers' Day

JOHN D. WRAY, Negro Boys' Club Agent.

The farmers who came to Brick School this year for the conference worked their way over almost impassable roads. A larger number than usual came in on the train, but they only shortened their journey from home to the train through the mud. Very nearly five hundred farmers were present, and the interest shown at the two sessions held leads one to feel that all who came had felt the upward pull of previous meetings and would not be kept away.

The three subjects discussed were: "How to Reduce the High Cost of Living," "How to Prolong Life by Practicing Sanitation," and "The Most Effective Way to Teach in the Public Schools."

The production of money crops at the expense of food crops was given as the cause of high prices of food. The remedy recommended was to produce home supplies. As long as the farmer pays \$12 per barrel for flour when it could be produced on the farm for \$1; 20 cents per pound for meat when it could be raised for 2½ or 5 cents; \$1.25 per bushel for corn when it might be grown on the farm for 20 cents; \$25 to \$30 per ton for hay when it might be produced for less than \$5, so long will these conditions exist. Our only hope is for the farmer to grow enough for himself and some to spare. We must produce enough food to stop the Western importation or there will be no change, save for a higher rather than a lower cost of living.

Another thought was brought out. The farmer must stop paying \$75 per ton for nitrate of soda and draw upon the unlimited free supply in the air. If he will plant legumes and trap this nitrogen, it will not only save him the expense of buying nitrate, but of buying hay in the spring and summer. To spend his time raking and hauling leaves and pine straw to keep his stable and lots well littered and raise all the barnyard manure he can to reduce his fertilizer bill, is a great deal better than spending his time on the streets and the sunny side of buildings during the winter.

The Brick School Farm display of corn, hay, soy beans, velvet bean seed, cow peas, turnips, rutabagas, pumpkins, white potatoes, home-cured meat, and many other good things that make farmers happy and prosperous, was a good lesson for all.

Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State Supervisor, spoke on how the women by better methods of economy could help reduce the high cost of living. She made a very fine address, full of common sense.

Dr. A. S. Harrison, Enfield, N. C., addressed the conference on health. He made it clear how a person might prolong life by using a little common sense and better methods of sanitation.

At the afternoon session Dr. Harrison spoke again on methods of teaching. His simple way of presenting public school subjects to children is worthy of special attention. The teachers who missed this address missed a rare treat. His speech showed just the kind of teacher the future is going to demand. And when we get such teachers in our schools as he described, educational work in North Carolina will be revolutionized.

The School served a free dinner, consisting of 70 gallons of Brunswick stew, 4 barbecued hogs, and plenty of other food besides. About 500 people ate and were satisfied.

There were exhibitions of public school work under the direction of the Brick School Extension Department. The display was creditable and several prizes were awarded.

Farmers' Day School Exhibits

The rural schools near Brick School had very good school exhibits displayed Farmers' Day in the assembly room of the Administration Building, which was given over for that feature of the day's program. The exhibits represented both the industrial and literary labors of the schools. Among some of the interesting things on exhibit were miniature furniture and bread, besides the fancy and practical needlework. There were also note-books and scrap books beautifully made.

We were glad to receive an exhibit of garment making from a rural school of Pitt County. The Enfield Graded School and Cherry Grove School also sent good exhibits.

Prizes were awarded the following schools:

Shady Grove School, Nash County; Miss Iowa Bellamy, Teacher; Mrs. Alston, Assistant: First Prize—\$5 in gold.

Shiloh School, Nash County; Miss S. A. Phillips, Teacher: Second Prize—Framed Picture.

Whitakers School, Edgecombe County; Miss S. L. Dawson, Teacher: Third Prize—Framed Picture.

Taylor's School, Nash County; Miss Sallie Arrington, Teacher: Fourth Prize—Framed Picture.

Dawson School, Halifax County; Miss Carrie Hartsfield, Teacher: Fifth Prize—Three Pictures.

Whitakers School, Nash County; Mrs. J. A. Jenkins, Teacher: Sixth Prize—Picture and one year's subscription to the "Progressive Farmer."

Draughn School, Nash County; Miss Sadie Butt, Teacher: Seventh Prize—One year's subscription to the "Home Magazine."

McDaniel School, Halifax County; Miss Martha Bullock, Teacher: Eighth Prize—Sterno Lamp.

Timon Branch School, Halifax County; Miss Haywood, Teacher: Ninth Prize—Picture.

Special prizes on note-books and bread were awarded to the Shiloh School.

We wish to thank the following persons for gifts as prizes: Mrs. W. N. Hutt, of Raleigh, for a year's subscription to *The Progressive Farmer* and *Home Magazine*; Mrs. B. L. Taylor for 50 cents, the prize on note-books; the Beavan's Drug Company of Enfield for the gift of a Sterno Alcohol Lamp; also, Meyer, the Hustler, and Kimball Furniture Company each for a very handsome picture.

LOIS JOHNS ALLEN.

The Work of a Medical Inspector in the School System

[The following article was written by a young man whose home is about five miles through the country from Brick School. He is a graduate of Brick School and at present a student of medicine in Howard University, Washington, D. C.—Editor.]

We are living in an age of advancement for all the institutions of human society, and our school system is trying to keep pace with the times. The schools of our country may be roughly divided into city and rural schools, with a few private institutions falling in each group.

The city school has many advantages over the country school in buildings and general equipment; but life in such a school is more congested, and most of them are short of playgrounds, which are needed for the development of strong and robust children. On the other hand, the rural school has not the building equipment, but it is usually supplied with playgrounds and fresh air.

The congested life of the city school has forced the board of education in most cities to give the teachers the aid of a medical inspector, whose duty is to visit the schools weekly. He is to look over the children and keep in close touch with the teachers, so that he can answer their calls to look after the health of a student at a moment's notice. The inspector must also look after the schoolroom and its surroundings.

keeping them in the best hygienic condition as a prophylactic measure against any disease.

A medical inspector would certainly be a valuable addition to the rural school. If such an inspector visited a crowded rural school room (12 feet by 16 feet), with 60 or 75 students present, a very common finding in North and South Carolina, what would he begin to do?

He would first examine the air of such a room during school hours to find out its carbon dioxide content. If he found the air containing an abnormal amount of carbon dioxide, he would devise a plan of ventilation which would give each student 50 cubic meters of air per hour. Much of the stupidity which teachers find in their students can be traced to the students breathing air loaded with carbon dioxide. When such air is inhaled the blood cannot get the amount of oxygen needed to keep the brain cells active enough for taking new facts.

An inspector would see that the teacher had a thermometer and kept her room at 70 degrees F., because extremes, either above or below this point, would predispose the children to bronchial catarrh and other more serious pulmonary diseases which give us such a high death rate between the ages of 18 and 25.

Medical men know that light is the most essential element for the development of animal and plant life. It is, therefore, one of the most important needs of a schoolroom or a living room. A number of years ago many doctors found that light had a deleterious effect upon certain germs which are capable of producing disease, and that many of them are destroyed when exposed to the sunlight from eight to ten hours.

The medical inspector would state that the window space necessary for giving efficient light to a schoolroom is as 1 to 6 of the floor space, *i. e.*, if a room has 60 square feet of floor

space it should have 10 square feet of window space to make its lighting hygienic.

School children should be given a thorough physical examination at the opening of school and middle of each school year. Their measurements should be taken to see if they have grown, and to find any indication of a chronic infectious disease, such as tuberculosis of the spinal column, hip or knee joints, which is so prevalent among children. They should be examined periodically for acute infectious diseases, scabies, measles, chicken-pox, smallpox, impetigo, and scarlet fever. Tuberculosis of the spine is responsible for many deformities among children which can be easily prevented if detected early and given the proper treatment.

The ears and eyes are the channels through which we receive most of our knowledge, and a great deal more care should be given to them in childhood. The eyes should be examined for myopia or shortsightedness, a common deformity among children and one that handicaps them. A teacher of twenty years experience in the public schools of Washington, D. C., states that she had a student who made the lowest record in his class for three years. He was not only stupid, but hard to control. When examined by the inspector, the child was suffering from myopia, which was corrected with a pair of glasses. The child then developed into the brightest student in his class, held the record with good conduct for the remaining five years under her supervision. There are many other teachers who report similar results on ear and eye corrections, while still others credit the inspector with improving the health of their students by removing adenoids and tonsillar growths.

Exercise is a physiological necessity in the life of a growing child. It increases the rate and force of the heart, which in turn increases the supply of blood to the cells and tissues in the distant parts of the body. The inspector would

prescribe definite kinds of exercise for those who need to develop specific portions of the body.

It is the duty of the medical director of the school board to see that the boys and girls develop a strong body, the sure foundation of the intellectual and moral life.

J. P. HARRISON, '10.

Prepare!

CHARLES R. BARRETT.

Why argue, brother, for peace or war?
All things worth while must be battled for;
And whether with fist or wit or blade,
He battles best who is best arrayed;
Nor waits misfortune's star-shell flare
To light the warning:
Prepare! Prepare!

Why argue, brother, that all is well?
What the future holds, no man can tell.
But he who arms both his head and hand
Serves best himself, his home, his land;
Whether war or trade sounds the trumpet blare
That warns the unready:
Prepare! Prepare!

Why argue, brother, "Let well alone"?
On the untilled field only weeds are grown.
And a slothful ease neither fits a man
For the march of peace, nor the battle's van:
His defeats are many, successes rare,
Who scorns the warning:
Prepare! Prepare!

Why argue, brother, or dodge the fact?
The weakest is ever the first attacked;
The least prepared is the first to fall—
And it matters not—the loss is small;
While the greatest things can he safely dare,
Who heeds the warning:
Prepare! Prepare!

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

A parade of day school children, about two hundred of them, representing several county schools and the Model Elementary School of Brick, was an interesting incident of the Farmers' Day happenings. The children ranged in age from three years upward, and marched, the shortest first, in single file to the time of a drummer selected from their own ranks. A large United States flag was carried at the head of the line, and more than a hundred of the children carried small models of the same flag.

The following letter was left with us at our request by Mr. C. H. Tobias of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was received at Brick School by Mr. Tobias about two months after it was written. It is a remarkable letter, and

the BRICK NEWS wishes its readers to share it with us. Mr. Lloyd of Howard University and Mr. Ballou of Knoxville College left the United States early in February to join Mr. Yergan in his work.

DAR-ES-SALAAM, BRITISH EAST AFRICA, December 19, 1916.

MY DEAR TOBIAS:—Your good letter of October 16th has just reached me. There are few things that mean more to a fellow out here than a letter from any part of America. It is useless, therefore, to tell you how very glad I am to hear from you.

As you doubtless know by this time, I am out of India and in East Africa. War conditions, as you may know, necessitated my coming here. Such an opportunity for service I have never had before. The roles I fill are almost too numerous to mention: chaplain, "movie" operator, Red Cross nurse, grave-digger, director of athletics, etc.; all of which means that I am kept busy with all the faculties I possess. There is nevertheless great joy in it all.

I am now "somewhere in German East Africa," just a few miles from the fighting lines. As soldiers come into my huts wounded and tired from the fight, and as I make my visits to the camps, I too often wish that I had twice my strength. They are an appreciative lot, too. As soon as they get the *spirit* we can make things hum.

About the honors of war I need not write much; you can read of them daily. But when one comes into contact with the stench of decaying human bodies and has to fight rats at night which become bold from their feast upon these same human bodies, and when one with his hands has helped to pull a half-decayed body out of the burning desert sand—I say when one has had these experiences the honors of war appear in a bit different light. Men in such a life become hardened; life is cheap to them, and there seems to be nothing to arouse those higher qualities which one possesses. Nothing temporal I mean—nothing but the power of Christ; for no longer back than last Sunday as I delivered the evening talk there were big brawny chaps just returned from killing men, to weep like babies. War is abnormal and men under its spell become so. We all long to see it over.

Besides a camp of 3,000 (more or less) of native troops there are West Indian, West African, and South African troops. At present I am working with them all as well as possible. Fever, insect bites, and a sting from a nonpoisonous snake have laid me up several times, but I am still able to do my bit. I am having experiences galore but will wait and tell you about them when I return.

I am glad that the six men have been secured. When the question was raised by Carter through the Indian Council I insisted that my associates in America be given the responsibility of picking the men. I feel now that we have the right kind of men, if you have had a

hand in it. All of these developments mean much to us, for I believe our student work is going to be tremendously strengthened by this outlet and foreign interest. How God has answered our prayer! At times, Tobias, I feel like shouting over the whole affair. Write Jones and Mr. Hunton about it all.

It is very kind of you to remember me to my friends as you pass through the colleges. I think of and pray for our students each day. And for you and Johnson do I pray each day. Remember me kindly to Johnson. I trust that you both are meeting with success in every respect. I long to be there with you. Simply say to the students for me that I am trying in my weak way to do the things which I urged them to do as I visited them last year.

Unless all my plans are disarranged I shall be leaving in June for America, reaching there in August or September. We all hope that the war in Africa will be over long before that time. I regret much that I am to be away from the student conference next May. This will be the first session I have missed. When I think of what it has meant to me it becomes almost sacred in my estimation.

Well, old fellow, continue to pray for me. One needs prayer out in these wilds.

Please keep me posted and ask the men to write me.

Believe me to be as ever, Yours sincerely,

MAX YERGAN.

C. H. TOBIAS, ESQ.,
1450 Gwinnett St.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The Brick School was much pleased to see many county and city school officers present on Farmers' Day. Among the many were Professor Pope and Rev. M. A. Tally, Rocky Mount; Miss Lucy Richmond, Supervisor of Negro Schools for Pitt County; Miss W. A. Nicholls, Supervisor for Halifax County, and Miss Esther V. Bryant, Supervisor for Edgecombe County.

The Brick School extended a hearty welcome to Prof. N. B. Young, president of the A. and M. College of Florida, on his visit here on the 5th of March.

The Rev. R. B. Johns, who served us as chaplain during the first semester, has been called to the Broadway Congregational Church near Sanford, N. C.

The Brick Sunday School reports the following Lincoln Memorial Collection for the American Missionary Association:

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Teacher.</i>	<i>Amt.</i>
1.	Principal T. S. Inborden.....	\$ 8.25
2.	Mr. B. L. Taylor.....	11.17
3.	Mr. R. J. Elzy.....	6.11
4.	Mrs. L. J. Allen.....	4.08
5.	Miss L. McLendon.....	3.26
6-A (Boys)	Miss A. E. Brown.....	3.23
6-B (Girls)	Mr. E. F. Colson.....	1.85
7-A (Girls)	Mr. P. L. LaCour.....	1.01
7-B (Boys)	Miss S. E. Webster.....	2.14
8.	Mrs. A. L. Davis.....	3.15
9.	Mr. P. J. Chesson.....	1.55
10.	Mrs. G. J. Taylor.....	2.26
		<hr/>
		\$ 48.06

The Sunday School acknowledges with pleasure the contributions of absent friends, as follows:

Mr. E. Lassiter, New Haven, Conn.....	\$ 2.00
Mr. I. Bunn, Enfield, N. C.....	1.00
Mr. J. Bullock, Lexington, Ky.....	1.00
The Brickite Club of Howard University.....	2.00
Miss Mattie Booker.....	1.00
Mr. H. Burnell, New Haven, Conn.....	.75
(50 cents counted with Class No. 1.)	
Mr. Raymond Martin, Philadelphia, Penn.....	1.00
(Counted with Class No. 8.)	
From Alumni at Fisk University.....	1.00
<hr/>	
Total from friends.....	\$ 8.25
Total by classes.....	48.06
<hr/>	
Grand total	\$ 56.31

Students' Department

A Student's Estimate of Farmers' Day at Brick School

There is no day celebrated at the Brick School that is more significant to the student body and more helpful to the farmers than the 22d of every February, when we lay aside our regular routine of school work to take part in the Farmers' Conference. It is a day which affords the students an opportunity to publicly exhibit their work; an opportunity for gaining new inspiration, and an opportunity for serving the visitors.

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning a procession of students, three hundred strong, is lined up in military array and headed by the brass band, marches toward the station to meet the newcomers. At the arrival of the train the procession, reinforced by this large number of friends, makes a return march to our chapel, where the exercises of the day take place. A large number of students take up duties of the day which have been assigned them. It is not altogether a holiday, but a day on which much extra work has to be done. There are usually prepared on Farmers' Day over a thousand meals; all of which is done by student labor under direction of the teachers.

The occasion for extra work does not engage the entire student body, but gives many an opportunity to be present at the meetings. And no normal being, who has any metal in himself, can sit and listen to the pathetic reports of some of the older farmers who tell how they struggle to obtain property and to keep their children in school, without getting a new inspiration and resolve within himself to do more and be better by using wisely his opportunities. A number of those farmers who do not own their farms are sending their children to school. Not only is the student body benefited by

these meetings, but the farmers as well. The farmers are taught and persuaded by those who have larger experiences how to properly care for their farms and how to cultivate them in such a way that the soil may properly utilize those elements already present.

Perhaps it would not be out of place for the writer to mention one instance of which he is able to speak with positive knowledge. There was a certain farmer several years ago who, at the time, had a boy in Brick School. Through this boy this farmer became interested in these farmers' meetings. For several years he attended the meetings regularly. On one occasion, Principal Inborden asked all in the audience who owned homes and farms to stand. Many of whom he asked to tell how they came into possession of these farms and with what difficulties they met in paying for them. This particular farmer referred to above did not own any land. After the meeting was over he went home with a vision of which he never lost sight, until that which once seemed visionary was converted into reality. Evidences of this vision can now be seen in a beautiful little farm located on a public road three miles from town, valued at over two thousand dollars. This boy who was at the time a student at Brick, has completed the prescribed course and is now studying in one of the larger universities. This farmer, since that time, has put two girls in Brick School and has another son here who will finish next year. Many such cases can be easily enumerated and all attributed to the influence of the Brick School.

A. H. SESSOM, JR., '18.

As the warm days of March creep silently upon us and the sun calls forth the beautiful grasses and flowers of the campus, at the same time it awakens us from our hibernating places and inoculates our system with the baseball spirit. The graduating class of last year having taken from us some of our old guards, it becomes necessary to organize almost a

new team. The manager of baseball, seeing evidences of the baseball spirit as it was exhibited around the campus, called for volunteers to mobilize on the athletic field. Almost immediately they were seen on the field working earnestly to perfect a strong team for the year. Notwithstanding the handicap, the men express profound confidence of making an excellent showing this season.

At a regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. held Saturday evening, February 24th, officers were elected. P. J. Chesson, R. H. Smith, and C. W. LeGrand were reëlected to their respective offices—president, vice-president, and secretary. G. W. McLean was elected corresponding secretary, and G. F. Bumpass treasurer.

The Y. M. C. A. under the leadership of Mr. Chesson during the past year has measured up to the standard of any previous year. His reëlection is a worthy recognition of his services. The Y. M. C. A. reading-room, which has been established during his administration, is an evidence of his good work.

All members of the Y. M. C. A. are now looking forward with much anticipation to the annual banquet and installation of officers, Saturday evening, March 31st. We have been successful in securing Mr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C., to deliver the annual address. Mr. Spaulding is vice-president of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, and is a very competent business man. He will address the Y. M. C. A. on Race Coöperation in business and professional interests.

Mr. C. H. Tobias, one of the International Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, visited our school a few days ago in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. Bible Conference that is to be held at King's Mountain, N. C. Our Y. M. C. A. has pledged to send not less than three representatives to this conference.

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BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

was organized twenty-one years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. It offers a first-class High School Course, including Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Agriculture, Work in Iron and Steel, Mechanical Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, and parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line trains 33 and 34 stop at Brick on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports. For catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

CP 378
J83 2

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., April, 1917

No. 6

THE HOUR'S NEED

"God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

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Astrology Often Not Dependable

R. B. JOHNS

"Let now the astrologers, the star-gazers, the monthly prognosticators stand up and save thee. . . . Behold! THEY shall be as stubble."—Isa. 47:13, 14.

Esau and Jacob, in their determination to be born at a time when the stars were fighting in their favor, got matters a little mixed. Each tried to be first. Esau succeeded. Jacob tried then to come abreast. Failing in that, he caught Esau by the heel, and they came tandem. Throughout all his early career Jacob was noted for persistency, and by a skillfully laid plan he later secured the long coveted right of the first born.

It sometimes happens in the case of twins that one arrives after a considerable lapse of time behind the other, during which interval the stars appointed to foretell their career and destiny have time to readjust themselves, and the map for the one will not serve as an accurate guide for the other; but in the case of the two babes under consideration there was no time for the stars to shift, and for once astrology failed to make a reliable forecast.

When St. Augustine was giving astrology some consideration he had not gone far with his investigations till he came to the case of Jacob and Esau, when suddenly his *special* interest in the subject ceased. There are others among us who, learning that their horoscopes boded only ill, after taking a hint from Augustine felt the tension relax, and determined, in spite of what the heavens might be telling, to hew out for themselves independent careers.

Astrology does not always split the truth so nearly in the middle as in the case of Esau and Jacob. We are sometimes startled when we compare its forecastings with actual outcomes; but even then one is not bound irrevocably to pursue the way the planets indicate. He may call a halt, and, turning about, fight and win out in surprising fashion.

It is worth noting how little the men who have made their names great cared about the stars and the signs of the Zodiac. When Abraham Lincoln was premeditating coming and was casting about for an opportune month, it occurred to him he would make no mistake if he copied the example of the great "Father of his Country." In his modesty he chose a slightly different date, but well on in the same month. Lincoln's choice proved wonderfully wise. Other men—lesser of course—have with reckless daring given little heed to times and seasons. When they felt like coming, they came. Theodore Roosevelt found himself headed in this direction in the month of October, when Nature was winding up her affairs for the year, but four months seemed too long for a tempestuous temperament like his to wait, and he came right along; and he has been coming right along when and where least expected ever since.

Among the subdominant people in the Southland there are many who, like the massive and masterly Douglass and the incomparable Booker T. Washington, know nothing about birthdays and horoscopes, but who from lowliest origin, in defiance of environment, despite the efforts to block their way, rise to worthy manhood and womanhood, and often to eminence in the industrial, scientific, and literary worlds. Potential in every one of us lies raw material that, if discovered and rightly handled, would make us not merely tolerable, but positively and sincerely welcome in any community of our choosing.

For such discovery and development appreciative men and women of wealth in the North—the Bricks, Slater, Daniel Hand, Carnegie, Rockefeller, and thousands besides not noted

for their wealth—are willing in true altruistic spirit to share with their brothers in black whom good fortune has overlooked; and these benefactors have dotted the Southern States with institutions of learning, which their subsequent benefactions with clock-like regularity continue to sustain. Opportunities so great ought not to be esteemed lightly by the fathers and mothers of our young people, for who can tell till trial has been made who are to be the future leaders of our rapidly rising race?

Let me name just a few who in person and achievement reveal the possibilities that are providentially stored away for many of the rest of us. There is the Rev. Dr. Matthew B. Anderson, a very distinguished Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia, who has by dint of grit and incessant toil established not only a fine church home, but, besides, an industrial plant at a cost of \$200,000. There is in the same city Dr. Mossell, a prominent physician, and the capable head of the great Douglass Hospital, who with his talented wife, herself an author of no mean repute, is projecting a school for educating trained nurses, the outlay necessary being \$25,000. There is Rev. Dr. William N. DeBerry, the Congregational pastor in Springfield, Mass., who has made that great city a *paradise* for such as would escape from intolerable conditions in the South. There is Professor Kelly Miller, notable for his searchlights thrown on Negro problems, and upon the iniquities of such misguided preachers as the author of "The Leopard's Spots." There is Dr. H. H. Proctor, a man physically and intellectually of giant mould, who has bearded the lion in his den and closed numerous dens of iniquity, and organized the largest colored institutional church in the country—in the city of Atlanta.

Space is too limited to describe and time too short to even flash a light upon the magnificent work wrought by such men as Inborden, DuBois, Tanner, in art and education; and such religious leaders as Garner, L. B. Moore, G. W. Moore, Dallas, J. Flynn, Charles Price Jones, and many others.

Such as these, as the years roll by, must be replaced by those whose intellects are yet in the budding state.

Let every youth and maiden now fortunate enough to be in any of our numerous schools brace themselves firmly against untoward conditions and attempt great things for God, assured of a future well worth while a few years farther on.

The Soy Bean

By H. G. FORNEY

The following article is published in order to crystallize a suggestion made at our Ingraham Chapel meeting called by Principal Inborden on the 5th of April in response to Governor Bickett's proclamation.

All of our Government agents are recommending the planting of an increased number of acres to food and feed crops. Secretary of Agriculture Houston writes as follows:

"It is obvious that the greatest and most important service that is required of our agriculture under existing conditions is an enlarged production of the staple food crops. Because of the shortage of such crops practically throughout the world there is no risk in the near future of excessive production such as sometimes has resulted in unremunerative prices to producers. This is particularly true of the cereals and of peas, beans, cowpeas, soy beans, and buckwheat. In view of the world's scarcity of food, there is hardly a possibility that the production of these crops by the farmers of the United States can be too great this year, and there is abundant reason to expect generous price returns for all available surplus."

EDITOR.

With the boll weevil in sight, we should prepare to meet them, and, it seems to me, one of the best ways to do this is to make rich land and a plenty of feedstuff. For both, the soy bean will play a great part.

Let us consider the growing of the soy bean. After the soil has been well plowed and harrowed, the beans may be planted in rows three feet apart. The harrowing and plowing should be done in the same day so as to make the soil mellow and to preserve the soil water. The planting can be best done with a peanut planter. It takes about one-half bushel of beans to plant an acre. The rows should be laid off and the planter

worked in the rows so as to finish the planting on the flat, making it possible to run a weeder over the field as soon as the planting is done.

As soon as the beans are well above the soil the weeder should be worked over the field again. This operation should be repeated until the beans are large enough to cultivate. Cultivate them two or three times. They will need no chopping.

As a grazing crop for pigs, the writer has found nothing that will make more green feed than the soy bean. Pigs may be turned in on the crop as soon as the plant begins to bear. They will eat the entire stalk and grow very fast.

To prolong the grazing season two varieties may be planted—an early and a late variety. In this way the grazing season may be made to last two or three months.

As a hay crop, I have found nothing to make better hay than the soy bean. All the stock around the barn eat it. Horses, mules, and dairy cattle can be kept in good condition by feeding it with very little grain.

To use the soy bean for hay, the cutting should be done when the first beans are grown and before they begin to turn. If the cutting is delayed till the beans begin to turn yellow, the stalks will be woody and too hard for feed. When cut just before the turning to yellow begins the stock take it up cleanly from their troughs, leaving hardly a straw.

The hay is very easily cured. The cutting for one day may be raked the following morning. The hay should be raked into wind-rows and left for a day. On the following day it may be cocked and left for four or five days. At the end of this time the hay is ready for the barn loft. In storing the hay in the loft it should not be packed but left to settle of its own weight. If the cutting has been done at the time suggested above, it will be found that the hay does not drop its cured leaves under the handling. However the leaves may be caused to turn brown and to drop while handling the hay if it is left on the ground too long after the hay is cured.

• Let us consider the soy bean as a seed crop. I have saved seeds from the crops for two years only and in these years have found that I could gather from 20 to 25 bushels of the seed per acre. At this writing the oil mills are paying \$2 per bushel for such seed.

The soy bean has been planted each time on our farm after an oat crop. The oats amounted to at least a ton per acre, *i. e.*, straw and grain cut at the turning stage. This oat hay is worth at the lowest \$15 a ton. Adding to this the value of a soy bean crop, \$40 or \$50 per acre, how does the total compare with a cotton crop produced with fertilizer, expensive chopping and picking?

The soy bean is a legume and has the power to take up nitrogen from the air.

In some cases it may be necessary to inoculate the soil in order to produce the bacteria that make the nodules of the roots effective traps for the nitrogen, but most of the soil of this section will grow the bean without inoculation. When the bean stalk is about waist high, I have taken up a few from the field and found nearly a pint of the nodules or knots on the roots of one stalk. If the beans are cut for hay, more than half of the fertilizer value is taken off. However, if the manure is returned to the land, you bring back most of it, the feed value offsetting the loss. If the seeds only are removed from the field and the stalk and leaves left to be turned under, the highest manure value is secured.

It is estimated that an acre of soy beans will take down from the air 50 or 75 pounds of nitrogen. This is more nitrogen than is found in a whole ton of 3-8-3 fertilizer. Besides this fertilizer value, the organic matter turned into the soil when only the seeds are removed from the crop is worth quite as much. In our sandy soil the organic matter is needed to hold the soil moisture and to render the plant food in the soil available.

My readers must grow a crop of soy beans before they can appreciate the value of a ripe field.

High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate

North Carolina's high birth rate of 31.5 per 1,000 population against her low death rate of 13.3 gives her a most remarkable health record. Figures recently compiled by the Vital Statistics Department of the State Board of Health show that there were in North Carolina last year 55,512 white births while there were 24,408 colored births, a total of 79,920. For the same time there were approximately 31,500 deaths from all causes in the State. Apparently, from these figures, the death rate of the State has slightly decreased while the birth rate remains about the same.

Another interesting fact as brought out in the records of these "life and death" figures is that 80 per cent of the white births in the State are attended by a physician and 20 per cent by midwives. The reverse is true for the colored race. Only 20 per cent of the colored births are attended by a physician while 80 per cent are attended by midwives.

Probably this fact, in the opinion of the Board, accounts to a large extent for the difference in the death rates of children under one week old for the white and the colored races. According to mortality statistics, almost twice as many colored babies die during the first week of life as white babies. While the ignorant midwife may be one factor responsible for this condition among the colored race, lack of prenatal care for mother and child is thought to be largely responsible for the greatest number of these deaths in both races.—*The Progress*, Enfield, N. C.

What to Do During Clean-up Week

The National Negro Business League, promoting a National Negro Health Week, lends us a needed hand in our efforts to improve health conditions. We recommend the observance of the following clean-up rules which come to us from the secretary of the league:

1. Move out and burn up all unnecessary rubbish and all unused old clothing and waste. Move, dust and clean well all pictures, furni-

ture, drapery, carpeting, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, and all household ware. As far as possible, take all the furnishings of the house into the open air and sun them all day. If the day set aside for cleaning up is cloudy or rainy, do this on the next bright day.

2. Brush down the walls and ceilings of all rooms; scrub and clean thoroughly all the floors and woodwork of the house. In scrubbing the floors, use strong lye and hot water; in cleaning furniture and painted woodwork, use mild warm water and soap with a scrubbing brush. Do not use lye water on anything that is painted.

3. Paint or whitewash the walls, ceilings and woodwork. Then thoroughly dry, air and sun every room, especially the bed-rooms.

4. Give careful attention to the front and back yards, as these menace the health and comfort of your family as long as they remain untidy. Scrape off the worn surface dirt, level the walkways, and paint or whitewash the fences and house. In whitewashing, use plenty of good lime, and, to keep the whitewash from rubbing off, add one quart of salt to five gallons of whitewash.

5. Repair the stable, the barn, and the henhouse. Whitewash them if you can, and see that no filth remains in which flies can breed.

6. Look after the springs and wells, and make sanitary the toilets at the schoolhouses and churches.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Answering the call to prepare for the defense of the United States, eighteen Brick School students have volunteered for training at the proposed camp for the training of officers for Negro volunteer regiments.

The effective work of Miss Lucy Richmond, '11, as Supervisor of the Negro schools of Pitt County, is acknowledged by a full column report of the recent Annual Exhibition of Pitt County Colored Schools in the leading daily paper of Greenville. There are fifty-two Negro schools in the county, and forty-eight of these were represented by exhibits. The paper estimates that eight thousand Negroes were in attendance at the exhibition, and commends the work of Miss Richmond as follows:

While each school is to be commended on the splendid showing made, the greatest amount of praise is due Miss L. B. Richmond, who has the supervision of the colored schools of the county, and

since she entered into the work two years ago rapid strides have been made as to the advancement of education among the colored race.

Miss Lura Beam, Mr. A. B. Holmes and wife, of our New York office, visited us recently and spent several days in summing up the work of the year and in making recommendations for the future.

Mr. Thomas Larkin, treasurer of Talladega College, spent a day at the school this month.

Mrs. Luckie Harris Stuart, of Toledo, Ohio, spent the first weeks of April with her sister, Mrs. S. H. Fletcher.

A LETTER FROM A CANADIAN FARMER

COLINTON, ALBERTA, March 22, 1917.

*DEAR FRIEND:—Your catalog and paper have not yet come to me. I am delighted to have a few lines from you and to learn of the continued success of your work. You ask of the possibilities of this part of the far Northwest country. With a few degrees of modification of what we see in newspapers, I can say that the possibilities are in no small degree surprising to the most of us who happen to drift this way. To illustrate: Take a brief imaginary journey with me from some point in the States—say St. Paul, Minnesota—to these parts.

Leaving St. Paul by mail, we reach the Canadian boundary line in fourteen hours. After the formalities here by Government inspectors our train proceeds to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in three hours. Here we find an interesting Canadian city, the headquarters of Canadian immigration. From this city we continue through Manitoba, where settlements and cultivated farms have had a very long start on the other prairie provinces, and through Saskatchewan, where we meet extensive treeless farms, similar to many of those in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Texas. It is in the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta where the wonderful crops of

*The above letter was received by Principal Inborden from his friend.

No. 1 Northern wheat are grown. We arrive at Edmonton, Alberta, a thirty hours rail ride from Winnipeg. Here we see a modern city, the capital of the Province of Alberta. Not many years ago this city was the Northern edge of civilization, a fur trading post. Now the population is near 67,000. New rail lines are being constructed from Edmonton, N. W. to Peace River, near the Rocky Mountains; one N. E. to Pt. McMurray, and one between N. E. and N. W. one hundred miles, to Athabaska River. This district is the destination of our little journey and the pioneer abode of the writer.

The Government issues filing papers to would-be homesteaders for \$10 a quarter section of land. Naturalization papers must be obtained before patent is granted. At first it was one hundred miles to a railroad, now it is much nearer. Many homesteads are temporarily abandoned on account of war conditions.

At this, the winter season, there are from twenty to twenty-four inches of snow. This is not so deep as further south and east or nearer the mountains. The ground, trees, bushes, fences, and even cattle are fringed and covered with snow and frost. Fires must be kept up night and day through most of the winter, and even then potatoes may freeze in the cellar, with snow banked up around the outside walls of the houses three and four feet high.

Many people with teams and sleighs do freighting, trapping, and hunting. Some valuable furs are obtained. Almost any kind of game may be found in this wooded part among so many ridges, valleys, streams and lakes. When thawing comes with rains in June and July, vegetation springs up most rapidly. My oats grew taller than my head, yet they were caught by a killing frost on September 1st. Ground must be prepared in the fall here to stand the frosts that come almost any time.

Many farmers are making a better living by mixed farming. Since railroads are advancing this way and elevators

are being built, the raising of pigs, sheep, cattle, and oats, and shipping them while the war is on makes more business. I think one trained in the science of modern agriculture would do well in these parts. Indeed, this Province is beginning to build and equip more agricultural schools convenient for the rural districts, but until the overseas conflict has been definitely settled for peace and good, and for the eternal brotherhood of man, no far-reaching steps in building up may be undertaken. In the cities and large towns, I believe the schools and other institutions are holding on.

You may be aware of the fact that almost any farm produce and vegetable will grow here, though it may not mature. Of course there are no melons, sweet potatoes, and fruits except wild berries that are on and off in July and August. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, timothy, wild pea-vines and other hay grow abundantly; Irish potatoes, cabbage, beans, peas, carrots, beets, onions, turnips, parsnips, etc., make excellent crops. Just now settlements are very thin in many communities. Churches and places of social intercourse are rare.

The scenery is picturesque and close to nature at any time here, and the climate is healthy at all seasons. There is more bright sunlight than in the States. We can read by sunlight till 10 o'clock at night. There is only a gloom from 10 o'clock p. m. to 3 o'clock a. m.

Wishing you a greater success, I am,

Your friend,

C. W. VIRTIS.

Patriotism

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's. *Shakespeare.*

Students' Department

Miss Gussie Murrain, who was a student here for several years, has returned to her home in Bie, Angola, Portuguese West Africa. She writes to our Miss Brown a beautiful letter describing her journey from Bricks via Providence, R. I., New York, St. Michael, Lisbon, Madeira, Loanda, and Lobita, which is the nearest African port to their inland station. We publish below the section of her letter which tells about her work with her missionary father.

EDITOR.

We found our boys waiting for us, and they were delighted to see us. They reported that all the tents were up and in readiness. They tied our loads up and started off to camp. The hammocks were now arranged for us and we finished our three days journey on men's shoulders. We left the United States on the 15th of June and reached home on the 27th of July.

Our work is going on steadily and the natives seem to be getting more and more civilized. The villagers who live around in little grass huts dress only in loin cloths, but those near the station dress in the loin cloth and shirts such as you see in the picture. The young men all dress in suits and some have started wearing shoes, but they look awkward. They learn to read nicely, and we are taking them through a first grade arithmetic that was translated recently. The women are not as quick as the men, but they are coming on.

Our daily work is planned this way: Prayer meeting at 6 o'clock every morning at the big hall. The meeting is carried on by one of the native brethren. Afterward we have breakfast. Then the work bell rings for the boys and the girls have reading in the house. Mother goes to the kindergarten school at nine. It lasts until eleven. The average attendance is from ninety-five to a hundred. After dinner the boys stop work and get ready for school. Father goes in with them at 2 o'clock and comes out at 3:30 o'clock, and

then I go in with the women and girls and get out at 5 o'clock.

While father is in school I take charge of my brothers and sisters. We have another meeting in the evening at 7 o'clock. On Friday I have a girls' sewing class, and a boys' singing class every Monday and Thursday evening. On Sunday we have the communion at 8 o'clock in the morning. We have baptized about ninety-five natives. At 9 a. m. Sunday we have a young people's meeting; at 10, Sunday School; at 11:30, gospel meeting; at 3 p. m., the women's prayer meeting; and at 7 in the evening, song service.

We go out to the villages sometimes, and when we go a long distance we camp out.

The baseball game on April 2d between Lincoln University and the Brick School "Grays" was pretty warm for both teams. Although it resulted in a victory for Lincoln, our boys were strong all the way. It was the opening game of the season for both teams, and it gave an opportunity for each one to study his working strength and discover the weak points. The score was 4 and 6.

The "Grays" crossed bats with the Whitakers team on Easter Monday. The game resulted in a score of 4-11 in our favor.

The Y. M. C. A. celebrated its annual anniversary Sunday, April 1st. Mr. C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, N. C., installed the officers and delivered the annual address.

The Y. M. C. A. Band has made several trips during the month and has many more engagements to fill. It rendered music for the commencement of the rural schools of Pitt

County, Greenville, N. C., on April 4th. It was estimated that several thousand people were present. On April 12th it rendered music at Wilson, N. C., for the commencement of the rural schools of Wilson County. At each place the members of the band were royally entertained.

Mr. A. J. Bellamy, who was a former student at Brick, and has been spending the last two years in the State of Arkansas and in the city of Springfield, Ill., spent a few days at Brick during the month of April. Mr. Bellamy has decided to return to Brick next year and complete the course.

As this country of ours is facing one of the most serious crises ever in its history, and as the seriousness of the situation makes it necessary for every American to share in its responsibilities, the young men of Brick wish to announce that they are no less patriotic than the other schools, and that we stand ready to heed whatever call or render whatever service that may become necessary. Brick is expected to be represented at the training camp that is to be conducted by the U. S. Government during the month of July for the training of colored men. We further wish to announce our appreciation to Dr. Spingarn, who has been a prominent factor in making this training possible.

A. H. S.

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The JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

was organized twenty-one years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. It offers a first-class High School Course, including Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Agriculture, Work in Iron and Steel, Mechanical Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, and parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line trains 33 and 34 stop at Brick on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports. For catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

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The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., June, 1917 No. 7

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee!
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

Longfellow.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months.....	\$2.25
2 inches	4.50
3 inches	6.75
4 inches	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

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The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., June, 1917

No. 7

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial, and Normal School

Brick School Commencement

The twenty-second Commencement exercises of the Brick School were a source of pleasure to the teachers and its friends. The exercises extended through five days. Seven programs were pleasingly rendered, calling into play more than a hundred pupils of all grades. Two young women received diplomas from the Teacher Training Department. Twelve young women received diplomas from the High School Department, and seven young women were awarded certificates from the Sewing Department. The solid line of girls clasping their ribboned rolls was an unusual scene here. It was necessary to say in behalf of the young men that no young man of the School had been a candidate for a diploma or certificate from any department of the School this year.

We give below the program of the Commencement Day exercises and, in response to a wide appeal, the full text of the annual address by the Rev. Dr. W. N. DeBerry, pastor of the St. John's Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass. Other features of the occasion will be mentioned in a later issue of the NEWS.

PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT DAY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1917

Processional—Marcia *Hiller*
Now May Again *Mendelssohn*

LADIES' GLEE CLUB

Oration—The Modern Woman *NORA T. PARRISH*
Oration—The Alma Mater *MARTHA E. HARRISON*
Oration—The Aim of Education *IRENE T. CARLYLE*
The King of the King's Highway *Perlet*

GEORGE DEWEY McLEAN

Oration—A Life With a PurposeMADGE G. MARTIN
 Oration—How Little Things Aid Toward Success SARAH E. PITTMAN
 Oration—Brotherhood Without Arrogance.....CAROLINE E. FRAZIER
 Serenade—Violin SoloSchubert

MR. JOSEPH FLETCHER

Oration—Some Achievements of Colored Women MARY R. ARRINGTON
 Oration—Influence of Home Life.....LUCY J. SMITH
 Oration—The Beauties of Nature.....LULA B. ASHE
 Crossing the BarHuss

MISSSES PARKER, ANTHONY, ASHE, MARTIN, HILL, AND
 MESSRS. GREENE, BOYKIN, WICKER, McLEAN.

Oration—After Darkness Comes Light.....JANET D. WHITAKER
 Oration—The Value of Odd Moments.....JESSIE L. BULLUCK
 Oration—The American Negro as a Citizen.....ELLA H. WALTERS
 The Nightingale and the RoseLieurance

MISS LILLIAN HALL

AddressDR. W. N. DEBERRY, Springfield, Mass.
 Candidates for Graduation from the Teacher Training Department:

MISS LOUISE VERA ARRINGTON, MISS MATILDA MAUDE PEYTON

Awarding of Diplomas.....PRINCIPAL T. S. INBORDEN
 Come Out Into the SunshineRhys-Herbert

CHORUS

Three of the Infallible Precepts of Experience

BY THE REV. DR. W. N. DEBERRY

The first of these infallible precepts is that

FIDELITY TO SELF IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF
 SUCCESS.

In every realm of nature, whether among things or living creatures, we observe that God has created no two alike. As in the heavenly firmament one star differeth from another star in glory, so among the countless grains of sand that compose the beach of the ocean, the law of diversity is equally absolute. No two of them are exactly alike. And so it is in the world of human life and nature. No two human beings are in all things just alike. No two are alike in physical

form or mental make-up; no two are alike in personal experience nor in the native traits with which their Maker has endowed them.

This great fact of variety which is so characteristic of the numberless units that constitute the universe is indicative of a more significant fact, viz., that each individual has been created different from every other for a special and important purpose. If this be true, how inexorable must be the duty of fidelity to self. One of the greatest sins of which we are capable is the sin of dissatisfaction with one's God-made self, or the self which cannot be changed or set aside. By the term "God-made self" I do not refer to the undeveloped self or that which is capable of improvement, but rather to the characteristic and abiding self—the personality which God has given us so that we might fit snugly in a certain niche or groove in the great fabric of his eternal plan. The history of the world bears conclusive proof of the fact that God raises up individuals, such as Luther, Cromwell, and Lincoln, who are specially fitted for great and momentous deeds. It is equally true that he raises up ordinary men and women who are specially fitted for the ordinary work of life. The life task which has been assigned to you or me may be ordinary, but it is nevertheless unique and important. And God, the great maker and governor of all, depends upon me only for the particular work to which he has called and commissioned me.

But we can do our particular work with acceptance to God and with blessing to mankind only by a rigid fidelity to the better self. In other words, it is absolutely necessary for one to cultivate the best in the nature with which God has endowed him; to esteem every worthy trait of character which distinguishes him from his neighbor as a talent which should be increased by use and as an efficient means of achieving his specific mission in the world.

The temptation to pattern our lives after the models of others is strong with every one of us. Some one has reached

some desirable goal to which we ourselves aspire. We are led to suppose that we also may reach it by pursuing the identical path which our exemplar pursued, just as the tourist reaches the summit of some lofty mountain by trudging the well-beaten path of those who have gone before him. But not so in climbing to the summit of high moral purpose. We may attain the same goal as that in which another now rejoices; but no two of us will reach it by the same path. Each must make his own way to his goal, and he will find his way only by being true to himself; true to his own noblest impulses and emotions; true to his own honest convictions and opinions; true to the silent monitor within who always guides aright and whose still small voice is really the voice of God.

The second great precept of experience to which I wish to call your attention is that

THE ROAD TO THE HIGHEST CULTURE AND ACHIEVEMENT IS
NEITHER SHORT NOR SMOOTH.

It is a long road and it leads over the mountains of obstacle and difficulty as well as through valleys of discouragement and gloom. Its course is not straight, but zigzag and meandering. Today it leads through beautiful green meadows where flowers bloom, but tomorrow through barren wastes where there is neither water nor shade to refresh the weary traveler. It is a toilsome way, and they who would walk in it must be willing to pay the cost. No one will be permitted to sit long in the high place of the world's honor or authority or power who is unwilling to drink of the cup of sacrifice or to be baptized with the baptism of pain. It is an inviolable law of evolution that progress is realized only at the price of suffering and struggle. In the moral as truly as in the physical realm "the fittest shall survive." But who are the fittest who conquer in this most formidable of all the conflicts in which human beings engage? They are they who are willing to forego a transient pleasure that they may enjoy a permanent advantage. They are they who are willing to endure

hardship and privation today that they may glory in triumph tomorrow. They are they who are willing to toil without ceasing until the day of toil is done. And herein consists the hidden secret of all notable and worthy achievement. Work is the great law of life. "There is no excellence without great labor." It was Elizabeth Barrett Browning who said, "I work with patience which is almost power." Patient toil is the achieving power by which nature brings everything to pass in its season and makes it appear to be in a hurry about nothing. The testimony of science is conclusive in its proof that the massive stones which compose the framework of Mother Earth were ages of time in formation. We enjoy the beauty and utility of the monster trees of our forests, but often we are unmindful of the fact that Nature, that slow but wise builder, was centuries in erecting these stately giants. And the same is true of the elevations which we call mountains and the depressions which we call valleys; of the Grand Canon through which the Colorado sweeps and the great basin in which the Pacific reposes. They were not formed in a day, but through countless years of ceaseless toil Nature did not grow weary until she had wrought out this beautiful, wonderful world. The Pyramids of Egypt are the grandest architectural structures ever erected by human hands. For more than forty centuries they have stood, defying the destruction by the elements, calling forth the admiration of the generations which have since come and gone. But were they built in a day? No. It took hundreds of years and labor so painstaking and patient that it seems almost superhuman when we think of it. Before men knew of labor-saving machinery, before they had steamboats or locomotives, these ponderous stones were carried a distance of more than seven hundred miles and placed where they stand today. And thus the Egyptians have left to the world a practical illustration of the possibilities of patient toil.

But we are all familiar with such illustrations, for the history of man is full of them. It matters not what the realm

nor what the labor, the rule does not fail, but is ever the same, that that faithful toiler with a noble purpose will reap in due season if he faints not. The demand, then, of both law and reason is, "Labor and wait."

But why should I emphasize the necessity of patient waiting as well as that of unsparing toil? It is because of one of the most urgent demands of our times. Our age is the most nervous and the most restless that the world has yet seen. It is a materialistic age whose idol is gold and whose watchword is "Hurry." The machine which can do the greatest amount of work in the shortest period of time has the premium placed upon it and carries off the medal of honor. There is a strong tendency to extend this method of haste into the realm which is mental and moral. There are those who are trying to develop character at a faster rate than character grows. They forget that in character building time is an important factor. Some are endeavoring to manufacture manhood by the mechanical force of swift moving machinery. But thus far the invariable result of this more recent method has been a faulty character and a sorry manhood. Character and culture are not the products of industrial factories and they cannot be developed by factory methods. They are the creations of great moral and spiritual nurseries such as the Christian home, the Christian school, and the Christian church. The fruits of these nurseries require for their maturing the slow processes of nature together with the constant attention and care of a wise husbandman. The toilsome process of mental culture is well illustrated by an ancient method of refining precious metals. The crude particles of precious gold were first taken by the refiner and thoroughly washed of dirt and sand; it was then placed in a crucible and subjected to great heat by which it was separated from dross and other chemical impurities. Again it was submitted to the searching flame of fire and reduced to a molten mass. While in this plastic form the refiner kneaded it and rolled it and milled it until it met the test of purity.

When, after days of cleansing by washing, burning, kneading, and malling, the refiner could hold the plastic mass up in the sunlight and see in it the reflection of his own image his work was done, and he placed upon it his seal of endorsement: "Pure Gold."

You who are today to receive your graduating diplomas have been passing through a refining process at the hands of these refiners of minds and hearts at whose feet you have sat in the classroom. You have been cleansed by the discipline of study, toil, and association. And today, as you stand in the glowing sunlight of larger culture and knowledge, you reflect the mental and moral image not only of your instructors, but also of the great master minds of history through whose eyes, under the guidance of your teachers, you have been permitted to look into the shining realm of cultural learning. And because you have been willing to be patient and to toil during the ordeal, you are about to be decked with the insignia, "Pure Gold." Thus far man has discovered but the one satisfactory process of character development, viz., the slow, unhurried method of Nature: that by which it brings to maturity the sown seed, and by which it ushers in at its appointed time the harvest season when the sowers become reapers, and when they who have toiled patiently enjoy the fruit of their labors.

"Each thing in Nature keeps this law,
The smallest plant abides its date;
And summer's heat, and winter's thaw,
And storm and calm their season wait.

This is the law that rules our lot,
And holds the whole of human fate;
He conquers who has force to strive,
And equal patience has to wait."

The third and last of the infallible precepts of human experience that I wish to consider with you is that

TRUE HAPPINESS DOES NOT CONSIST IN POSSESSION.

Human happiness has been rightly called the *summum bonum* or highest good of man. It is the great end for which

man from the beginning has longed and toiled. He has sought it by a multitude of means. The theories as to its real essence have been numerous and varied.

The Epicureans believed it possible to realize it by reckless abandon to sensuous pleasure. The Stoics sought it in abstemious self-denial. Between these two extremes there have arisen many ridiculous and absurd theories. And in view of these it is interesting to note the testimony of experience, the unerring teacher of truth. Experience declares that real happiness does not consist in mere possession.

Christ taught this remarkable truth when he said, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesses." Many a man has been deluded into the belief that if he could only get all the money he wanted he would be supremely happy. But how often have we seen this delusion dispelled in the cases of those who have accumulated great riches only to discover that money could not cure all the ills to which human souls are heir. A man's happiness is not determined by the amount of his material possessions.

Again, human happiness is not determined nor measured by the possession of a desirable environment. Much depends, it is true, upon the circumstances and surroundings in which one lives. But environment is but a minor factor in human happiness. History tells the story of a powerful oriental monarch who was highly favored in all that relates to this world's goods. He had riches and power and honor and fame, and yet he was not happy. The same record tells of an humble peasant who lived in a hovel and toiled for his daily bread. He was destitute of luxury and deprived even of many of the so-called common comforts of life. But in the companionship and love of his loved ones he was happy. His cup of joy was daily filled to the brim. The significant difference between the monarch and the peasant was not in environment, but rather in personality. It was internal rather than external. Real happiness depends upon an internal state rather than an external condition. It is determined by the moral state.

of the heart rather than the physical condition of the body. And here a sharp distinction needs to be drawn between sensuous pleasure and spiritual happiness. It is possible to purchase pleasure with money; but happiness is to be realized by no such means. It is one of the invaluable treasures of the soul that it is impossible to commercialize.

Again, true happiness is not to be found in the achievement of one's purpose.

This is true from the nature of man's being. "Man never is but always to be blest." Today he longs and strives for some distant goal. He believes that if he could only accomplish this end which he now has in view he would be perfectly happy. Tomorrow he achieves his purpose only to be undeceived—only to discover that

"The lovely toy so fiercely sought
Hath lost its charm by being caught."

This is true because of the infinite capacity of the human soul for growth and progress and the boundlessness of the field of its possibilities. We are happy therefore in the act of achieving rather than in the fact of achievement. And this ever-increasing capacity for progress in man is one of the distinctive marks which differentiates him from the lower brute creation. The birds of Paradise build their nests in the Australian forests today exactly as they built them a thousand years ago. The methods of the tiny ant and the busy bee for gathering and storing their food remain the same from age to age without progress or change. And so it is with every beast of the field in its natural habits of life. There is neither development nor advance. But how different is it with man! One generation succeeds another not with the monotonous sameness with which billow follows billow upon the bosom of a storm-lashed sea, for by the levers of growth and progress each age outstrips its predecessor. The history of man's life upon the earth is the record of his forward march as human knowledge has increased and as civili-

zation has advanced. The human capacity for progress is estimated best by looking backward; it is measured by the long period from the earliest day of man's life upon the earth to this, our own day of twentieth century light. It is marked by such marvelous changes as that from the sail-boat to the ocean liner; from the stage-coach to the express train; from the courier to the telegraph; from jangling jargon to spoken language; from the conjury of magic to the knowledge of science; from the idolatry of the heathen to the religion of the Christian. And the loftiest heights already attained are but prophetic of nobler and grander achievements still. And what is the meaning and explanation of this restless disposition in man? It means that man is happiest and most contented while in the act of achieving a worthy purpose. His real spirit is the spirit of progress. He cannot stand still. Henry Drummond has pointed out that Darwin's great discovery was the same as that of Galileo, viz., that the world moves. The Italian poet said it moved from West to East; the English philosopher said it moves from low to high. We may not all agree with the Darwinian theory of the evolution of man's body, but we must all agree with the universally accepted fact of the evolution of his mind. The natural trend of its development and growth is upward toward God!

ITEMS OF INTEREST

On the first of May the Brick School was pleased to receive, as Rev. Flynn styled it, the Lawless-Roundy Party.

The Rev. D. J. Flynn and the Rev. Alfred Lawless, Jr., Field Superintendents of A. M. A. Church work in the South, and the Rev. R. W. Roundy, Associate Secretary of the A. M. A., with headquarters at New York, constituted the party.

These gentlemen conducted several very interesting meet-

ings during the day and evening, all of the meetings leading the audiences to a fuller appreciation of Congregationalism.

The Rev. M. A. Tally, pastor of the leading Baptist church of Rocky Mount, was present at these meetings and extended to the party a hearty welcome from the Baptists of the community.

Our Commencement sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. H. A. M. Briggs of Huntington, Mass. At this writing we hear that Dr. Briggs has accepted the call to the presidency of Straight College at New Orleans, La. His acceptance of this work deepens our appreciation of his interpretation of work as evidenced in his eloquent sermon on the Higher Service.

It is reported that 49 names have been favorably recommended for the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Ten alternates are also named. With the alternates, this seems to be North Carolina's quota. We are pleased to note that a former student, a former teacher, and two graduates are among the selected. Mr. Joseph Bullock, '13, is one of the 49, and his brother George, '07, is one of the alternates.

The Progress, one of the leading papers of Halifax County, gives out the following report of the national registration in Halifax County on June 5th. The report covers the county by townships:

Last Tuesday, being the day set apart for the registration of all male persons between the ages of 21 and 31, Enfield and Halifax County did their part. More than that: we went a little beyond the expectations of the Government. The Government expected a little more than 3,300, and the actual registration was 3,530. Enfield registered 466, of which 181 were white, 283 colored, and 2 aliens. The county registered 3,530, of which 1,510 were white, 2,022 colored, and 8 aliens.

The registration by townships was as follows:

	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>
Brinkleyville	100	298
Butterwood	48	63
Conocoannara	24	122
Enfield	181	283
Halifax	54	152
Faucett	68	108
Kehukee	52	110
Littleton	79	169
Palmyra	11	55
Roanoke Rapids, No. 1.....	279	65
Roanoke Rapids, No. 2.....	256	100
Roseneath	44	73
Scotland Neck	147	190
Weldon	177	233
Total	1,510	2,022

Aliens—Enfield, 2; Roanoke Rapids No. 1, 2; Weldon, 4. Total, 8.

Backward Glimpses

MISS HATTIE L. GREEN

"When I considered life, 'twas all a cheat;
 Yet, fooled with hope, men favor the deceit—
 Trust on, and think tomorrow will repay.
 Tomorrow is falser than the former day—
 Lies worse, and while it says we shall be blessed
 With some new joys, cuts off what we possessed.
 Strange cousinage! None would be young again,
 Still all hope joy in what yet remains,
 And from the dregs of life think to receive
 What the first sprightly runnings could not give.
 I am tired of waiting for this chemic gold
 That fools us young, and beggars us when old."

It is generally thought that retrospection is a sign of old age. Children and young people delight to build air castles and to plan great things to be accomplished at some far-away day. Older people, whose lives are overflowing with activities and full of interests, are content to live in the present. But when there is no longer activity of mind and body, and the

fire of youthful ambition has burned low, man takes delight and satisfaction in recounting the deeds and accomplishments of the past.

Even though we choose to indulge in a little retrospection, we decidedly object to being classed in the category of the aged.

Joseph Keasby Brick School was organized in 1895, and is thus only twenty-two years old. No one is considered old at twenty-two.

It is at times helpful to stop for a few moments and look back over the past. If one has been successful, he will be inspired to even greater heights. If, on the other hand, he has not done well, the person who has the proper elements in him will take a new start.

Since progress is measured by the depths from which we have come, rather than the heights to which we have attained, we beg your indulgence for a very short while in a few backward glimpses.

For six years after the organization of the School there was no graduating class, and for a number of years no student in the Normal Department. The first class of three was sent out in 1902; two years elapsed and a second class of three was graduated, in 1904. The class of 1905 consisted of only one member. There was no class in 1906. Since 1907 there has been a graduating class each year. These classes have been small. The present one of twelve members has the distinction of being the largest class ever graduated from the School. It swells the number of our alumni to seventy-seven.

Almost without an exception these graduates are making good. They are filling positions as teachers, preachers, clerks, trained nurses, supervisors of schools, doctors, farmers, business men, and housewives. Some have taken courses from higher institutions of learning and many are now students in other schools and colleges, among which are Fisk

University, Talladega College, Atlanta University, and Howard University.

Many of our graduates deserve much credit for the progress they have made in their lines of work, and also in the matter of acquiring homes.

Mr. A. S. Croom has done a splendid work in Salisbury, N. C. He has erected a church which cost over \$16,000, and has bought the ground upon which a very thriving school is located.

Mr. James Croom, brother of Rev. A. S. Croom, is pastor of a church in Reidsville, N. C. He has had more than \$1,000 worth of repair work done on this church.

Among the graduates who have built homes which reflect much credit upon them may be mentioned Mr. George Bullock of Durham, N. C., and Mr. Samanna Cooke of New Bern, N. C.

Brick School, in spite of her youth, can boast of not only seventy-seven loyal sons and daughters, but also of many grandchildren. There have been seventeen marriages from the ranks of the alumni. Classes of 1902, 1905, and 1908 have demonstrated beyond doubt that matrimony is the *summum bonum* of life, in that every member of these classes has married. The class of 1912 has only one "single" member left, and we have no fear for her.

It seems fitting here that some mention should be made of our dear ones who have passed away. Five of our number have finished their labor here and been called to their reward, namely, J. C. Ausby and Joseph Hill of Class of 1904, Elisha Green of 1909, Fred Phillips of 1910, and John Murrain of 1913—all young men exemplary in every respect. They possessed lofty ideals and wholesome ambition. We feel certain that they would have accomplished great things could they only have been spared.

Truly does it seem that the good die young. We realize with Longfellow that—

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors
Amid these earthly damps;
What seem to us but sad, funeral tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.

The Alumni Reunion

MISS HATTIE L. GREEN

The anniversary of the Alumni Association was held Monday evening, May 28th. The reunion was a very successful one and marks the beginning of a new epoch in the Association. It was our first experience at having a whole evening for our program, and we rather enjoyed making it a part of the Commencement exercises.

At the evening meeting Mr. James W. Croom, '10, and Miss Lucy Richmond, '11, were the leading speakers. Timely remarks were made by the President of the Association, Mr. Isaac Bunn, '08, and excellent music was rendered by local talent.

At the business meeting held Wednesday afternoon the following officers were elected: President, Miss Hattie L. Green; vice-president, Mr. Charles Battle; secretary, Miss Lilian Hall; associate editor of the BRICK NEWS, Miss Lucy Richmond.

It was voted that the above named officers should constitute the program committee, the president being the chairman.

Special effort is to be put forth by the alumni to raise a sufficient sum to complete the cottage at Brick, which is to be known as the Alumni Cottage. Mr. Isaac Bunn was made the leader of the movement.

The graduates who were present during Commencement week were Misses Ida Arrington, Hattie L. Green, Lucy Richmond, Lillian Hall, Eula Arrington, Maud Peyton, Laura Powers, Cora Arrington, Olive Bond, Louise Arrington, Mrs. Pearl Johnson Schmoke, Messrs. Isaac Bunn, Joseph Bullock, and Rev. James Croom.

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The JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

was organized twenty-one years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. It offers a first-class High School Course, including Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Agriculture, Work in Iron and Steel, Mechanical Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, and parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line trains 33 and 34 stop at Brick on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports. For catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVIII

Bricks, N. C., October, 1917

No. 1

Dear Land of All My Love.

Long as thine art shall love true love,
Long as thy science truth shall know,
Long as thy eagle harms no dove,
Long as thy law by law shall grow,
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below,
So long, dear land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow.

—Sidney Lanier.

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trial and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVII

Bricks, N. C., November, 1917

No. 7

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

Principal Inborden and Brick School.

By DR. GEORGE W. MOORE

The Twenty-second anniversary of Principal T. S. Inborden's work at Brick School was observed in Ingraham chapel with a fine program. He came to Bricks August 1, 1895 at the beginning of the work and has seen it grow from a country farm into a large Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

The American Missionary Association through the benefaction of Mrs. Julia E. Brick has established here its largest and best equipped secondary school for colored youth.

Addresses of appreciation of Principal Inborden and the service he has rendered at Bricks were made by Supt. Moore, Prof. Fletcher, Mr. Benjamin Bullock and Mr. John Phillips. Dr. Moore presided and spoke of Mr. Inborden's character as a man and his ability as an executive and educator.

The qualities that made him a force in the community are his spirit of allegiance to authority, fidelity to duty, industry, loyalty, cooperation with his fellow workers and his efficient service. He has made an impress for good and the welfare of the school, the Alumni and community.

Mr. Joseph Fletcher spoke in behalf of the faculty. Mr. Benjamin Bullock, a graduate of Brick and the Agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, spoke for the Alumni and students. He gave a number of incidents which showed the value of the religious and moral training in the work of character building of Brick School under Principal Inborden's leadership.

Mr. John Phillips spoke for the farmers in appreciation of Mr. Inborden's influence and service for the community. He said: "His name is a household word and his presence an inspiration to the people. He has endeared himself to the people by his wise counsel and efforts for their educational, moral and material condition. He has stimulated the farmers of the community to secure homes, improve methods of farming and living through the Farmer's Day Conference and personal visitation to their homes and public gatherings."

The change in the condition of the people in the community and other places for the better has been notable since the coming of Brick School. Mr. Inborden has the respect and good will of the best people of both races of the community and the state.

The influence of the life and work of Brick School through its students and Alumni is felt not only in the counties adjacent to it, but also in the state, nation and Africa. The completion of Mr. Inborden's twenty-two years as Principal of Brick School also marks the twenty-sixth year of his service with the American Missionary Association. He has been principal of three schools under its auspices, at Helena, Ark., Albany, Ga., and Bricks, N. C. During all these years he has had the esteem, confidence and cooperation of the officers and friends of this great organization.

Brick School has done a great work. It still has a great mission in the name of the Master for the South and the Nation.

Summer at Bricks

The Rev. Dr. George Moore, Superintendent of Church work for the A. M. A. in the South, spent the summer at Brick School. Dr. Moore gained steadily in health during his stay and entered largely into the community activities. He preached in Ingraham Chapel Sunday evenings and assisted in the Principal's Office during the week. We give below Dr. Moore's record of our summer events. —Editor.

The Summer at Bricks has been pleasant. The weather was fine and invigorating. There were only a few very hot days. Refreshing showers and cool breezes relieved the heat

of mid-summer. The fourth of July was celebrated by the school and community with games, refreshments and a sociable.

Croquet was a favorite evening game both on the part of the teachers and the students of the work department.

Several water melon cuttings were given on the campus. The melons were abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The corn, cotton and peanuts gave promise of a large yield. Fruit was abundant. The trees were bending and many of them breaking with their burden. In August, the girls had put up over two thousand jars of fruit and vegetables such as plums, peaches, apples, beans, tomatoes etc. The farm, garden, laundry, kitchen and offices were busy. Sanitary conditions were improved by the installation of septic tanks.

Principal Inborden and Mrs. Inborden made a trip in the State and the Eastern part of Virginia in the interest of the School. They met many friends, a large number of former students and Alumni and held a number of meetings. Among the places visited on the trip were Charlotte, Greensboro, Burlington, Graham, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Rosemary, Thelma, Seaboard, Suffolk, Norfolk, Berkley, Mill Creek, Hampton, Newport News, Richmond and Petersburg. Principal Inborden spoke in a number of churches and public meetings.

Rev. A. W. Puller, D. D., having accepted the pastorate of a Baptist Church at Georgetown, S. C., made the trip from Boston in his Ford car, stopping an hour at Brick School. He took dinner with us and narrated the events of the trip.

The Annual Baptizing of Candidates by Rev. Coel, pastor of the Red Hill, Whitakers and Enfield Churches took place on the first Sunday in September in Fishing Creek adjacent to Brick School. The attendance was large and the service impressive.

At a Memorial Service to Dr. H. B. Frissell held in our Ingraham Chapel, Dr. Moore and Principal Inborden spoke. The Jubilee song, "In Bright Mansions Above," was sung and resolutions of sympathy were passed.

The coming and going of our young people was interesting. After a brief visit to his parents, Mr. Joseph Bullock with his brother George of Durham, left for the Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Benjamin Bullock spent the summer at home and left in September to take charge of the Agricultural Department of the Florida Agricultural College at Tallahassee, Florida. Mr. Walter Whiting of Richmond, Va., spent several days at the school and in the community. Miss Lillian Hall spent her vacation in the vicinity of Norfolk, Suffolk and Hampton.

The summer at Bricks has been a busy and very pleasant season.

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents each.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch, per school year of 8 months-----	\$ 2.25
2 inches-----	4.50
3 inches-----	6.75
4 inches-----	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the Joseph K. Brick News, Bricks, N. C.

JOSEPH FLETCHER, Editor
MISS LUCY RICHMOND, '11, Associate Editor
MR. R. H. HAMPTON, Subscription Agent
ALEXANDER SESSOM, '18, Reporter
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Business Manager

Editorial Notes

The Brick School has entered upon its twenty-third scholastic year. War prices, the Draft and late crops did not interfere with the attendance on the opening as was predicted. The enrollment was larger during the first week than for the first week in 1916, and the attendance for the year is expected to run higher than in any past year.

Fifty-seven new students are represented on our record books. Thirteen of this number entered the High School. These new students are much younger in years than the applicants of former years and more largely supported by parents.

Eight new teachers join the teaching force, taking positions in the departments as follows:

Mr. R. H. Hampton, B. S., B. S. A., Teacher Training Department.

Miss Lula Bullock, A. B., High School,

Miss L. K. Voorhees, Grammar Department,

Miss Fay Lonita Hendley, Domestic Science,

Mr. J. W. Saunders, A. B., Mechanical Department,

Miss Martha Davis, Model School,

Miss A. L. Hamilton, A. B., Model School,

Miss Nora T. Parrish, Superintendent of Laundry.

With headquarters at Brick School, Mr. Jacob Dupree has begun his work as farm Demonstrator for Edgecombe, Halifax and Nash Counties. Mr. Dupree was appointed by the State to this work and is the first Agent appointed by the State to work exclusively among Negroes in these counties. It became known through Professor Wray, State Corn Club Agent, that such an appointment could be made if the farmers of the three counties should pledge themselves as three units, to raise fifty dollars each per year. Principal Inborden and Professor Wray made a two-day automobile trip through these counties and succeeded without difficulty, in securing the appointment.

We are pleased to learn by a letter that comes from Sergeant Richard Battle, Depot Co. H., Signal Corps, San Juan, Porto Rico, that he has been recommended for appointment as second Lieutenant in one of the Negro units of the National Army. Sergeant Battle is an undergraduate of Brick School but is one among the many undergraduates who in private life command respect in their communities and are regarded as "forceful, dignified and just." We give below two paragraphs taken verbatim from the letter of recommendation.

Headquarters Eastern Department

Governors Island, New York Harbor.

August 6, 1917.

1. It is the understanding of this office that Negro units of the National Army are to be organized in the near future. In this connection it is recommended that Sergeant Richard Battle, Depot Co. H., Signal Corps, on duty in charge of the Signal Corps system in Porto Rico, with station at San Juan, Porto Rico, be considered for appointment as 2nd. Lientenant in one of these organizations.

2. The records of this office indicate that Sergeant Battle renders satisfactory service wherever stationed, bears an excellent character and on March 31, 1917 was reported by his commanding officer as "forceful, dignified and just," commands respect and maintains perfect discipline without difficulty.

CHAS S. WALLACE,
Lieut. Col., Signal Corps, S. O.

The death of Dr. Charles J. Ryder on the 24th of September caused grief at Brick School. He had been a Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Association for more than twenty years. All who knew him personally, or felt through others the influence of his counsel, held him in the highest regard.

We are in debt to the Congregationalist for the following appreciation of our friend:

A Knightly Soul

"Charlie Ryder of the American Missionary Association, as his many friends affectionately called him, was by family traditions, training and natural instincts and sympathies a crusader. That is why he has been for thirty years such a potent force in connection with the field work and the administration policies of the organization which for more than half a century has been ministering so effectively to the

backward races of America. Born in Oberlin, he grew up in an atmosphere of freedom and democracy. His sensitive spirit must have responded to the high thoughts and noble passions with which the air of Oberlin was charged in the days just before the Civil War. As he came to young manhood, he was molded by the instruction and the personal influence of that great teacher of ethics, philosophy and religion, Pres. James H. Fairchild. When a man imbibes with his mother's milk a love for the oppressed and the unfortunate members of the human family, when through his growing years he dwells in a community which reverences the Christian ideals of liberty and brotherhood, in making his own life's decisions he naturally chooses the path of service.

So Charles J. Ryder came early into the work of the American Missionary Association, studied as field secretary its operations throughout the South and West, and after serving as district secretary in Boston, was promoted to a leading share in the oversight of the whole field from the New York office. There he has devoted himself to the multitudinous details of administration exhibiting the same perseverance and zest that marked his participation in the more romantic phases of the work on the field. No secretary of any of our national societies was more welcome in the churches. He was a gifted and magnetic speaker and none of the secretaries of our benevolent societies has endeared himself personally to more of our pastors and laymen. The fact that in the South among the members of the working force of the American Missionary Association he has been so highly esteemed and so deeply loved all these years is an eloquent testimony to his character and to his fitness for his special task."

Items of Interest

Ophelia Braden Taylor, a girl baby, was born in Chicago on the 25th of September. We have congratulated Treasurer Taylor. Mrs. Taylor spent the summer with her sisters and will soon join her husband at Bricks.

Dr. W. L. Horne, D. D. S., Howard 1917, a former student of our High School, has opened Dental Parlors in the Douglass Building at his home town, Rocky Mount. We hear, with pleasure, that Dr. Horne has been gladly received by the home folks.

While visiting her mother at Rocky Mount this summer, Miss Hattie Green, '04, secured the services of local talent and gave a concert for the benefit of the proposed Guest's Cottage of Brick School.

Miss Dorothy Inborden, '15, left Bricks in September for her third year's work at Fisk. Miss Julia Inborden was graduated from Fisk in June and spent the summer in Nashville at the Bethlehem House. She visited her parents at Bricks enroute to her work as teacher in the public schools of Covington, Kentucky.

Mr. Murvin Sumner, '16, who spent one year at Fisk, has entered the Dental College of Howard.

Miss Lula Bullock, '13, was graduated from Fisk in June and has begun work as instructor of English in our High School.

Mr. Joseph Saunders, '10, A. B., Tilloston College 1917, is instructor of Wood-working at Brick School.

Miss Mary Arrington, Miss Lula Ashe, and Miss Janet Whitaker of the class of 1917, enter the Teacher Training Course of Brick School. Miss Nora Parris, '17, is Superintendent of the Brick School Laundry. Miss Jessie Bullock, '17, has entered Spellman. Miss Irene Carlisle, '17, is a special student in music at Brick.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, '10, was a welcomed visitor at our opening. He returns to Howard for further study.

Principal Inborden, Miss Bullock and Miss Hall spent a few days at the Virginia Fair at Richmond.

The Departments of Brick School have prepared an exhibit for the Coastal Fair at Tarboro.

The Brick School Band furnished music for the Liberty Bond Parade at Wilson on Liberty Bond Day.

One day through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should,
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep,
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods, a path was made;
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because t'was such a crooked path.

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding woodway stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent, and turned, and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
There many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one,
And thus, a century and a half
They trod in the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftmess fleet;
The road became a village street;
And this before they were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis.
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way
And lost one hundred years a day;
For such reverence is lent
To well established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track;
And in, and out, and forth, and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood Gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf!
Ah! many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach. —Selected.

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

By ALEXANDER SESSOM

The opening of school at Brick this year found a number of the old students present and ready to take up their new work. The vacancies which were caused by some of the fellows having been called to the Colors, and for other reasons, have been largely filled.

We are glad to note that the new students as well as the old ones have fallen right in line and are bending their energies toward the betterment of the different organizations which control the student activities. Some already have been given individual work and some on the work of different committees according to their ability. Mr. George Elliott of Albany, Ga., is here for his first time and is the only new student awarded a place in the band where he plays second cornet.

Up to the present time the record of the Y. M. C. A. both in membership and actual work stands ahead of the first month of last year. The first Sunday after the opening of school found a few of the old guard on the job who proceeded with the work until others had arrived.

The new student Y. M. C. A. sociable was given Saturday evening, October 13th. The larger part of the evening was spent in playing games and socializing in general. During the evening, the President called attention to the work of the association in general and emphasized the necessity of co-operation in all of its branches and activities. He then called on Mr. Fletcher who is our advisor. Mr. Fletcher spoke briefly on the work of the association and all of the activities which it controls. Several others were asked to speak, including the Heads of the departments and members of the faculty. Before the close of the evening a repast was served and all seemed to have been fully initiated into the work and

spirit of the association. The week following, the membership committee pitched a campaign for membership which proved a success.

The first general sociable for all students and teachers was given in Ingraham Chapel on October 20th.

The very fact that three of the Alumni of Brick are now members of our faculty, each having spent four years in college after completing the prescribed course here, is an evidence of the possibilities of the present student body and besides, it should inspire us to seek higher education. The world is calling for men and women who are capable of doing things effectively. It is the colleges and the universities which help draw out those hidden qualities and discover our possibilities. Let us take new courage and never stop until we can feel that we are an authority along some one line.



THE JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

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There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports.

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T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph W. Brick News

Vol. XVIII

Bricks, N. C., November, 1917

No. 2

WAR

War will never yield but to the principles of universal justice and love; and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ.—Channing.

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural,
Industrial and Normal School

ERRATUM.

The first sentence of the fourth item on page
should read as follows:

Mr. Joseph Bullock, '13, was recently appointed
First Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps of the U.S.A.

The Joseph K. Brick News

XVIII

Bricks, N. C., November, 1917

No. 2

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

THE BRICK SCHOOL

By Principal T. S. Inborden

The Brick School is happily located at the juncture of the three counties of Nash, Halifax, and Edgecombe. It is on the main division of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad leading from New York to Florida. It has its own railroad station with side track and government Post Office.

The three counties centering at this point have a Negro population of 58,000 or fifty-six per cent of the entire population of the three counties and they pay taxes on 107,000 acres of land. The combined area of the three counties is a little less than eighteen hundred square miles with a colored school population of 22,000 with an average daily attendance in the public schools of thirty-six per cent. of the school population or fifty-one per cent. of the school enrollment. The area is well watered and well drained by the Tar and Roanoke rivers and their tributaries. It is healthful.

The school was organized in the Fall of eighteen and ninety five under the auspices of the American Missionary Association whose offices are in New York City. The present Principal started the school with five helpers, a matron, a farm manager, and two academic teachers. We enrolled one student the first day and only fifty-four for the entire school year. Thirteen of these were in the boarding hall. Its great growth in buildings and equipment is due to the philanthropies of Mrs. Julia Elma Brewster Brick of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The school embraces a farm of 1,129½ acres. It has twenty-three cottages for teachers and farm tenants and

school buildings of large calibre for the housing of students and for school use generally. The dormitories are heated with steam and hot air. They have bathing facilities and sanitary toilets. The school washing is done in a steam laundry by the school girls.

The school catalogue for 1916 shows an enrollment of 339 students from thirty-six counties in the state of North Carolina and from eleven states. Five of these are taking the teacher training course, 115 are in the High School, 172 are in the Elementary School, 45 are in the night school. Of these 135 are taking Domestic Art, 137 Domestic Science, 64 are taking Agriculture and 68 are taking wood work, iron work and mechanical drawing.

The teachers are from such schools as Fisk University, Atlanta University, Howard University, Talladega College, A. and T. of North Carolina and Oberlin College, and Cornell University.

The school offers a first class High School course beginning in the Elementary School with Primary children in the Model School. After graduating from the six year High School course students may take a two year teacher training course which fits them for teachers in the public schools. Students are required to take Agriculture, Domestic Science Domestic Art and Manual training in the shop under the very best teachers. Night school is provided for those working their way.

The school has sent out sixty-seven graduates who are engaged in all sorts of occupations. We give the names of a few: Mr. B. F. Bullock graduated from the school and took a four years course in the University of Minnesota. He has charge of the agricultural work now in the State School of Florida at Tallahassee. His brother George teaches Manual training in the city schools of Durham, N. C., another brother, Joseph teaches manual training in our school at Lexington, Ky. A sister, Lula, after graduating from Fisk University is now teaching in the High School department at Bricks. Miss Hattie Green took the college course at Fisk and has been a very excellent teacher for ten years in the

schools of the American Missionary Association. Since graduating, she has bought several fine lots in the town of Rocky Mount and built a fifteen hundred dollar house in which she and her mother live. Miss Susie Adams after graduating from Bricks went to Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and took a four year course in Domestic Science and is now a teacher in the Kansas City High Schools, Kansas City, Mo. A. S. Croom took a course in Theology at the Union University in Richmond and now has one of the best charges in the state, the Dixonville Baptist Church in Salisbury, N. C. In a few years he had built a ten thousand dollar house for their worship. His brother James is also an excellent preacher and a man of fine influence and character. Miss Lucy Richmond is the County Supervisor of all the colored schools of Pitt County. She has under her direction over fifty colored schools. Joseph Bullock has recently been appointed first lieutenant in the United States Army. Mr. Isaac Bunn has just made his final payment on a 250 acre farm which cost him in all \$2500. He has a good home and everything about it gives evidence of thrift and success. Mr. Joseph Harrison is to take his M. D. degree from Howard University this year. Jacob Porter came here ten years ago too young to travel alone from Boston and had to be tagged with a shipping tag so that the conductor would know where he was going. He has joined the 15th regiment band and is "somewhere in France" making music for the boys in the trenches. He has taken with him several others who are carrying the guns. Miss Lillian Hall took a business course in Oberlin and is assistant Post Mistress at Bricks, N. C. Mr. Joseph Saunders graduated from Tillotson college and is assistant to our shop supervisor. Many are teaching in the rural schools, some are preaching, others are in business or house-keeping.

Under graduates are numbered by the hundreds. They are positive adjuncts for good in every community where they are located. William Exum owns a farm of four hundred acres and he is one of the best farmers in the county. He is a leader in the church work and in the societies of his com-

munity. Woodie Horn, D. D. S., Howard University, has one of the best dental parlors in Eastern North Carolina. Miss Sallie Phillips is a teacher of fine character and ability. She is also a seamstress. Mr. John Moore is a draftsman and builder with headquarters in Washington, D. C. He has more work than he can do. Mr. Solomon P. Young has been head butler for Mr. George Eastman in Rochester, N. Y., for many years. His success is attested by the fact that he is said to have bought five thousand dollars worth of Liberty Bonds. His wife is also a Brickite. James Black in Rocky Mount, N. C., has a first class high powered electrical machine shoe repairing business. He employs several helpers. He tells me that he never has an idle day. Mrs. Theresa Johnson Diamond aside from being the wife of one of the most progressive and stirring Baptist ministers of Virginia was recently appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Fredericksburg, Va., Warden of unfortunate and miscreant girls. In addition to this she is secretary to Mr. S. G. Willis who runs the largest pickling factory in the world. Elwood Sessoms is the owner of a high class tailoring and cleaning establishment in Rocky Mount. His business requires the use of an auto truck which he owns. Charlie Jones owns and operates a moving picture theatre in Wilson. He has only first class entertainments. Miss Iowa Bellamy in addition to being a very excellent school teacher, operates a farm.

Since the very beginning of the school, twenty-two years ago, the life of the community has been quickened by personal visitations to the homes, churches and schools of the three counties. Farmers' Day at the school and farmers' meetings in the immediate vicinity of the homes of the people in their churches or school houses has given them the inspiration to own homes and to improve those they own. Our constant advice to the colored people is to own their homes, have better houses, plant flowers and flowering shrubs in the yards, plant a garden for their own consumption, grow hogs, chickens, and acquire a better knowledge of farming, improve their school houses and churches and see that the children are in school. The people have demanded better

school supervision and so the counties are appointing colored school supervisors for colored schools and farm demonstrators for the colored farmers. This is exactly what we have wanted and we have been prime factors in helping to create public sentiment to that end. We have demonstrated in scores of communities the efficacy of the points we have emphasized. The exhibits of fine corn, pork, potatoes, peas etc., including canned goods is a witness to our work.

It is an inspiration, after a few years of such advice as we are giving, to see the cropper moving from the rented farm and ramshackle house into his own home and own his own farm. The house may be a log house but it will soon be surrounded by a five or eight room cottage fit for a land lord. Later a telephone is added, a bath tub becomes a part of the fixtures, a force pump in the kitchen, a patent range, barns and suitable stables for farm conveniences. In several instances I have seen all these changes and in addition an acetylene plant. One farmer in particular has gone through all this evolution: From a rented log cabin to a two hundred acre farm, a two thousand dollar house, a store that sells the immediate community all of its dry goods, groceries and farm implements, the owner of a new Columbia automobile, a Deacon of the church with four children in the Brick school paying full board for all of them and owing for nothing. Is not this an evolution to be envied? This is not all. The Principal of Brick School is constantly being invited to come to see some farm or some new house some patron of the school has acquired. It has been my pleasure to point out a number of such homes to Dr. H. Paul Douglass when he has visited the school and to the delegation of the National Council. If you do not believe, come and see.

AN APPEAL FOR UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

By Joseph Woodard Saunders, '10, B. A., Tillotston '17.

Today we are struggling for the grandest achievement that the world has ever had in view. Never before has democracy the world over concentrated its efforts to establish one principle. Man has always sought the co-operation of his fellow man and, when denied this co-operation and crushed by the iron hand of monarchy has resented the oppression, and the result has been strife, anarchy, and revolution.

For more than nineteen hundred years civilization has been tending toward the unification of man. Evidences of this grand movement appeared as far back as 328 B. C., when Plato formulated courses of study according to the rank and station of the laity, and Aristotle condemned the system and advocated a universal course for all regardless of rank or station; and on down the ages the growing tendency has been more and more toward democracy.

Today we are facing the grandest crisis the world has ever known. The two great political powers of the world have met on a great battlefield to test, not whether this nation or any nation, in the words of Lincoln, shall long endure, but to test whether monarchy with its iron hand of oppression shall rule the destinies of man, or whether democracy with its all-embracing principles of truth, liberty, justice, and universal brotherhood shall reign supreme.

Rome was once the mistress of the world in science, art, literature, and militarism, but the fact that this great empire, as great as it was, was divided into States having their separate forms of government is proof enough that Rome could not endure; for in unity there is strength, and strength of mind and character is the dynamic force to national, international and universal progress. The fall of Rome, generally speaking, marked a new era, the beginning of the universal idea that humanity is one.

Civilization has been striving since the birth of Christ to make the world one unit, or to unite men into one great family and to have them realize that although they are separated from one another by land and sea, they are a part of one great brotherhood. Modern civilization has been earnestly endeavoring to have mankind realize that his lot is not an individual one, that his success does not depend wholly upon his own efforts, but that the progress of the individual is in proportion to the progress of humanity. The great principle enunciated by Jesus Christ, that Paul, Martin Luther, David Livingstone and thousands of other Christian heroes have given their lives in trying to establish, is the one great universal idea that humanity is one.

There is no success without effort. There is no achievement without sacrifice, and no progress without unity.

Steam and electricity have so wonderfully connected us with all lands that today we may consider the whole world one great neighborhood. Josiah Strong said, "We are so intimately connected, and the relation existing between nation and nation is so strong that one act passed in our Congress will affect the progress of the world." Then, if we are so intimately connected, and the relation existing between nation and nation, man and man, is so strong, the cries of Belgium, Servia, Roumania, and the whole autocratic world for peace, justice, and liberty should stir us to make untold sacrifices for the perpetuation of democracy.

Five years ago, this great Republic of ours, and some of the Asiatic, South American, and European countries were signing peace alliances whereby international differences might be settled by arbitration, one of the greatest steps toward universal brotherhood since the dawn of modern civilization. Within less than three years from that date, almost all Europe was plunged into the greatest war the world has ever known, nation struggling against nation, men grappling at the throats of men. The question has been asked, "Why all this war? Is it being waged for the sake of humanity, or is the old idea cherished by ancient nations and

characterized by greed the cause? Is civilization still in its infancy?" Less than two months ago, America, the only outstanding world power that had not entered directly into this great conflict, suddenly broke off diplomatic relations with autocracy, and still there are those asking the question, For what are we fighting. The answer comes, For democracy. President Wilson said: "The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundation of political liberty. We have no selfish end to secure, we desire no conquest, we seek no compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make, we are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and we shall not be satisfied, until we have made the right as secure as the faith and freedom of the nation can make it." Others say that we are fighting for one cause—liberty, justice, and the ultimate triumph of universal brotherhood. Then, if these are the things for which we are fighting, we say, Fight on, until we have gained the victory.

We long for an ideal civilization, when war, race hatred, monarchy, and autocracy will be blotted out; a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, that shall not perish from the earth; a civilization so well verified and the relation existing between man and man so strong that there will be no burglary, suicide, or murder; a civilization so perfect that there will be no need of courthouses, jails, penitentiaries, or detention camps; a civilization so unique that man everywhere regardless of race or previous condition will be measured by a moral and intellectual standard; a civilization of liberty, justice and universal brotherhood.

In hope of this triumph when truth shall get a hearing, we join with Spaulding who has said, "If I had a thousand tongues and could place myself so as to command the ear of democracy, I would say, Fight until war, race hatred, prejudice, segregation, disfranchisement, and the shedding of innocent blood is blotted out, and truth, liberty, justice, and universal brotherhood are planted upon the trusted foundations of all civilization."

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2 inches -----	4.50
3 inches -----	6.75
4 inches -----	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the Joseph K. Brick News, Bricks, N. C.

Colonel Roosevelt's Message to the American Soldier.

The teachings of the New Testament are foreshadowed in Micah's verse (Micah vi, 8): "What more does the Lord require of thee than to do justice, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.

DO JUSTICE; and therefore fight valiantly against the armies of Germany and Turkey, for these nations in this crisis stand for the reign of Moloch and Beelzebub on this earth.

LOVE MERCY; treat prisoners well, succor the wounded, treat every woman as if she was your sister, care for the little children, and be tender to the old and helpless.

WALK HUMBLY; you will do so if you study the life and teachings of the Savior.

May the God of justice and mercy have you in His keeping.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Miss D. E. Emerson spent a few weeks with us during the month. During the stay, her industry was remarkable. Many soldiers exposed to the cold of the winter will be more comfortable because of her knitting.

Dr. Frank White, of our Chicago Office, visited us on the 9th. His address on the "Significance of a Name" was loudly applauded. •

Professor W. S. Goss of Tougaloo College was gladly received by the school and community. He delivered two addresses to the student body and a talk to teachers. He was also introduced by Principal Inborden to congregations at two of our rural churches.

Mr. George Bullock, '07, was a guest of the teachers at ant in the U. S. Army. On his way to Camp Dix, he stopped at Bricks to see his parents who were forced to share his company with students and teachers. At a sociable given by the teachers in his honor, his response to an introduction showed that he fully realizes the meaning of the call to arms in the present war. Lieutenant Bullock left for his post on Wednesday before Thanksgiving Day, the students and teachers escorting him, with much show of patriotism, to our station.

Mr. George Bullock, '09, was a guest of the teachers at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Bullock motored to Bricks from Durham where he has taught Manual Training in the Whitted School for several years.

Miss Lucy Richmond, '11, Supervisor of Negro schools of Pitt County, visited early in the month. Miss Richmond reported a shortage in teachers for her schools and canvassed Bricks for candidates.

Mr. W. A. Hall, assistant to the State Corn Club Agent, spent a few days at Bricks early in the month.

Mr. John Williams, '15, has been called to work in the public school at Wilson. He spent a few days at Brick before

Thanksgiving Day in coaching the Brewster boys for the holiday events.

Mr. George Bumpass of the 11th year class has left school to answer the call to arms. He brought in a younger brother to take his place.

A new clock and gong are making for promptness at Benedict Hall. Thanks to Miss Emerson!

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

By Alexander H. Sessoms.

Thanksgiving at Brick School this year was welcomed with no less enthusiasm than in years before. We are facing many conditions which are discouraging, but we have a great many things for which we ought to be thankful. As has been the custom here for many years, the day was begun with song and praise services by both the young men and young women. At 10:30 o'clock A. M., two athletic teams representing Beard and Brewster Halls met on the athletic field to contest in the various games that were scheduled to be played. Never in the history of the school has been known a finer spirit and more enthusiasm to be shown than was exhibited. Judging from the amount of enthusiasm and the interest manifested by the rooters, it appeared that both sides were winning. The day resulted however, in victory for Beard. The basket-ball game was called off on account of rain.

The writer would feel greatly indebted should he fail to make mention of the dinner. Miss Little and those associated with her who had worked so faithfully in helping to make the meal a treat deserve our gratitude.

Mr. Joseph Bullock, class of '13, who has for the past two years, been teaching in one of the schools of the American Missionary Association, Lexington, Ky., was called a few days ago from his work to assume larger duties for our country. Mr. Bullock spent the past summer at the of-

ficers' training camp, Fort Des Moines, Iowa and has received from the war department a commission as First Lieutenant and was ordered to report for duty November 30th. Upon receiving this commission Mr. Bullock immediately gave up his work and came home to spend a few days with his mother and father before leaving for service. While here he visited the school and reviewed with pleasant recollections the old campus and buildings. He also spoke in chapel and told us of some of his experiences while in training at the camp, and expressed the firmness and zeal with which he was leaving to do his part in helping to bring about a better democracy. We wish Lientenant Bullock all success possible in making good, and pray that he may ever retain the true courage of his conviction that he is engaged in a noble cause for humanity. When leaving Brick he was accompanied to the station by the entire student body and most of the teachers. The brass band and the United States flag led the procession.

The prospects for the Y. M. C. A reading room this year look very bright. It opened with a large collection of books and a number of leading papers and magazines in hand. This reading room does not take place of the regular school reading room but at the same time it affords a great opportunity for the young men to have the exclusive use of the daily papers and magazines of their choice.

Mr. R. J. Elzy, our Science Professor, has recently been granted a teacher's high school certificate from the state of Tennessee. This certificate was granted on his degree from Fisk University and will permit him to teach in several other states for a period of five years.

The brass band has filled many engagements this school year and has made an excellent showing.

The fine spirit which both teachers and students exhibited in helping to raise funds through the Y. M. C. A. for the War Department, is worthy of commendation. Although we were late in getting notice that we were expected to share in this great work, each one took it as a personal appeal and saw that no time was lost in securing a contribution for this

great and worthy cause. Some who did not have available means, sought to do extra work in order that they might play their parts. We are willing to give our time our money and if needs be, our lives for our country in helping to bring about a World's Democracy. Let us pray to God for the hastening of such a time.

W h e n B a n k C r e d i t

Means that every dollar of actual money on deposit with the banks of this country is doing the work of five, does it not seem that YOU ought to be taking advantage of the situation and be building up a bank credit for future use?

Take advantage of your opportunity NOW and build a bank credit which you can use when needed.

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T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVIII Bricks, N. C., December, 1917 No. 3

DUTY

"Let us do our duty in our shop our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle, and we knew that victory for mankind depended upon our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world."

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JOSEPH FLETCHER, Editor

MISS LUCY RICHMOND, '11, Associate Editor

MR. R. H. HAMPTON, Subscription Agent

ALEXANDER SESSOM, '18, Reporter

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Business Manager

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SOME PHASES OF FARM LABOR.

Any man who has superintended farm labor for a number of years has had a rare opportunity to learn some very valuable lessons and to observe countless incidents that were interesting, humorous and pathetic.

Farming, not unlike other business enterprises, is usually conducted for profit and pleasure but not for the latter alone. The two principal elements involved are capital and labor and profits are expected from a legitimate and wise use of each. Capital furnishes the farm land, the live stock,

farming implements, seeds and fertilizers, food and clothes for the laborers who supply the muscles and some times the brains for the whole operation. The quantity of labor required is not always proportional to the capital invested but it is very largely determined by the size of the farm and the type of farming that is to be conducted. In other words, an intensive farmer would require more labor for a given number of acres of land than an extensive one. Then too, the quality of the labor is an important factor in determining the number of persons needed to till successfully any given acreage.

From my observation of a long list of farms in several different states, I am convinced that those that more nearly approach the ideal, are the ones where capital and labor are of the same household. In these instances personal factors must be reckoned with. The older and more reasonable members of these families begin their work early in the morning and work late in the evening whenever they find that it is necessary, and the others soon fall in line and we have here a unique example of what has been fittingly designated as "team work." Wastes that are so much in evidence on many other classes of farms are eliminated or at least minimized; the most desirable stalks of cotton, corn, cane or other plants are left in the process of thinning, and each furrow is made to count for something. The secret of this cooperation is that all of these workers expect to enjoy the full fruits of their labor and this is the stimulus which makes them fleet-footed when running errands, prompt in doing chores, and diligent and faithful in the performance of any other farm work to which they are appointed.

That all classes of people work best when they are in a happy state of mind, is the conclusion long since reached and still sanctioned by economists and psychologists of great reputation. Therefore, captains of large industrial enterprises seek first to surround their employees with such things as tend to make them happy, thereby increasing their

industrial efficiency and making their hearts yearn for good citizenship. This vision was caught a good many years ago by Mr. George Peabody who established a free library and free lectures for the poor in the town of his birth and replaced tumble-down houses in the vice and poverty stricken districts of London with beautiful buildings adjoining play grounds for the children of these poor families, who, for a small sum might enjoy them as long as they lived.

Sir Titus Salt who rose from poverty to wealth and power built Saltaire near Bradford, England, and we are told that the tasteful, well arranged tenant houses and the spacious, substantial church and school which he erected there for his laborers are creditable and long-lasting monuments to his memory. Moreover, future historians and biographers will extol and immortalize the names of Henry Ford, Elbert Hubbard and many others, not primarily because they built up great business enterprises and became wealthy and influential but for the manner by which they did it—by making their workmen comparatively happy.

The elements that help to create a happy atmosphere on the farm are many. In the first place, the farm should be a fertile one and if not, proper steps must be taken to make it so. If the one-crop system has been in vogue for ages, begin at once to diversify and at the same time increase the humus of the soil; if barn yard manure and commercial fertilizers have been used too sparingly, use them more freely and if the soil has been scratched over many years, begin to plow it deeper and deeper each year until it is sufficiently deep to hold the rain fall and to give ample feeding surface for the plant roots.

The farm buildings should be comfortable and attractive. As men advance in civilization they are less contented with unsightly shacks, and one of the most logical and eloquent arguments in support of our boast of advancing civilization is the fact that these tumble-down, nominal farm houses are being rapidly replaced by comfortable cottages, many of which are either white-washed or painted.

Farmers and their assistants are human beings and when denied the comforts and achievements which other laborers are enjoying they soon become restless and discontented.

The live-stock of the farm speaks volumes for the operator. Wherever poor specimens of horses, mules, cows, hogs and chickens are found, you may rest assured that the laborers get neither pleasure nor profit from their work. Animals that do not earn a profit should be replaced by better ones, and these should be well-housed and properly fed.

Modern farmers are beginning to realize that farm machinery saves a good deal of labor, makes it possible and even essential to use a higher type of laborer and adds dignity to the profession. In view of this, wherever farms are large enough to justify the outlay, labor-saving machinery should be used as freely as possible.

Having mentioned casually a few things that would aid greatly in making farmers and their labor happy in their chosen field of work, we wish to say that, if farm labor is at its best when capital and labor are of the same brotherhood, the problem that confronts farm capitalists is that of enlisting the personal interests of the people who till their farms. In many cases this has already been accomplished with astounding success. The means used vary greatly but the end reached is the same. Farmers there are who furnish the land, the teams, farm machinery, etc., and give the laborers a portion of the crop.

In this way a man's returns are proportional to what he makes, and if he has reason to look forward to a "square deal" at the close of the year, he will invariably do his utmost to "make good."

Large numbers of farmers employ their laborers by the month or the year and pay them cash wages. That this is often disagreeable to both contracting parties is attested by the many residential changes that are made at the end of each year, and some times through the year. Since I began writing these few lines, I have seen three families moving their furniture down the road and two others have just gone

in the direction from which the former came. Wherever investigation has been made the causes assigned are legion. But quite often these people do not know their real worth nor what they can afford to work for. Consequently, many of them enter into bargains which they later regret, and thus become indifferent, indolent, discontented and altogether unsatisfactory to their employer.

Wage earners on the farms as well as in other vocations ought to be paid according to the quality and quantity of their work. All men who wear the same size overalls are not worth the same price and any standard based on size alone is wholly unsatisfactory. Possibly the majority of men who work on the farm for wages do so because they haven't ample capital to set themselves up in this business but some of them continue to work this way when they have handsome balances to their credit in the bank. These men are usually well-paid for their services and command greater respect from their associates than those who are forced to struggle constantly and persistently in order to keep the wolf from their doors.

An employer and an employee are mutually obligated and when either designingly fails to fulfil his obligations, an unenviable reward awaits him. A hireling may be oppressed and robbed of his just wages and no court on earth may ever be called upon for redress or indemnity, but the character of the oppressor is dwarfed, his self-respect is gradually lost and although he may grow rich in the possession of houses and lands, in bank stocks and other holdings, the faces of defenseless widows, humble orphans and helpless men whom he has wronged will haunt him like Banquo's ghost. On the other hand, whenever a man agrees to work for another and does slipshod jobs, idles away a portion of the time for which he is paid to render faithful service, permits seeds and fertilizers or whatever he handles to be wasted, he is making of himself a thief and a sneak who is scarcely less repulsive to society than the human parasites and dis-

guised highwaymen who have the heart to work men for a mere pittance and then take that from them.

Whenever parents teach their children by precept or example to accept unrequited toil or unearned money, they do them an injustice, the evil influence of which is far-reaching and far more loathsome than any deadly disease. Years ago, an industrious young man and his mother were employed on my father's farm where the former was one of the plow "hands" and his mother was a member of the force of hoe hands. A more steady and careful plow boy was hard to find but in the opinion of his mother, he did too much work. Therefore, she often annoyed him and provoked my father by constantly trying to persuade the boy to stop his mule and go after a drink of water or to do something that would impede his progress. Within a few years this same boy was sent to the state prison for stealing and attributed his down fall to his own mother. What an indictment against one who could be the noblest and most sacred members of the greatest institution of this country—the Home!

A foreman or superintendent of a farm of any size, finds that it is very essential for him to plan his work several days ahead and to keep a memorandum of tasks which might be done in case of a rain or any other unfavorable weather that might interfere with the regular routine work. He should be well-qualified for his position so that his orders may have a positive bearing. The laborers should carry out the foreman's or suprintendent's orders to the letter, unless he requests them to use their own judgment, and if mistakes are made, he is honor bound to shoulder the responsibility himself. After having worked with his men for a few days, almost any intelligent superintendent is in position to point out such persons as have force of character enough to act as leaders, thereby influencing the other men for good or for evil. If these leading boys or men co-operate with the superintendent, he will find that his task is comparatively easy and pleasant, but if, on the other hand he should find among them a "fire-brand or discontent," he must use a good

deal of tact in settling differences and in atoning for the apparent wrongs.

One of these discontented, sensation-loving "hands" will prejudice and poison the minds of a great many men who may never have the opportunity to find out for themselves the real character of the man who has to "bear the burden in the heat of the day."

It is sometimes feasible to place laborers in squads that have one or more trustworthy ones with several of that class who believe in "getting by" as easily as possible. The job assigned may be completed to the satisfaction of the responsible party, but in each instance a transition takes place. These indifferent men either reform or the other men become dissatisfied at pulling more than their share of the load.

Several years ago, I saw a good man work a true pulling mule with a balky mare, and whenever the driver gave the word to start the mule would pull forward while the mare went backward. Similar to this disagreeable and unsightly picture is that of "mis-matched" laborers. One works earnestly and the other is constantly idle or absent. A full double horse wagon load of goods is expected to be delivered but there is a balky horse on one side of the tongue.

Systems of farming must be more generally instituted that will give the largest and most satisfactory returns for the least expenditure of money and muscular energy. To meet the needs of these inevitable systems, agricultural high schools, farm life schools and agricultural colleges are marshalling all of their forces in a supreme effort to give to the farm efficient and intelligent laborers and superintendents who are capable of coping with the intricate problems of feeding an enormous population and distributing the fruits of labor in a just and equitable manner. But to affirm or even venture to suggest that all of the agricultural students and their children will connect themselves with some agricultural operation is just as absurd and preposterous as the reply of

a little boy who when asked why he had a wooden leg, said "because my father had a wooden leg."

Every man whether farmer or farm laborer should be encouraged and urged to own his home and thereby become a more important factor in his community where he may then justly lay claims to his right to manifest his civic pride. Statesmen and agricultural journalists have advocated the universal ownership of homes and farms for many years and their pleadings and prayers have not been in vain. Within the last year or so, Federal Reserve Banks have been created and Federal Farm Loan Associations have been organized. This is correctly interpreted to mean that the man of meagre and modest means has been given a chance to free himself from economic bondage and to play a man's part in helping to make "the world safe for democracy."

FARM DEMONSTRATORS.

Principal Inborden gives out for publication the following statement showing the result of his campaign to secure the services of a farm demonstrator for each of the three counties, Edgecombe, Halifax and Nash.—Editor.

In September one of the corn club men under the Agricultural Department of the State of North Carolina called on me at the Brick School to talk over the feasibility of locating a county farm demonstration agent in Halifax, Edgecombe and Nash Counties. We spent two days visiting the leading Negro farming sections of the three counties and found the sentiment strong for a full time man for each of the three counties. The part which the county was to pay for one-third time man was \$50 or \$150 for the three counties. After I guaranteed that the amount would be raised the farm demonstration agent came. We met the farmers in the various church communities and found them anxious for a full service man in each county. We put it up to the farmers themselves to start off with the subscription.

The following cash in hand is an expression of their sentiment:

Nash County:

St. John's Church	\$ 15.00
Swift Creek Church	27.00
Shiloh Church	5.00
Union Hill Church	19.50

Total ----- \$ 66.50

Halifax County:

Smith's Chapel	\$ 14.05
Cedar Creek Church	16.00
County Board of Commissioners	50.00
Ringwood Baptist Church	15.00

Total ----- \$ 95.05

Edgecombe County:

County Commissioners	\$ 75.00
Red Hill Church	28.40

Total ----- \$ 103.40

We have in cash the sum of \$264.95. We have \$25 pledged by one gentleman which is payable on demand. We have also sums amounting to about fifty dollars collected but not turned in at this writing by local committees. The snow and bad roads have interfered some with our getting to the people who want to contribute to this sum. Enough pledges have been made to cover the full amount needed. When all the money has been paid the names of all the givers will be published in this paper. Those who have not contributed please send your money at once to Principal Inborden, Bricks, N. C. It has been impossible to visit every community in the three counties but we shall do so later and our friends need not wait for this visitation.

I have found that many people do not know what the work of a demonstrator is. Generally speaking it is to bring the most modern methods of farming to the home of every

farmer in the county. If your stock gets sick, your demonstrator will advise with you as to the best cure. If your fruit trees are dying or your fruit defective, your demonstrator can save you thousands of dollars, not by spraying your trees but by telling you how to do it and when to do it. He will organize you into canning clubs, poultry clubs, corn clubs, wheat, rye, oat, potato, peanut clubs or any other club that has for its object the growing of more and better products.

Last year Mrs. Mary Exum Spencer, a former Brick girl, grew seventy-five bushels of corn on one acre of land at a cash outlay of \$10.83. The average Negro farmer grows on an acre of land in this state fifteen bushels. The average white man grows twenty-two bushels. Mr. Julius Knight organized a corn club near Scotland Neck last year numbering twenty-seven boys. We had a report from seven of those boys in a meeting last Fall. The youngest was eight years old and he grew six barrels on his acre. The oldest was fourteen years old and he grew twelve barrels on his acre. In this case it meant that the boy grew five times as much as the average Negro farmer grows in the state. The old farmer and the boy are going to compete and the demonstrator is going to help them to get results.

We have already asked the State Department of Agriculture to appoint the agents for Halifax, Nash and Edgecombe counties. The present agent will be given one county. The Brick School is the centre of the three counties and we hope it will be the common meeting place and headquarters for the three agents. What an inspiration it should be to our young people to have the contact with men who are giving all of their time to facilitate the work of the farmer.

This work is entirely in harmony with the spirit of our Farmers' day which we have every year on February 22. I do not know anything that is calculated to be of more value to the farmer than the appointment of these demonstration agents in every county of the state. These agents have behind them the state government and the federal government

and every county should take hold of it at once and pay the part which is required from the individual farmers in the counties. It is not a church affair and yet the churches have had to take hold of it. Any thing that helps the farmer to double and treble his output is the finest investment that can be made whether by the county, state or general government. Everybody should be interested in this.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

We regret to report that about one o'clock on the morning of the 10th of December our Dining Hall caught fire a few feet from the ridge of the shingle roof. The fire was well kindled when its hissing sound aroused a girl who was sleeping directly below. The alarm was sounded by many voices and the boys and men teachers breaking up a deep sleep took in the situation at once but the wind was too high and the water line too long to master the blaze. They were forced to give up the fight and turn their hands to moving out the furnishings and supplies. One teacher and twelve girls were living in the hall. They made their escape in good order carrying trunks with them. Much of their wearing apparel was kept in closets and was lost in the fire. Other than the trunks very little of value was saved from the second floor. From the dining room and the store rooms in the basement enough supplies and furnishings were saved to set up temporary quarters in the Laundry Building where breakfast was served after the fire and meals will be served twice daily until better accommodations can be furnished. Dr. Douglass and Dr. Cady of the New York Office visited us after the fire and were pleased with the normal working of all departments.

On the 22nd of February, Farmers' Day will be observed at Brick School. Principal Inborden announces that the day will be made more helpful than ever. A more varied pro-

gramme is being prepared and men of broad training and extended practice secured to take the lead in the discussions. It is expected that the farmers will bring in samples of their products as usual.

We are pleased to announce that Principal Inborden has been appointed to serve on the War Savings Committee of Edgecome County as representative of the colored people of the county. Mr. C. A. Johnson of Tarboro is chairman of the committee.

A card has been received at Bricks announcing the marriage, at Mobile, Alabama, of Mr. Charles T. Battle, '10 to Miss Leana Johnnie Peters on the 27th of December. Mr. and Mrs. Battle have the very best wishes of the Brick News.

Rev. Obadiah Hawkins of the Congregational Church at Burlington and Rev. M. L. Baldwin of the Congregational Church at Dudley held church services at Brick School during the month. Mrs. F. C. Williams representing the Negro Department of the State Board of Health was also a welcomed visitor.

Lieutenant Bullock, '13, stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., has been transferred from the Infantry to the Artillery Corps of his Regiment. Lieutenant Bullock spent the holidays with his parents at Bricks.

Mr. Murvin Sumner, '16, of the School of Pharmacy of Howard, spent his vacation visiting friends in Weldon and at Bricks.

Announcement

On February 8th at 8 o'clock P. M., Mr. Joseph Douglass, Violinist, will render a programme at Brick School. Accommodations will be provided for visitors.

Home Card

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP WIN THIS WAR.

See other side showing why you should do it.

Our problem is to feed our Allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sugar.

Our solution is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all foods.

Bread and cereals.—Have at least one wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oat, rye, barley, or mixed cereal rolls, muffins, and breads in place of white bread certainly for one meal and, if possible, for two. Eat less cake and pastry.

As to the white bread, if you buy from a baker, order it a day in advance; then he will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for toast and cooking.

Meat.—Use more poultry, rabbits, and especially fish and sea food in place of beef, mutton, and pork. Do not use either beef, mutton, or pork more than once daily, and then serve smaller portions. Use all left-over meat cold or in made dishes. Use soup more freely. Use beans; they have nearly the same food value as meat.

Milk.—Use all of the milk, waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk; therefore, use less cream. There is a great waste of food by not using all skim and sour milk. Sour milk can be used in cooking and to make cottage cheese. Use buttermilk and cheese freely.

Fats (butter, lard, etc.).—Dairy butter has food values vital to children. Therefore, use it on the table as usual, especially for children. Use as little as possible in cooking. Reduce the use of fried foods to reduce the consumption of lard and other fats. Use vegetable oils, as olive and cottonseed oil. Save daily one-third of an ounce of animal fat. Waste no soap; it contains fat and the glycerine necessary for explosives. You can make scrubbing soap at home, and, in some localities, you can sell your saved fats to the soap maker, who will thus secure our needed glycerine.

Sugar.—Use less candy and sweet drinks. Use less sugar in tea and coffee. Use honey, maple sirup, and dark sirups for hot cakes and waffles without butter or sugar. Do not frost or ice cakes. Do not stint the use of sugar in putting up fruits and jams. They may be used in place of butter.

Vegetables and fruits.—We have a superabundance of vegetables. Double the use of vegetables. They take the place of part of the wheat and meat, and, at the same time, are healthy. Use potatoes abundantly. Store potatoes and roots properly and they will keep. Use fruits generously.

Fuel.—Coal comes from a distance, and our railway facilities are needed for war purposes. Burn fewer fires. If you can get wood, use it.

GENERAL SUGGESTION.

Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions. Use local and seasonable supplies. Patronize your local producers and lessen the need of transportation.

Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate."

We do not ask the American people to starve themselves. Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste.



Do not limit the plain food of growing children.

Do not eat between meals.

Watch out for the waste in the community.

You can yourself devise other methods of saving to the ends we wish to accomplish. Under various circumstances and with varying conditions you can vary the methods of economizing.

What Food Saving Involves

Sign the pledge and enroll as a member of the United States Food Administration, and you will be asked to do these things:

Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste.

Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions.



Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate."

Use local and seasonable supplies;—watch out for waste.

Whenever possible use poultry, game and sea foods in place of beef, mutton and pork.

Use potatoes and other vegetables freely.

Save wheat by substituting, in part, corn meal and other cereal flours for wheat flour.

Save butter and lard. Use butter on the table, but substitute vegetable oils for cooking.

Save sugar. Use less candy and sweet drinks and less sugar in tea and coffee.

"This is a duty of necessity, humanity and honor. As a free people we have elected to discharge this duty, not under autocratic decree, but without other restraint than the guidance of individual conscience."

—Herbert Hoover.

WHEN BANK CREDIT

Means that every dollar of actual money on deposit with the banks of this country is doing the work of five, does it not seem that YOU ought to be taking advantage of the situation and be building up a bank credit for future use?

Take advantage of your opportunity NOW and build a bank credit which you can use when needed.

We shall be pleased to have you open the account with us.

**COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK
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BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

was organized twenty-one years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. It offers a first-class High School Course, including Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Agriculture, Work in Iron and Steel, Mechanical Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line trains 33 and 34 stop at Bricks on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and Athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports.

For Catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XVIII

Bricks, N. C., January, 1918

No. 4

food

- 1-buy it with thought
- 2-cook it with care
- 3-serve just enough
- 4-save what will keep
- 5-eat what would spoil
- 6-home-grown is best

don't waste it

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural,
Industrial and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents each.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch per school year of 8 months-----	\$ 2.25
2 inches-----	4.50
3 inches-----	6.75
4 inches-----	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

JOSEPH FLETCHER, Editor

MISS LUCY RICHMOND, '11, Associate Editor

MR. R. H. HAMPTON, Subscription Agent

ALEXANDER SESSOM, '18, Reporter

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Business Manager

Address all communications to the Joseph K. Brick News, Bricks, N. C.

XVIII Bricks, N. C., January, 1918

No. 4.

“PREVENTATIVE MEDICINE”

By J. P. Harrison, '10, Student Howard Medical School

The modern idea of the medical profession is to prevent disease by raising the standard of scientific living and thereby reduce the prevalence of diseases.

There is an old maxim that “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.” I have noted the ravages of diseases upon the human body in Typhoid, Pneumonia, Tuber-

culosis, and many other cases. Some I have followed to autopsy and others I have seen get well. No one ever passes through any disease without some injury to the physical machine which lessens its efficiency. In the cases that died, an ounce of prevention was worth a life, while those who got well did so at a sacrifice of the total amount of potential body energy.

I am a firm believer in eugenics because it is the initial stage to begin preventative medicine, to influence the physical make up of those unborn. In 1884 Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred in 13.6 per cent of the new born in some of the best hospitals of the country. During the past decade preventative medicine has reduced it to less than 1 per cent, and a practice of eugenics would stamp it out completely. If the medical profession was backed by the national laws the chances for the reduction of many of the congenital diseases would be far better than they are today. There are many more diseases which give us a high infant mortality which would be reduced by enforced methods of preventative medicine and eugenics.

There are some who say that all men are born equal but the child who is born with congenital Lues, Ophthalmia and a poorly nourished body in utero, is far inferior to the child that is born with a well nourished body in utero and without any congenital diseases. The child with the healthy body has a greater store of potential energy which makes him fit to survive the struggles of existence and reach manhood with energy enough to be a positive factor in the scheme of creation.

Preventative measures to protect the child should be taught the fathers and mothers in parent meetings. There are some parents who think their children should have the measles. No child should be exposed to measles because it is a disease which kills more children directly or indirectly than any other acute infection. The mortality and the effects of the complications in measles are certainly enough to force all the public to use all means possible to prevent the

infection. If a member of a family contracts measles, he should be isolated and placed in a room with dim light to protect the weak condition of the eyes. The eyes should be washed daily in this disease with a weak solution of warm boric acid to allay the conjunctivitis. The patient should be isolated for three weeks to prevent spreading the disease to others.

Scarlet fever and Diphtheria are two other diseases which are common in childhood. No child should be exposed to them as they poison the body with toxins which have a lasting result of physical unfitness and many times they destroy life.

Typhoid fever, a disease most prevalent in youth and middle life, is an exalted enemy of the human races and there are few persons living in tropical and temperate regions who have not seen some of their friends stricken with the terrible malady. Those who recover never get rid of its after affects and they always complain of not having as much strength afterwards as they did before. In the Spanish-American War more of the United States troops died of this fever than were killed by shot and shell. This disease is transmitted by flies, food, fingers and water. It is being reduced in its prevalence by isolation of patients, screening of sleeping quarters in camps and private life. Get rid of flies and never allow them to touch food directly or indirectly. The water supply should also be examined to find if it is the source of infection as large epidemics have been traced to infected water, milk, and ice cream. The nurse of a typhoid patient should see that anything used by the patient is sterilized 30 minutes in boiling water before being used by any one else. All excretions from the patient should be burned or treated with a chemical solution strong enough to kill the germs. Preventative medicine has made a grand stand play in the production of an anti-typhoid serum, the injection of which produces immunity for two years. The injection of this serum in soldiers has made typhoid fever a rare bird in camp life.

Pneumonia, the "captain of the men of death," is destroying more lives of the American soldiers in camp life than are being destroyed among the American soldiers in France. This disease could be checked, if proper preventative measures were used. Those who are of low physical vitality from the use of alcohol or dissipation, those who are under-fed and not properly clothed are more liable to get pneumonia than those of robust health. Once you have a case of pneumonia, isolation, good nursing, ventilation are the key notes to successful treatment. Pneumonia is caused by four different biological groups of organisms which manifest themselves by different degrees of intensity in the attack. The type of organism which is prevalent this winter is the most virulent, and is giving a high death rate. The varied groups of organisms have some what baffled the profession in the production of a serum, the injection of which will make one immune to an attack of pneumonia, but the men of the Rockefeller Institute are working diligently on a vaccine for pneumonia. The medical profession is eagerly awaiting and hoping that these men will come forward at an early date with an anti-toxin for pneumonia which will reduce the prevalence of pneumonia in the human family. It is the aim of preventative medicine to develop strong bodies and to reduce disease in the human family to a minimum by modern methods of sanitation and by vaccine, and serum treatment.

A Farmer's Part in the War.

The following lines were written by Miss Louisa Arrington, '15, and give the subject matter of her talks to the parents of her county school community. Her mother manages a tenant farm at Bricks and has come out "ahead" each year.—Editor.

During this very great crisis of the world, it behooves every American citizen to do his part to help win the war. It is an accepted fact that the war has brought down upon

the shoulders of every man a very heavy responsibility. The part that rests upon the shoulder of the farmer is second to none. The farmer has in his control large fields fit for cultivation. Here, I trust, he will act the wiser and better part by planting more acres to food stuff. He should realize how much he can do to supply his family table and his home market. Every bit saved adds to the grand total which may be shipped to our armies and the people who have been driven from their farm lands.

If you have thought of planting more acres in tobacco and cotton, it should not be done unless the acreage of food crops is also increased. Do not forget the vegetables, peas, beans and potatoes. These can be grown with small cash outlay.

It is not enough to labor for a heavy production from the soil. I truly hope that no farmer will overlook the advantages of a poultry yard. Never before has the demand for poultry and eggs been so great as now. Every man should feel it his patriotic duty to raise more poultry.

The family cow has been neglected. You say it is too irksome and over taxes your patience. The fault is in you. For me, the cow is the second mother to the human race. She should be highly prized and kept as well as a horse or mule.

I trust you see these things as I do and need no further persuasion.

RECORD BREAKING COLD WEATHER.

The reports of the Weather Bureau of weather conditions during the present winter bring out the fact that since December 1, the temperature has been extraordinarily low throughout the territory east of the Mississippi. In portions of the eastern and northeastern States the temperature fell to 40 degrees and more below zero. The month as a whole was among the coldest in 50 years. Snow cover frequently ran as much as 2 feet in the Ohio Valley and lake

regions. Heavy drifts made railroad movements almost impossible.

One report to the Fuel Administration tells of a train of 16 cars of coal being drawn by 6 locomotives. Deep snows and intense cold weather made railroad passage very slow and extremely difficult through the Appalachian Mountains, over which practically all coal for the seaboard and the East must pass. From December 1, 1917, to January 15, 1918, the average temperature over the districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward has been among the lowest of record for an equal period of time in the past 50 years.

The extreme weather conditions have not only greatly increased the demands for coal but have contributed to the difficulties of moving it to points of consumption.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In our issue for December, we failed to give the name of the writer of "Some Phases of Farm Labor." Mr. Colson, of our teaching force, wrote the article and seems well enough pleased to have it go without his signature but we regret the error.

Principal Inborden and Mr. Dupree attended the Institute for State Farm Demonstration Agents at Raleigh. Leaving the Raleigh meeting, Principal Inborden went to the meeting at Winston-Salem called by the State Food Administrator. More than a hundred members of the various county conservation committees were present.

On January 14th, Miss Lillian Evans, Soprano, of Washington, D. C., rendered a programme in our Elma Hall Audience Room. Miss Evans was received with enthusiasm and recalled often.

Miss Evans was assisted by Mrs. Fletcher, Accompanist, and other local talent. The programme as rendered, follows:

- I. Clarinet Solo—Angels' Sernade.....Braga
Mr. Wilson Inborden.

- II. (a) Candle Lightin' Time-----S. Coleridge Taylor
 (b) When the Boys Come Home-----Oley Speaks
 Miss Evans.
- III. Piano Duet—Raymond Overture-----A. Thomas
 Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Colson
- IV. (a) Deep River (Negro Melody)-----Burleigh
 (b) My Laddie (Scotch Melody)-----Thayer
 (c) Mavourneen (Irish Melody)-----Lang
 Miss Evans.
- V. Reading—Rum's Maniac-----Miss Nellie Baldwin
- VI. (a) Chere Nuit (Dearest Night)-----Bachelet
 (b) Il Neige ('Tis Snowing)-----Bemberg
 Miss Evans.
- VII. Violin Solo—Visions-----Drdla
 Mr. Fletcher.
- VIII. (a) A Spirit Flower-----Campbell Tipton
 (b) Just You-----Burleigh
 (c) La Zingara-----Donizetti
 Miss Evans.

On January 31st, a song and dramatic recital was given in Elma Hall by Mr. Edward Brigham, Basso Profundo and Dramatic Reader. Mr. Brigham is well known to the Brick School audience and is always greeted with long and loud applause. The Program rendered by Mr. Brigham without assistance was as follows:

SONGS:

- I Love You Truly-----Jacobs-Bond
 Teresita Mia-----Old Spanish Song

RECITATION:

- The Indian's Tryst-----Edward Brigham

SONGS:

- O Ma Chamante-----Quaranta
 Si J'etais Dieu-----Devries

RECITATIONS:

- Father Finn-----Bertrand Shadwell
 The Fool-----Robert Service
 The Mother's Gift-----Edward Brigham

How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix———
Robert Browning

RECITATIONS WITH MUSIC:

The Relief of Lucknow-----R. T. S. Lowell
Music arranged by "A. S."

SONGS:

Mother Machree-----Olcott-Ball
Soldier's Song-----Romilli

RECITATION:

The Sea-----Edward Brigham

SONGS:

Forgotten-----Cowles
Sound Now the War Cry ("I Puritani")-----Bellini

The Death of Miss Tazzie G. Dodson.

On December 31, 1917 with the closing of the old year the soul of a second member of the Class of 1913 passed into the great Beyond. Miss Dodson was a faithful student at Bricks for several years completing the course in 1913. For most of the time since she has been the victim of a lingering illness, thus death only interposed to lay the sufferer asleep.

The sympathy of a wide circle of friends is extended to the surviving members of the family. While we feel keenly their absence we would say to both our beloved classmates:

"Rest in the bosom of God, till the brief sleep
Of death is over, and a happier life
Shall dawn to waken thine insensible dust."

—By a Classmate.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, AT BRICKS, N. C.

To Every Man, Woman and Child in North Carolina:

In an effort to make it "As easy to save money as it is to spend it," the United States Government is now offering the most attractive opportunity for thrift and saving in its

history. At the same time every man, woman and child has a chance to aid the Government in financing the war. It is the greatest plan ever evolved by a Nation for the benefit of its people.

North Carolina is offered through the post office and other agencies, fifty million dollars in war saving stamps,—the safest, most convenient and most profitable method of accumulating savings that has ever been presented to the people. No person is permitted to own more than \$1,000 of those stamps, which bear interest and are redeemable at any time. Your mail carrier will show you how you can aid both yourself and your Government.

Beginning Dec. 3, 1917, the Government offered war savings certificate to sell through Jan. 1918 for \$4.12. This stamp is in effect the Government's note for \$5.00 due Jan. 1, 1923. The purchase is virtually discounting the Government's note, at 4 per cent. interest, compounded quarterly. The stamp increases in value one cent each month after January until December 1918, when its value will be 4.23. In the event you need the money you have loaned the Government you have only to go to any post office to get it back with interest.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of probably the world's leading bank, says: The war savings certificates are the only Government securities which the law says shall positively increase in value. The Government has gone still farther to meet the requirements of the small saver. Besides the interest-bearing war savings certificate stamps, it issues a 25c thrift stamp and provides a thrift card to which 16 of these may be attached. They are issued as a help to those desiring to accumulate the cost of a war savings stamp. When a thrift card has 16 of these stamps attached, representing \$4.00, it may be exchanged by the payment of a few additional cents, for a war savings certificate stamp. The moment the war savings certificate stamp is secured, interest begins.

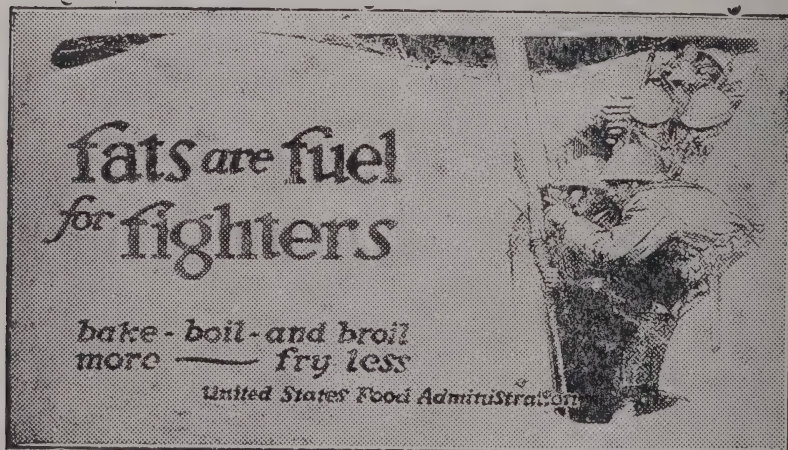
The law provides that each purchaser of war savings

certificate stamps shall be furnished, without cost, a United States war savings certificate, to which the stamp shall be affixed. The name and address of the owner is placed on the certificate when it is issued. Thrift stamps will not be cashed. They must be used in paying for war savings certificate stamps.

Here is every American's chance to save his money, \$100 at a time, \$5.00 at a time, or 25c; to save every day in the year and place his money at interest with less trouble than any other investment ever caused him. For America's sake, for the benefit of our soldier boys, for your own sake, **SAVE YOUR MONEY AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.** Information freely given at this office.

Yours truly,

T. S. INBORDEN, Postmaster.



C. E. McGWIGAN

**GENERAL
HARDWARE**

**Building Materials, Lime, Ce-
ment Brick and Shingles**

**AGENT FOR
Peanut Threshers**

**International Gasoline En-
gines Hackney Buggies
and Thornhill Wagons**

**You Can Add
Class and Distinction**

**To Your Farming Business
by having nicely printed
Letter Heads and Envelopes.
Call or write for samples
and prices.**

**The Progress Printing Co.
ENFIELD, N. C.**

Phone

**Harrison-Hall Drug Co.
Your Drug Store
Wants
ENFIELD, N. C.
We Pay Postage on
Small Articles**

GO TO

MEYER'S

FOR BEST LINE OF

**Dry Good's Clothing, Shoes
Crockery, Furniture, Etc.
at Lowest Prices**

**A Full Line of Groceries
at Wholesale Prices**

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ENFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA

Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes

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H A R N E S S

W. E. BEVANS

ENFIELD, N. C.

The

Leading Pharmacy

MEDICINES

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

**SYRINGES AND RUBBER
GOODS**

When Bank Credit

Means that every dollar of actual money on deposit with the banks of this country is doing the work of five, does it not seem that YOU ought to be taking advantage of the situation and be building up a bank credit for future use?

Take advantage of your opportunity NOW and build a bank credit which you can use when needed.

We shall be pleased to have you open the account with us.

Commercial and Farmers Bank

ENFIELD, N. C.

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

was organized twenty-one years ago under the general Supervision of the American Missionary Association. It offers a first-class High School Course, including Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Agriculture, Work in Iron and Steel, Mechanical Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line trains 33 and 34 stop at Bricks on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and Athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports.

For Catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN

PRINCIPAL

The Joseph W. Brick News

Vol. XVIII

Bricks, N. C. February, 1918

No. 5

food

- 1-buy it with thought
- 2-cook it with care
- 3-serve just enough
- 4-save what will keep
- 5-eat what would spoil
- 6-home-grown is best

don't waste it

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural,
Industrial and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly, during the school year, by the Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School.

Subscription price, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 5 cents each.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch per school year of 8 months-----	\$ 2.25
2 inches-----	4.50
3 inches-----	6.75
4 inches-----	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

JOSEPH FLETCHER, Editor

MISS LUCY RICHMOND, '11, Associate Editor

MR. R. H. HAMPTON, Subscription Agent

ALEXANDER SESSOM, '18, Reporter

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Business Manager

Address all communications to the Joseph K. Brick News, Bricks, N. C.

Vol. XVIII.

Bricks, N. C., February, 1918

No. 5

FOOD CONSERVATION AND WAR SAVINGS.

On February 4th, a large crowd of Negro citizens assembled in the Court House of Tarboro in response to a call from Principal Inborden and Mr. W. A. Patilo, members of the County War Savings Committee. The plan was approved by the Chairman of the County Committee, Mr. C. A. Johnson. Mr. Johnson opened the meeting and was master of ceremonies.

Senator George A. Holderness, Principal Inborden and Mr. Patilo delivered the leading addresses. Other speakers who gave timely talks were as follows: Insurance Commissioner, J. R. Young, Raleigh; Ex-Mayor Paul Jones, Tarboro; Professor C. M. Epps, Greenville; and

Mr. S. S. Nash, Secretary Building and Loan Association, Tarboro.

We give below a fuller account of a similar meeting held in Halifax on the 18th.—Editor.

FOOD CONSERVATION MEETING FOR COLORED CITIZENS OF HALIFAX COUNTY.

One of the largest gatherings of colored people ever assembled in the historic town of Halifax, met there Monday, Feb. 18th, 1918, in compliance with the request of Food Administrator R. C. Dunn of Enfield, who had called a meeting of the representative colored people of Enfield, with Prof. T. S. Inborden of the Brick School, and arranged for the meeting. Long before the time set for opening of the meeting the spacious auditorium of the Court House was filled, and when Food Administrator Dunn, rapped for order at 11:45 every foot of space in the Court room that could be occupied was taken by the vast crowd of Halifax County's best colored citizenship, except the small space within the bar, reserved for the representatives of the Enfield Post Office who were on hand to sell War Savings Stamps, and other white people.

Food Administrator Dunn, who is a lawyer of the first magnitude and an orator of rare quality, after paying tribute to the sterling qualities and sane leadership of Prof. T. S. Inborden, of the Jos. K. Brick School, turned the meeting over to Prof. Inborden to conduct.

Music was furnished by the Jos. K. Brick School Band. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Johnson.

The State Food Administrator had promised to furnish a colored speaker for the occasion but he failed to show up. There was, however, no lack of speechmaking. Lawyer Dunn, Chairman of the Council of Defense, and County Food Administrator, spoke, and cleared the minds of the colored people of the county of many wrong impressions. German propaganda was exposed. The tax of ten or twenty-five dollars per acre on tobacco, and others of a similar

nature were branded as "German lies," intended to decrease production and cause confusion. Miss Roddic, of Wilson, was introduced and spoke on food saving. Prof. T. S. Inborden fully explained the war savings and thrift stamps. Mrs. Morris, Home Demonstrator for Halifax County, made a strong address in which she emphasized the great importance of raising more "hogs and hominy."

At the suggestion of Mr. Dunn the white citizens paid the expenses of the band.

At this point in the meeting an opportunity was given those who wished to buy War Savings Stamps, and as fast as they could be handed out they were taken until the supply of "stickers" was exhausted. The amount sold was about three hundred dollars.

In order that everybody might hear the speech of Mr. Humber, of the State Food Administration, he spoke from the portico of the Court House. Twenty-five hundred to three thousand colored people stood for an hour and listened to a great speech on patriotism. The Negro was given full credit for what he had done in the past, from the fall of Crispus Attucks on Boston Commons, to the battle of San Juan in Cuba; together with being first at the assassination of McKinley and with Peary at the North Pole.

After the speech, those who could, went into the building where the exercises for the day were completed.

County Superintendent of the Schools Akers spoke briefly on War Savings Stamps. Mr. S. G. Whitfield, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Halifax County, spoke of farm work. Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Roanoke Rapids, spoke on increased production. F. W. Pullen, Principal of the Colored Graded School of Enfield, spoke on the meaning of democracy. Others who followed by short talks were Dr. Tinsley, of Weldon, Rev. Joe Silver, Mrs. Silver, Mrs. F. W. Hunter, C. B. Webb, and others.

The closing remarks were made by the Food Administrator. He moved the audience to tears by his portrayal of the Germans' treatment of the Belgians and the devastation

wrought in all the countries where German arms have been victorious. Among his closing words were these: "This is the greatest day in your history. I had thought that you were loyal, but now I know you are as loyal as any citizens of Halifax County."

By request of a white gentleman the meeting ended by singing, "Give me the old time religion."

The Negroes of Halifax County are with the government in the prosecution of this war, by their money, their services, their sacrifices and every means necessary to win the war for democracy.

F. W. PULLEN,

Principal Colored Graded School of Enfield, N. C.

FARMERS' DAY.

Farmers' Day was of the usual high order. Inclement weather prevented many from making the annual pilgrimage to the meeting but the meeting was remarkable for the interest manifested by the three hundred or more who found it possible to come. Food Conservation and War Savings were the leading topics, all other questions being drawn out by a development of these topics.

A Song Rally including county school students and a parade of all school children was greeted with enthusiasm during the lunch hour. The leading speakers of the day were as follows: Colonel T. B. Parker, Director of Farmers Institutes, Mrs. M. M. Davis, Home Demonstration Agent, Mr. S. Whitfield, President Commercial and Farmers Bank, Mr. Stevens, Farm Demonstrator for white farmers of Halifax; Professor S. G. Atkins of Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem.

OUR LINCOLN MEMORIAL OFFERING.

The Brick Sunday School is pleased to report the work of its classes in building up our annual Lincoln Memorial Offering for the A. M. A. The first six classes are responsible for the remarkable increase over previous years. The totals of these classes were not paid out of full pockets but represent cash earned for the purpose from overtime at wood chopping and cotton picking. One city boy, a tender young fellow, rounded out three dollars for his class from wood at \$1.25 per cord.

Our graduates and former students will please accept our thanks for donations shown below. The full report is as follows:

Class No.	Grade	Teacher	No. Enrolled	Cash
1. -----	12	Prin. Inborden-----	13	\$ 23.05
2. -----	11	Mr. Taylor-----	8	31.56
3. -----	10	Mr. Elzy-----	11	14.00
4. -----	9	Miss McLendon-----	12	31.35
5. -----	8	Mr. Colson-----	19	7.35
6. -----	7	Miss Brown-----	20	6.38
7. -----	6	Miss Hendley-----	12	2.46
8. -----	6-b	Mrs. Elzy-----	13	1.78
9. -----	5	Mrs. Davis-----	23	5.72
10. -----	4	Miss Hamilton-----	14	4.25
11. -----	3	Miss Parrish-----	9	2.33
Grand Total			154	Grand Total \$130.23

Former students and graduates contributed to the above as follows:

Miss Caroline Frazier-----	\$ 1.00
Miss Minna Reid-----	1.00
Miss Maud Peyton-----	1.50
Mr. E. Lassiter-----	5.00
Miss Lucile Hardy-----	1.00
Lieut. J. M. Bullock-----	5.00
Mr. M. Martin, Rosemary-----	3.00
<hr/>	
	\$17.50

Signed:

JOSEPH FLETCHER, Supt.

MARY PUTNEY, Sec'y.



HEROIC WOMEN OF FRANCE.

Dr. Alonzo Taylor.

My words are not powerful enough to do even scanty justice to the most heroic figure in the modern world, and of ages past—the woman of France. Of the healthy men who are engaged in the military service in France, practically all are engaged either in transportation or in the manufacture of munitions, leaving the agriculture absolutely to the women. Not only this, but they have stepped into the place of work animals; you can go into any section of France today and see women of magnificent, noble womanhood hitched to the plough and cultivating the soil. All of the agriculture rest upon their shoulders. The home, always an extremely efficient home, maintains a few old men, the wounded, and the tubercular. Uncomplaining, with high devotion, with an attitude that amounts almost to religious exaltation, the woman of France bears the burden.

Now, conditions being as they are, does it lie within the heart of the American people to preserve and hold to every convenience of our life at the expense of adding an additional burden to the womanhood of France? This is the exact question that is involved in our substitution of other cereals in the place of wheat.

The women of France must be enabled to hold up the morale of the French soldier until next spring. The morale of the house decides the morale of the soldier in the fighting line. We can do this by giving to them the greatest possible freedom in their food supply, and of this, wheat is the chief factor.

TO ENCOURAGE EARLY BUYING OF COAL.

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1918.

To encourage the early buying and storage of coal for domestic use next winter, the United States Fuel Administration has issued regulations covering retail distribution for the year beginning April 1. The plan has the indorsement of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, which organization will cooperate in the enforcement of the regulation.

In order to induce the early buying of coal and coke for domestic use, a general reduction in the price of anthracite, 75 per cent. of which is used for domestic purposes, has been announced to become effective April 1st and to last until September 1st. The reduction provided for amounts to 30 cents per ton.

The regulations provide that every consumer should place with his dealer on or before April 1st a written statement of his requirement of coal for the year beginning April 1st, which he shall declare to be correct. The statement shall show (1) the amount of coal the consumer has on hand, (2) the amount of coal he has on order and the name of the person from whom ordered, (3) the amount of coal used by him in the 12 months ending March 31, 1918, and (4) the

amount of coal needed to meet his actual and necessary requirements prior to March 31, 1919: Provided, however, That this regulation may be modified by any State Fuel Administrator within his own State under such circumstances and conditions as he may deem proper.


Dealers will not be permitted either directly or indirectly to provide any domestic consumer of coal or coke before March 31st with more coal or coke than necessary with the amount already on hand to meet actual requirements prior to that date.

Car-load or barge-load lots shall not be delivered to a single domestic consumer or a group of consumers, except with the permission of the local Fuel Administrator.

The penalties imposed under the Lever Act, carrying both fines and imprisonment, will be invoked by the Fuel Administration against all violations of the regulation, whether by dealers or consumers.


UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

TUESDAY
MEATLESS
ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS




ON WHEATLESS DAYS

USE NO BREAD, CRACKERS,
 PASTRY OR BREAKFAST
 FOODS CONTAINING
 WHEAT.



ON ALL DAYS

WITH EACH PURCHASE OF
 WHEAT FLOUR FOR HOME USE,
 YOU MUST BUY ALSO AN EQUAL
 AMOUNT OF OTHER CEREALS



ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. Elzy and Miss Voorhees of our teaching force were married on Saturday the 23rd at high noon at the home of Principal and Mrs. Inborden. The Rev. P. R. DeBerry of Raleigh performed the marriage rites assisted by the Rev. J. C. Diamond of Fredericksburg, Va. Mr. A. Sessom and Miss Fay Hendley attended the bride and groom.

Mr. Elzy has left us to prepare for work with the Urban League. Mrs. Elzy continues her work. Mr. Hampton and Mr. Saunders are filling the vacancies made by Mr. Elzy's absence.

The Brick School Club of Washington has elected new officers. Mr. J. P. Harrison is President; Mr. W. Sessom, Vice President; Mr. J. W. Hubbard, Secretary; Miss Victoria Pegram, Treasurer; Mr. Edward Phillips, Chaplain; Mr. Murvin Sumner, Reporter.

Eleven of our boys are enlisted in the U. S. Army. Three of them are "Somewhere in France."

Professor J. A. Holmes of Chapel Hill, Forester, gave an illustrated lecture on Forest Conservation on the 4th.

On February 8th, Mr. Joseph Douglass, Violinist, assisted by Mrs. Fletcher, Accompanist and local talent, rendered a programme in our Elma Hall audience room. Mr. Douglass was at his best and was given a warm welcome. The programme was as follows:

Deep River----- (Coleridge Taylor)

Liebesfreud ----- (Kreisler)

Mr. Douglass

Vocal Solo, "Calm as the Night"----- (Carl Bohm)

George McLean

Indian Lament----- (Dvorak-Kreisler)

Rondino ----- (Beethoven-Kreisler)

Mr. Douglass

Recitation, "Lancelot and Guinevere"----- (Tennyson)

Alfred Leach

Aria on G String----- (Bach)

Cavatina	-----	(Raff)
Vienese Popular Song	-----	(Kreisler)
Mr. Douglass		
Vocal Solo, "Without Thee"	-----	(Guy d'Hardelot)
Miss Lillian Hall		
Papaphrase on Paderewski's Menuet	-----	(Kreisler)
Encores:		
Sernade d'Ambrosio		
Deacon Jones' Prayer,	-----	Douglass
Swanee River	-----	Douglass
Auld Lang Syne	-----	Douglass

A HALF YEAR OF THE Y. W. C. A.

(By Mary Putney, President.)

The door of the Y. W. C. A. was opened on Sunday Sept. 29th, to welcome the new girls as well as the old ones. This being the first Sunday the time was taken to make plain the purpose of the Association and to extend a more hearty welcome to those who had come to us for the first time. We were indeed glad to find present at the first meeting all the officers including the chairmen of different committees. They entered upon their various duties with great enthusiasm and have proved well their loyalty to the Association.

It has been customary for the Association to give a sociable yearly in honor of the new members. Keeping up the old custom the society gave a sociable this year on the second Saturday in October. The following program was rendered: Instrumental Duet, Misses Naomi Anthony and Lillian Martin; Remarks by President in behalf of the Association; Violin solo, Miss Maggie Powell. The remainder of the evening was spent in playing games and socializing. Before adjourning refreshments were served.

We have discussed live topics in the Association all of which have proved beneficial to the students. The following topics are some which have been discussed and found

most helpful to the girls: "The formation of beneficial habits;" "Our duty as Negro women in the war;" "The disadvantage of making excuses;" "Gifts of time and talent;" and "Student problems." These topics were opened by efficient leaders after which the members responded readily.

The Missionary Committee has played a great part in the Association this year. Three successive Sundays were given over to the committee to be used as desired. Two Sundays a wonderful message was brought to the Association of the working of the committee and the other was spent in discussing Home and Foreign Missions as this is the age in which missionary work should reach its zenith. The missionary spirit of the members was best shown during the latter part of November when the Y. W. C. A. helped the school to raise the amount pledged for the general work of the National Y. M. C. A. The majority of the members were willing to miss their classes and pick cotton in order that they might have money to contribute to the cause.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions which have existed on the campus this year so far as heating and fuel are concerned the meetings have been carried on every Sunday and other branches of the Association have not been postponed. Owing to the unfavorable weather we have not been able to do very much in our athletic department. But as the weather has become more favorable we hope to have each member interested in either basket ball, tennis, or volley ball.

The Installation of the Y. W. C. A. is to take place the second Sunday in March. The new officers are as follows: Miss Florence Mitchell, President; Miss N. J. Anthony, Vice-President; Miss Helen Staton, Secretary; Miss R. I. Peyton, Treasurer.

MARY'S LITTLE COLD.

Mary had a little cold,
It started in her head.
And everywhere that Mary went
That cold was sure to spread.
It followed her to school one day,
There wasn't any rule.
It made the children cough and sneeze
To have that cold in school.
The teacher tried to drive it out,
She tried hard, but—kerchoo-oo!
It didn't do a bit of good
For teacher caught it too.
—Lyda Allen DeVilbiss.

HOW TO CURE A "BAD COLD"

Begin early. A slight headache, chilliness, feverishness, "running of the nose," sneezing, hoarseness, and sore throat are usually the first indications of an oncoming cold.

Take a good dose of some laxative. Drink lots of hot water or hot lemonade. Take a hot foot bath in a warm room (preferably in bed), for twenty minutes. Keep adding very hot water to the foot bath as rapidly as it can be borne. Go to bed in a hot bed (avoid any chilling) immediately after the foot bath. Keep warm by means of warm night clothes and clean, warm underwear and plenty of blankets. Wear heavy socks or stockings, if necessary. If possible, remain in bed for twenty-four hours. Keep the air in the room fresh, but avoid drafts. Rubbing the neck, chest, and nose with camphorated oil (one ounce of camphor to four ounces of cotton-seed oil) sometimes proves helpful.

Omit one or two meals, then eat fruits, vegetables, bran gruel, and bulky foods. Keep the bowels and kidneys active for several days. *Call a doctor in case of a chill and a pain in the side, or in case of no improvement within twenty-four hours. Pneumonia may be developing.*

Avoid rock and rye, catarrh cures, heavy doses of quinine, and patent medicines, at least until you are sufficiently recovered to withstand such things.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

RALEIGH, N. C.

(OVER)

HOW TO AVOID "BAD COLDS"

Colds are "catching." Keep away from people with colds, grippe, "sniffles," coughs, etc. Coughing or sneezing without catching the spray in a handkerchief when indoors, spreads colds, grippe, pneumonia, and tuberculosis.



Live, work and sleep in the fresh air.

Avoid sudden chilling, wet feet, constipation, intemperance and overheated, overcrowded, unventilated rooms, churches, offices and stores. Keep healthy, strong, and robust. Healthy people ward off colds. Weak, "run down" people catch colds easily. For recurring colds have a medical examination to locate the cause.

Colds are dangerous. They pave the way for other diseases. Avoid them or cure them at once.

(OVER)

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**GENERAL
HARDWARE**

**Building Materials, Lime, Ce-
ment Brick and Shingles**

**AGENT FOR
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gines Hackney Buggies
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**You Can Add
Class and Distinction**

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by having nicely printed
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Call or write for samples
and prices.**

**The Progress Printing Co.
ENFIELD, N. C.**

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**Harrison-Hall Drug Co.
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Wants
ENFIELD, N. C.
We Pay Postage on
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**Dry Good's Clothing, Shoes
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When Bank Credit

Means that every dollar of actual money on deposit with the banks of this country is doing the work of five, does it not seem that YOU ought to be taking advantage of the situation and be building up a bank credit for future use?

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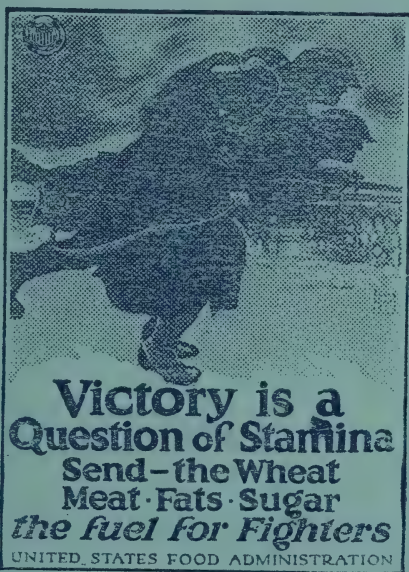
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph W. Brick News

Vol. XVIII

Bricks, N. C. March, 1918

No. 6



Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural,
Industrial and Normal School

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FIGHTING THE ENEMY.

Life is often referred to as a battle, "the battle of life," "the struggle for existence." Where is the enemy? What is the enemy? If we should speak the truth, we would say our most destructive enemy is ourself.

A king, famous for his wisdom, wrote a manual of practical rules of life, and included among them this one: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." The taking of

a city seems greater because it is attended by visible demonstration.

Any man who has very really tried to overcome something within himself knows that there is no cessation of hostilities until the victory is won. He cannot escape from himself. He may travel to the ends of the earth, but he still has himself with him.

Did you ever think why a man appears not to be able to overcome some habit or weakness of character that he knows hinders him? Simply because he doesn't want to. Either he is not willing to let go a temporary pleasure, or he refuses to make the effort that will overcome the obstacle, and then he wonders why the reward comes to another and passes him by.

It takes no effort and is so much easier to fall down a ladder than it is to climb up, but you have a shattered man at the bottom of the ladder and one in full manhood at the top. It doesn't seem though it would take long to decide whether or not it is worth the effort.

There are two perilous habits for which the world is paying dearly, the love of strong drink and the love of idleness—laziness (I won't work, any more than I have to). A man may be free from both of these habits but if he is among the character builders, the world builders, he has, within himself, battles to fight which no one else knows. There are so many insidious evils that beset a man, such as envy, covetousness, hatred, revenge, jealousy.

The indulgence in any of these little vices consumes a tremendous amount of energy which no man can so waste and be fair to himself. They rarely have power to harm the



person on whom they are directed, but they do always react with sureness and disastrously upon the one who harbors them. If left in power, they are habits that will destroy the man as thoroughly as the more prominent ones.

Marion was saying her prayers. "And please, God," she petitioned, "make Boston the capital of Vermont."

"Why, Marion," said her shocked mother, "what made you say that?"

Marion settled herself in bed. "'Cause," she answered, "I made it that way in my zamination paper today an' I want it to be right."

Grown-up prayers are often quite as ridiculous. One wants the effect changed so that the act may appear to have been right.

The wonderful things that man can do fill us with amazement. He can change nearly everything on the face of the earth. He can change the laws of the land justly or unjustly, but he cannot change one smallest part of the Law that holds the stars in their course; the Law that acts and reacts upon its own deeds, and "in which we live and move and have our being."

When one's doings are out of alignment with the machinery, the threads of life are distorted. Errors that cannot be repaired must be adjusted. The apostle Paul, writing to his friends at Galatia, gave them rules for testing the alignment of their lives. The results of misalignment, he told them, were hatred, strife, envy, murder, drunkenness, uncleanness, quarrels, revellings. The result of proper alignment are joy, patience, love, temperance, peace, faith.

A man often wastes many years trying to conquer every-

MONDAY

ALL MEALS
WHEATLESS

USE NO BREAD, CRACKERS,
PASTRY OR BREAKFAST FOODS
CONTAINING WHEAT



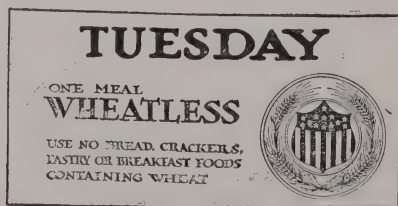
thing and everybody but his own spirit, and finally because he is a part of All Wisdom, he comes to himself, and the battle is on. But when a man throws himself unreservedly on the side of rightness, many unseen influences combine to aid him.—Threads.

NEGROES ARE NOT SLACKERS.

By Principal T. S. Inborden.

Early in the year I was invited by the State Director of War Savings to meet with a hundred and fifty other leading Negroes of North Carolina at Winston-Salem, N. C. The meeting was called at the Slater Normal School, a State institution, under the leadership of Dr. S. G. Atkins. The gathering represented every calling in the state and Col. F. E. Fries, the State Director, said that it was one of the most patriotic meetings he had ever had in the state. Dr. Atkins was made State Agent for the colored people. There were a great many addresses and not a single unpatriotic note. There were no "If," "buts" "stills" etc.

On my return home I got in touch at once with the white officials in the adjoining counties and we have been able to have county mass meetings at Tarboro for Edgecombe County, Halifax, for Halifax County and Nashville, for Nash County. In all of these centres we have had the Court House packed with colored people and scores could not get in. In Halifax, we had a meeting in the court house and one outside. At Nashville we had to have the meeting in the street and used automobiles for speaking stand. It



was said that six thousand people were on the street. We had two parties selling War Stamps and they could not sell fast enough and crowds had to be sent to the Post Office. Many Negroes bought a hundred dollars worth. I have held scores of meetings in the churches, schools and public halls of the three counties. In all these meetings we are careful to have the speaking list, after the first patriotic address, made up of the best farmers, preachers, teachers, secret order men and white county officials or men of prominence. Hundreds of colored men and women and school children have invested in the stamps and bonds some to the extent of hundreds of dollars. Several have promised me that they would join the thousand dollar class. Many of the churches and secret orders are investing their church and society money in the War Savings Stamps.

The Negroes all over the country should know what we think about the issues of the day on this war and so we are reprinting on another page of this issue the declarations which our state executive committee, composed of the best men in the state, sent out.

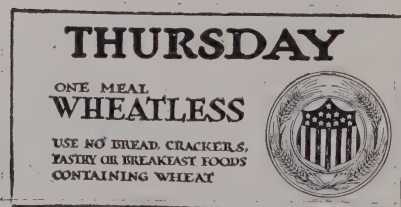
Train loads of colored troops have passed our school for six months and one only needs to stand near the stopping places to be convinced that our boys are not going in sack cloth and ashes. They are full of hope and happy. The old men and those past the registration age are anxious to enlist. The other day I watched fifteen cars and some of them, being filled with our own community boys, one hundred and thirty of them, and only one showed visible signs of sadness. Amid the patriotic music our school band was making and the entraining of these boys, many former Brick students, I

WEDNESDAY**ALL MEALS
WHEATLESS****USE NO BREAD, CRACKERS,
TASTY OR BREAKFAST FOODS
CONTAINING WHEAT**

must admit that more than once I had to look off into space especially as I thought of the uncertainties of the fate of war. Many of these men came from backward communities where they have not had any educational opportunities, and necessarily so, some of them did not show in their faces or movements a very high degree of mentality. For them the army will be a Godsend. Most of the boys were well clad and clean. Some wore their worst as they had been advised they would not need good clothes. Of the four former Brick boys who took this train three were given commissions. We have to our personal knowledge about eighteen boys in the army. Jake Porter with four or five are in the front with the hundred thousand Pershing has offered for sacrifice if necessary. They are in the New York 15th Regiment and Porter is making music for them. Other boys are to follow.

COLORED CITIZENS UNDER THE FIRST DRAFT.

The Report of the Provost Marshall General to the Secretary of War on the First Draft shows that citizens of African descent were practically 8 per cent of the total of all registrants. Table 8 of the report shows that 28.33 per cent of the Negro citizens registered were called and 32.48 per cent of the white citizens registered were called. We give below table 9 as it appears in the report.



	Number	Ratio to Colored Called	Ratio to White Called
1. Total colored citizens called	208,953		
2. Total white citizens called	2,873,996		
3. Colored citizens rejected, exempted and discharged	1333,256	63.77	
4. White citizens rejected, exempted and discharged	2,162,783		75.25
5. Colored citizens certified for service	75,697	36.23	
6. White citizens certified for service	711,213		24.75

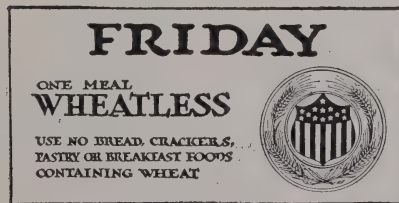
ITEMS OF INTERST.

On the cover page of this issue, we have inserted 20 stars to represent our 20 boys enlisted in the fighting forces of the United States. Seven of this number voluteered at the opening of the war. They have been trained and sent to France being numbered among the first of the expeditionary forces.

On the wall of the alcove of Ingraham Chapel is hanging a service flag presented by the Brick School Club at Howard University. New stars are being added several times each month. A member of the Howard Club is one of the latest.

During the month War Savings Rallies have been held in Nashville and Rocky Mount. Principal Inborden and our Brass Band have added much enthusiasm to these meetings.

Four thrift clubs have been organized among students at Brick. The enrollment to date is 56 with a holding of \$45.64 in stamps. The leader in this movement is P. J. Chesson, '19. He declares that the temper of the student body is



such that the school will be "100 per cent efficient" by the close of school.

Dr. G. C. Shaw, Principal of the Mary Potter Memorial School, Oxford, delivered the anniversary address on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the Brick School Y. M. C. A. Two public meetings were held by the association. Each of them was a credit to the school and the Y. M. C. A.

The Brick School Orchestra made its first appearance in Ingraham Chapel on the 22nd supported by the Male Quartette. The profits of the concert were given to the Musical Department for payment on a new piano.

"Rosy fingered dawn" gave a magic touch to our Easter morning skies and all through the day there was a ray of the celestial upon us. At Sunday school, the choir rendered a cantata, The Resurrection, by Charles Fonteyn Manney.

At an evening meeting Dr. A. S. Harrison and Attorney R. C. Dunn of Enfield, delivered forceful addresses on the war situation and patriotism. Mr. Joseph A. Douglass, Violinist, who stopped over Sunday enroute to Kittrell, was an inspiration at these meetings.

Mr. Saunders of our teaching force has volunteered for work in the Government ship yards. He left us for Brunswick, Ga., early during the month.

Miss Martha Davis of the Elementary School may be addressed in the future as Mrs. J. S. Connell, Sangre Grande, Trinidad, B. W. I. The News extends congratulations to Mr. Cornell upon his choice of both work and helpmeet.



Announcement.

Commencement Exercises begin on the 26th of May at 10:30 o'clock. The programme for the week is as follows:

Commencement Sermon, May 26th; Exhibition of Elementary Grades, May 27th; Class Day Exercises and Alumni Meeting, May 28th; Graduating Exercises and High School Operetta, May 29th.

THE TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE Y. M. C. A.

(By P. J. Chesson, Retiring President.)

The Y. M. C. A. has just closed its twenty-second year. The year has been a very successful one with few exceptions. The various departments have been active in their respective works. Heads of departments and officers for the year just closed are as follows:

1917-18

Officers

P. J. Chesson, president
R. H. Smith, Vice-President
C. W. LeGrand, Rec. Sec'y
G. W. McLean, Cor. Sec'y
W. B. Inborden, Treasurer.

Heads of Depts.

A. H. Sessoms, Religious
J. W. Huffman, Social
Wm. Dixon, Athletic
G. W. McLean, Music

REMEMBER THE DAYS

SUNDAY ♦♦♦ ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS

MONDAY ♦♦♦ ALL MEALS
WHEATLESS

TUESDAY ♦♦ ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS

WEDNESDAY ♦♦ ALL MEALS
WHEATLESS

THURSDAY ♦♦ ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS

FRIDAY ♦♦♦ ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS

SATURDAY ♦♦ ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS



The Religious Department led by Mr. A. H. Sessom, Jr. had a most successful year in all its different branches except the Voluntary Bible Study groups. The community work committee has been very active. Many meetings have been held and many homes visited.

The membership Committee has succeeded in getting ninety-five per cent of the boys into the Association.

The Athletic Department made a splendid showing on Thanksgiving Day. This department has suffered severely on account of the war and other unavoidable causes. Though somewhat disappointed in the apportionment of the Athletic fees it has perhaps some financial advantages.

The Social Department has looked after the welfare of the students, new students especially. Several sociables have been given for their entertainment.

The Music Department has done splendid work despite the fact that several of the band members did not return this year, the band master has succeeded in filling the vacancies with talented recruits. The band is giving its services to aid the government in the War-Savings Campaign.

The Y. M. C. A. Book Day was a success. As a result the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room in Beard Hall is now supplied with many of the best papers, magazines and periodicals.

The Association contributed fifteen dollars to the Y. M. C. A. War fund. Many of the young men went out and cut wood and picked cotton in order to have something to contribute.

The Association has not failed to respond to the Nation in this crisis. Four former members of the Association are volunteers in the 15th infantry and are now "somewhere in France," while there are nearly a score of others in different training camps, one of whom is a 1st Lieutenant.

The Y. M. C. A. celebrated its twenty-second anniversary March twenty-third and twenty-fourth.

The Annual Banquet was given on the evening of the twenty-third. The menu was not quite so elaborate as in

former years. This was cut down in order to keep in the spirit of the war time food situation.

The officers and members of the cabinet for the year 1918-19 are as follows:

1918-19.

Officers	Heads of Depts.
G. W. McLean, Pres.	P. J. Chesson, Religious
G. M. Baldwin, Vice-Pres.	J. H. Harris, Social
M. T. Green, Rec. Sec'y	Wm. Dixon, Athletic
P. L. Phillips, Cor. Sec'y	A. E. Boykins, Music
A. E. Boykins, Treasurer.	

STATE HEADQUARTERS COLORED WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Dr. R. B. McRARY, Chairman,
Prof. S. G. ATKINS, Secretary

(Appointed by F. H. Fries, Director for North Carolina)

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GREETING:

We, the undersigned, having at heart in every possible way, the highest good of our people, and having been appointed and duly authorized by the Hon. F. H. Fries, State Director of the National War-Savings Committee—to co-operate with his office, and with our own chosen "State Organizer," Prof. S. G. Atkins, in the sale of "Thrift Stamps and "War Savings Stamps," thereby promoting the success of the undertaking in North Carolina; relying upon your loyalty in this great crisis in our country's history, and with abiding faith in your devotion to duty, and confidence in your ability and willingness to "go over the top" in a matter so vitally related as this is to the winning of the war by our country and its Allies, do most earnestly and respectfully urge upon your attention the following:

(a) All questions as to the necessity for, or wisdom of going to war having been definitely settled by our President

and his advisers, are therefore matters of history. We must now deal with facts and not simply with theories.

(b) The present and future are the first considerations that claim our attention.

(c) Our interests are collective, but they are also racial and individual. They are indissolubly wrapped up in the issues of this war. If the United States and her Allies win, it will be, in an important sense, our victory, and will herald the dawn of a new day. If the enemy win, it will be, in a vital sense, our loss, and will betoken the approach of another long night of gloom.

(d) We want you to see this matter from the point of view that your individual, personal attitude and activity **MUST** and **WILL** help to win this war or lose it. **YOU CANNOT BE NEUTRAL!** You cannot say as Pilate: "I wash my hands of this matter." To assume an attitude of indifference, or even of passive sympathy is to give comfort and help to the enemy. **"HE THAT IS NOT FOR US IS AGAINST US!"**

1. How can we help? In many ways. Here are some of them: Conserve speech. Be careful to utter no word calculated to beget mischief.

2. Conserve food; do not waste flour, meal, sugar, meat, nor other staples.

3. Conserve fuel; burn no more wood, nor coal, nor gas, nor oil than comfort and safety requires.

4. Conserve time and energy; let each and every one find some useful, gainful employment, and do some constructive work, putting in full time.

Conserve money; let each one save his or her money and buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. By so doing they develop self-reliant, independent manhood and womanhood, become a creditor of the Government, and fire a deadly missile at the enemy.

There are two Grand Armies on the side of the Entente Allies—that is to say, on our side. One of these armies is made up of our sons and brothers, and husbands and cousins

and friends who have gone or who will soon go to the front. But they cannot fight without guns and ammunition. They must be fed and clothed and shod in the trenches. They must be provided for when sick or wounded or dying, and oh,, how many there will be in this number.

Little home comforts will remind them of sweethearts and wives and sisters and mothers who constantly think of and pray for their loved ones "over there."

They need the wholesome, moral environment of the Y. M. C. A. to soften the asperities of life at the front in this cruel war. And the patriot soul that sighs itself out on the battlefield amid the boom of cannon, and the carnage and hell of war, will need spiritual administration.

To provide these is the grateful task of the army at home. WILL YOU?

Our fathers left us a proud heritage of faithfulness, patriotism and valor, but for the first time in our history we are called upon to help furnish the sinews of war. Shall we be less faithful, patriotic and valorous? A thousand times, No!

THEN READ THE LITERATURE! ATTEND THE PATRIOTIC MEETINGS! BOOST THE CAMPAIGN! HELP RAISE THE \$50,000,000 ASKED OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Your THRIFT STAMPS and your WAR SAVINGS STAMPS are the best investment in the world. They are mortgages on the United States of America. They are tangible evidences of your loyalty. They INSURE THE SUCCESS OF OUR ARMS.

Signed: R. B. McRARY, Executive Chairman

G. W. CLINTON, C. M. EPPS,

H. L. McCRORY, C. S. BROWN,

W. H. GOLER, E. G. STORY,

JAMES H. YOUNG, S. H. VICK,

JOHN MERRICK,

S. G. ATKINS, Executive State Sec'y.

Executive Committee.

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Bricks, N. C. April, 1918

No. 7

THE NEGRO AND THE WORLD WAR.

The Negro will emerge from this world war with a double portion of privilege and opportunity.

Every Negro should be loyal and patriotic, although there are injustices and discriminations which try our souls. If we overcome, these trials and tribulations will work out a more exceeding weight of advantage. But if we allow them to overcome us, woeful will be our lot indeed. To stand sulkily by in plaintive aloofness, because of just grievances,

would be the same kind of folly as to refuse to help extinguish a conflagration which threatens the destruction of one's native city because he has a complaint against the fire department. Let us help put out the conflagration which threatens the world, and then make the world our lasting debtor. We must stand shoulder to shoulder with our white fellow-citizens to fight for the freedom of the world, outside of our own national circle; and then we must hold them to the moral consistency of maintaining a just and equitable regime inside of that circle. Democracy, like charity, should begin at home or at least it should prevail there. Let us fight to the finish to the effect that no nation shall hereafter dare attempt to make an international treaty a scrap of paper. It must therefore follow then, as corollary, that no nation will henceforth allow its own constitution, which is an intra-national treaty, to be made a scrap of paper.—Kelly Miller in the Southern Workman.

BRICK SCHOOL READY FOR RED CROSS WORK.

Sunday night, Dr. J. M. Baker, Chairman of Edgecombe Chapter, of the Red Cross, Dr. L. L. Staton, Capt. Paul Jones, Mr. Hyman Philips, Mrs. Jacksie Daniel Thrash, State President U. D. C., Mrs. Hyman Philips, Mrs. Annie Gray Ruffin, Miss Rena Clark and the Editor of the Southerner motored to the Brick school, a colored industrial and agricultural institution near Whitakers, where a colored branch of the Whitakers Red Cross was organized.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Braswell of Whitakers, were present and assisted in the organization.

On the arrival there, the President of the College, Prof. Inborden, met the delegation, and invited them into the chapel where the organization was perfected.

In a few well-timed remarks Prof. Inborden welcomed the delegation and requested Dr. Baker, the Chairman of the

Edgecombe County Red Cross Chapter to take charge of the meeting.

Dr. Baker stated the object of the meeting was to organize a colored branch of the Whitakers Red Cross. He then requested Dr. Braswell to preside over the meeting, which he did in masterly style.

In a few well-chosen words, Dr. Braswell introduced Capt. Jones who made an earnest, interesting, and patriotic speech, pointing out the duty and urgent necessity of every person, both white and colored to do his or her part in this great world crisis and struggle to defeat the German autocracy. He complimented the colored boys who recently responded to the call of duty by entering the army, saying that there was not a slacker among them.

He paid a beautiful tribute to the Red Cross organization for the noble, self-sacrificing work it is doing to relieve suffering in the world today.

The Chairman, paying a beautiful tribute to the ladies for their pains-taking, untiring and self-sacrificing work, then introduced Mrs. Thrash, State President, U. D. C., who made a brief, but excellent speech. She said that she met Capt. Roger Sherman Day, the army officer, who was detailed to take command of the colored registrants from this section and she had received a message from him stating that he arrived safely with the registrants at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and that the boys are well-housed and are being well-cared for at that camp. She said that the women all over N. C., are working and praying for the soldiers, and doing all in their power to care for their needs. She paid a splendid tribute to the Red Cross workers.

Mr. Hyman H. Philips was then appropriately introduced by the Chairman. Mr. Phillips spoke with intense earnestness and effectiveness of the splendid, self-sacrificing work of the Red Cross. He said he was glad of the opportunity to visit the school, and impressed upon his hearers the necessity of doing their part in the present hour of peril to the nation, saying that "it is a terrible ordeal through

which we are passing and all should make sacrifices and do their part."

Dr. Braswell then called on Editor of The Southerner who spoke briefly in appealing to all present to enter into this work with a lively interest and a determination to win.

Dr. Staton was the next speaker who was introduced. He said it was necessary for all to realize that we at war with one of the greatest military powers of the world, and he counselled the audience to engage in this patriotic, and noble work with earnestness, enthusiasm, and determination to accomplish great things. He complimented the Red Cross on its noble, grand work.

Dr. Baker, Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter, then proceeded with the organization of the Red Cross. Officers of the branch were chosen, and quite a number enrolled as members.

Misses Rena Clark and Ruth Battle made interesting remarks on the character of the work, making explanations in detail as to the kind of work that is to be undertaken.

Dr. Braswell read a beautiful poem on the Service Flag.

The choir sang a number of selections during the evening.

By request the Editor of The Southerner at conclusion of the meeting thanked Prof. Inborden and his teachers for the interest manifested in the work. The Brick School is a fine institution, established for the benefit of the colored race.—Tarboro Daily Southerner.

RED CROSS WORK AT BRICK SCHOOL.

(Reported By Miss L. A. Bullock)

During the months of March and April a number of patriotic meetings were held and we were favored each Sunday evening with talks by many friends from the adjoining counties as well as by local talent. We were thus brought in closer touch with the world conflict.

One evening in April was given up entirely to the discussion of the Red Cross Organization and its work. The following week on April the ninth an enthusiastic group of parents, teachers and students gathered in Benedict Hall Assembly room where the Brick School Senior and Junior Auxiliaries were perfected. After the beautiful story of the Red Cross origin was read and the membership fully explained many came forward and allied themselves with the great movement.

The officers elected were Mrs. A. L. Davis, chairman of the Auxiliary; Miss A. L. Hamilton, secretary; Mrs. S. J. E. Inborden, treasurer. The Senior Auxiliary meets each Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Already we are hard at work on hospital garments. The Juniors met on Saturday afternoon. We now have 29 Seniors and 15 Juniors.

The summer work will be carried on with Mrs. S. H. Fletcher as chairman and we desire and urge the membership and co-operation of every man, woman and child in the community.

The stars are rapidly increasing in our Service Flag and upon the Service Flags throughout America. Inspired with loyalty to God and America and with a devoted love for our boys in uniform and for all humanity we shall strive to accomplish not simply our "bit" but our best in the Brick School Red Cross Auxiliary.

PEOPLE OF STATE NOT SAVERS.

That something is wrong with North Carolina in that she has the lowest per capita wealth of any State in the Union, except Mississippi, is the conclusion reached by Gilbert T. Stephenson, Director of Service for the War Savings Committee of North Carolina, after a close study of the figures which represent North Carolina's total accumulated wealth compared with the value of her annual production. According to Mr. Stephenson, North Carolina's wealth is \$2,-

000,000,000 while she produces every year the sum of \$500,000,000. This means he says, that the State produces every four years as much wealth as she has been able to accumulate in 250 years.

That we are a people who waste and spend unnecessarily Mr. Stephenson doesn't hesitate to say. He has facts to prove it. The average wealth per family in North Carolina, he says, is \$845, or \$169 per capita. Recent surveys show that a fair standard of living calls for \$709 per family or \$142 per capita. This leaves a surplus of \$136 per family or \$27 per capita, which is far above that required by an efficient standard of living.

"If every individual," says Mr. Stephenson, "will save his \$27 this year and lend to the Government only \$16.72 of that amount which they have been asked to do by the Government by purchasing War Savings Stamps,—United States Government Bonds,—North Carolina then will have no trouble in raising her \$50,000,000, the amount apportioned her for financing the War." This Mr. Stephenson thinks the people will do, and believes, that from this year on North Carolina will become a State of savers and will leave her unenviable position at the bottom of the list of savers.—Enfield, (N. C.) Progress.

Negroes Make Noble Responses.

A Negro man, unmarried, in Ohio had accumulated about \$200,000 worth of property when the war came on. He sold every dollar's worth of property and bought Government securities with the proceeds. Then he himself joined the army. This was a noble response. The Negroes of North Carolina are making scarcely less noble responses in the War-Savings Campaign. The first \$100 War-Savings Certificate bought by a woman in Chatham County was a colored woman, the cook of Mrs. Oliver Webster, Postmistress at Siler City. There are a number of Negroes in

the State who have already become members of the Limit Club by purchasing \$1,000 of Stamps,—all that the law allows. When their names are published it will be a roll of honor for their race.—Enfield, (N. C.) Progress.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

On Active Service with the American Expeditionary Force.

We give below a few sentences from a letter to Miss Lula Bullock. It will give to many friends the address of our boys who are with the 15th New York Regiment now called the 365th R. I. U. S. A.—Editor.

Since I have been in France owing to the duties of a soldier I have found it impossible to write as much as I wanted and because we are only permitted to send one letter a week to the States. Any Brick news will be new to us as we have not heard from any of the students.

Proctor is a sergeant in Co. M. and Caleb Richmond is sergeant in his company; Bennie Hayes is in Co. L.; Frank Sylvester in Co. B.

The band has not long returned from Aix-les Bains, one of the most historical places in all France where the American soldiers are sent to spend their furloughs. After spending five weeks we succeeded in winning the hearts not only of the boys in uniform but the citizens also.

MUSICIAN J. W. PORTER,
(15th N. Y.) 369th R. I. U. S. A.

S. P No. 54, A. E. F.

W h e n B a n k C r e d i t

Means that every dollar of actual money on deposit with the banks of this country is doing the work of five, does it not seem that YOU ought to be taking advantage of the situation and be building up a bank credit for future use?

Take advantage of your opportunity NOW and build a bank credit which you can use when needed.

We shall be pleased to have you open the account with us.

Commercial and Farmers Bank

ENFIELD, N. C.

C. E. McGWIGAN

**GENERAL
HARDWARE**

Building Materials, Lime, Ce-
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AGENT FOR
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International Gasoline En-
gines Hackney Buggies
and Thornhill Wagons

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by having nicely printed
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Call or write for samples
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Your Drug Store
Wants
ENFIELD, N. C.

We Pay Postage on
Small Articles

GO TO

MEYER'S

FOR BEST LINE OF

Dry Good's Clothing, Shoes
Crockery, Furniture, Etc.
at Lowest Prices

A Full Line of Groceries
at Wholesale Prices

MEYER

"The Hustler"

Kimball Hardware Co.

ENFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA

Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes

Tools, Cultery, Wire

Fencing, Stoves

and Heaters

HARNESS

W. E. BEVANS

ENFIELD, N. C.

The

Leading Pharmacy

MEDICINES

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

SYRINGES AND RUBBER
GOODS

THE JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

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The students maintain religious, musical, and Athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports. For Catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

Vol. XIX

Bricks, N. C., October, 1918

No. 1

**A NATION'S STRENGTH
IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY**

Eat Less — Waste nothing
Create a Reserve

**AMERICA MUST FEED
120,000,000 ALLIES**



Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial
and Normal School

The Joseph K. Brick News

Published monthly during the school year by the
JOSEPH K. BRICK AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL

Subscription price, 50 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each.

Our rates for advertising are as follows:

1 inch per school year of 8 months-----	\$2.25
2 inches -----	4.50
3 inches -----	6.75
4 inches -----	9.00

Larger space at proportionate rates.

Address all communications to the JOSEPH K. BRICK NEWS, Bricks, N. C.

Vol. XIX BRICKS, N. C., OCTOBER, 1918 No. 1

FOREWORD

It is not the purpose of these pages to give the world-war news. We may incidentally refer from time to time to occurrences of striking notice.

We hope to keep our friends and former students posted on the happenings of the campus and to make the News a sort of chain-letter, informing our readers of the whereabouts of those of our boys who are in France and in the camps.

New Teachers.—We welcome a large number of new workers this year. They are:

Professor W. D. Gay, A.B. of Talladega College, who takes charge of our Science Department.

Miss Ethel Carr, A.B. of Howard University, who is in charge of the Department of English.

Miss Laura Smith, A.B. of Fisk University, is our Librarian and has the oversight of our Night School.

Miss Lucille Gilbert, Howard University, class '17, is in charge of the Domestic Science Department, and is at present organizing, in addition, the classes in Sewing.

Miss Sadie Mitchell, from Hyannis, Mass., is our teacher for the Sixth Grade.

Miss Maude Taylor, from Hartford, Conn., is teacher of the Fourth and Fifth Grades, and will also take charge of Physical Training so essential to our health.

Miss Sarah Washington, a graduate of the State Normal School, Salem, Mass., is our Primary teacher, having under her direction the First, Second, and Third Grades.

Miss Mary Putney, one of our own graduates, is successfully mastering the duties of the postoffice.

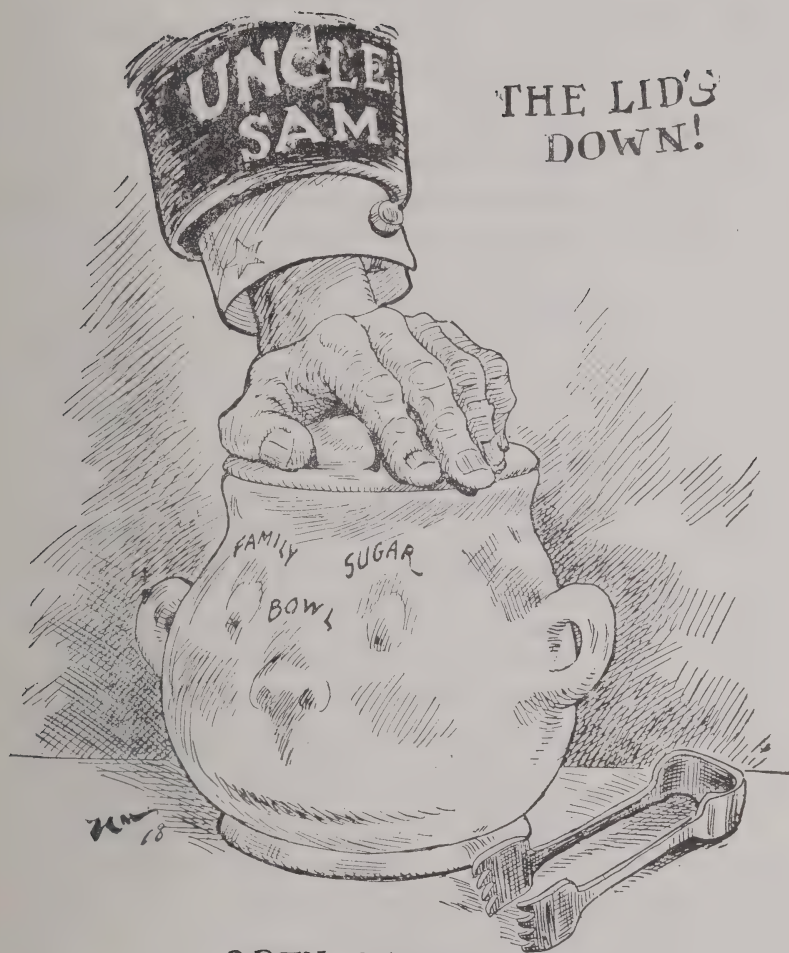
Miss Alda M. Johnson, graduate of Atlanta University, is bookkeeper.

Miss S. A. Epps, from Macon, Georgia, is girls' matron at Benedict Hall.

Many of the above teachers come to us with years of valuable experience. They are an enthusiastic group, and we believe a bright and successful year lies before us.

Old Teachers.—It is a very great pleasure to have with us, in their usual fields of activity, Mrs. S. J. E. Inborden, Miss M. V. Little, Miss Lucile McLendon, Miss Anna E. Brown, Miss Lula R. Bullock, and Prof. E. F. Colson, who has larger responsibilities because of the absence of Mr. H. G. Forney.

Former Instructors.—We regret to give over to Government work Professor and Mrs. Joseph Fletcher, who have done efficient work here for about fifteen years. Also Mrs. A. L. Davis, who has faithfully served here twenty-two years. Mr. H. G.



THE LID'S
DOWN!

OBEY ORDERS.!

Forney is missed very much, having rendered an untiring service of almost fifteen years.

New Students.—Our boarding department continues to grow. Our most recent additions are:

- Misses Sallie White, Richmond, Va.
 Sara Burns, Dunn, N. C.
 Mittie Lee, Dunn, N. C.
 Emily Moore, Ashland, Va.
 Marie Cowser, Hopewell, Va.
 Pearl Rascoe, Norfolk, Va.
 Mary Edwards, Durham, N. C.
 Mattie Hester, Durham, N. C.
 Goldie Lunsford, Rougemont, N. C.
 Maude F. Linsley, Wadesboro, N. C.
 Alice Rains, Durham, N. C.
 Hattie Branch, Enfield, N. C.
 Cherry Wheaton, Lynnhaven, N. C.
 Annie Laurie Exum, Battleboro, N. C.
 Annie Askew, Farmville, N. C.
 Victoria Walker, Charlotte, N. C.
 Josephine Christmas, Richmond, Va.
 Olivia Anderson, Greenville, N. C.
 Rosa J. Johnson, Henrico, N. C.
 Lucile Stewart, Jackson, N. C.
 Eleanor Wainwright, Portsmouth, Va.
 Geneva Wiggins, Zebulon, N. C.
 Callie Riddick, Norfolk, Va.
 Beatrice Peebles, Rosemary, N. C.
 Dora B. Short, Rosemary, N. C.
 Annie Saulter, High Point, N. C.
- Messrs. Fletcher Atkins, Haywood, N. C.
 John Hawks Mayo, Roper, N. C.
 John H. Stanton, Snow Hill, N. C.
 N. Louis Ellis, Farmville, N. C.
 Grandison Garrett, Washington, D. C.
 Elvin E. Rogers, Raleigh, N. C.
 Robert A. Garris, Jr., Gilmerton, Va.
 Isadore Powers, Rosemary, N. C.

Although the war conditions have made great inroads upon our student body, taking many of our former students, we are glad to have a number who have returned. They are sufficient in number to give the new students a hearty welcome, and we are sure they are ever mindful of this duty and pleasure.

Our Men in the War Service.—Brick School is largely represented in the war service. There are a number of commissioned and noncommissioned officers and privates in the ranks at the front in oversea service and in camp in this country and in the Student Army Training Corps.

Messrs. Taylor and Dupree are in Y. M. C. A. work, and Messrs. Forney and Fletcher are working at war service in shipbuilding and carpentry.

Mrs. Davis is in girls' work at the DuPont munition plant at Hopewell, Va.

Wilson Inborden, Chester Phillips, George McLean, McKinley Lyons, and Edward Boykin spent six weeks, from August 1 to September 15, at the Student Army Training Camp at Howard University. Wilson is a military student at Fisk, where he holds the rank of sergeant; Chester is at Howard, and is also a sergeant; McLean is at Shaw University; and Sergeant Boykin is at Union University.

Capt. Joseph Bullock is at Camp Dix, N. J., with a number of men under his training. He has recently received his commission as captain. We congratulate him.

Alfred Leach, who was in training at Camp Greene, was recently heard from at Camp Stuart, Newport News.

We have had interesting letters from the following men who are in service overseas: Sgt. Alexander H. Sessoms, Hdqrs. 317th Trains and M. P., 92 Div. A. E. F., A. P. O. No. 766, via N. Y.

Pvt. Murvin S. Sumner, Battery F, 351st F. A., A. E. F., France.

Pvt. Benjamin Hayes, 369 R. I., U. S. Inf., Co. L., S. P. 54, A. E. F., France.

Musician J. W. Porter (15 N. Y. Inf.), 369th R. I., U. S. A., S. P. No. 54, A. E. F.

We are glad to know that Pvt. H. Proctor, who was wounded and has been in the hospital for treatment, is rapidly improving.

There are more than fifty names of students, graduates, and teachers of Brick School represented on our service flag.

Meetings.—The Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held with the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio, October 29-31. Principal Inborden has been asked to speak on Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, and the work of the School and community.

The National Convention of Congregational Workers Among the Colored People held its seventh biennial meeting with the First Congregational Church of Raleigh, N. C., September 18-22. It was a great and inspiring meeting and brought together a notable body of workers from Maine to Texas.

A Teachers' Institute was held in connection with the Convention at Shaw University under the direction of Secretary Douglass. Dr. Douglass, Dr. Cady, Secretary Roundy, Mrs. Wilcox and Miss Beam from the New York office met with more than fifty teachers and principals from the field, many of them having just entered the service of the American Missionary Association.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. McDowell, graduates of Talladega, were consecrated as missionaries to the Angola Mission in West Central Africa.

Visitors.—The following friends have recently visited Bricks: Prof. B. F. Cox, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. T. Nelson Baker, Pittsfield, Mass.; Secretary R. W. Roundy, New York; Miss G. H. Ware, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary Douglass' Retirement.—Dr. H. Paul Douglass, after a service of eleven years, retires as Secretary of the American Missionary Association. He expects to be connected with the educational work for Negro troops in France under the Y. M. C. A. We wish him Godspeed in the work that calls him overseas.

Opening of School.—School opened on September 25. The attendance is steadily increasing.

Secretary Roundy delivered an inspiring sermon on Sunday, September 29.

Students Who Have Entered Other Colleges.—Dorothy Inborden returned to Fisk for her senior year. She was accompanied by Martha Harrison, who entered the Freshman class at Fisk.

Bessie Broadnax, Bricks '18, has entered Shaw University.

Jessie Bullock is studying at Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida.

Dr. Moore.—Dr. George W. Moore, after assisting in the work of the school and community during the summer and early autumn, goes to Fessenden Academy, Florida, for the winter. He is chairman of the Angola Mission fund for the new mission station in West Central Africa.

We shall miss your cheerful presence, Dr. Moore, but we wish you a delightful winter in Florida among the palms.

Principal Inborden in War Work.—A fight was made by Principal Inborden during the month of June for War Savings Stamps. He was given seven townships in Edgecombe County and one in Nash. Scores of meetings were called and addresses given. It was reported by the officials that over \$40,000 worth of stamps were sold in these townships.

Township No. 7, including a part of Rocky Mount, is said to have bought \$18,000 worth of stamps. The Colored people of Upper Whitakers Township are recorded as buying \$8,000 in stamps.

We are calling attention to Government notices in this paper. Don't stop buying War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds because the papers are talking peace. If peace is declared today, the Allies must police the world until order is brought out of chaos.

Do your bit. Buy Liberty Bonds! Eat less. Save more!

Notice.—In view of the influenza all over the country, the closing of schools, churches, and other public places, it seems that a line to our readers from this section of our country would be of interest. We are glad to say that we have no influenza in this school, and have not had a single case, although we have over a hundred boarders. We have a school farm with ten or more families who have in all about fifty people, and still not a case in any home. Our isolation may in part account for this condition.

We have used every means to avoid contamination. We have stopped church-going and gatherings of every sort. We are using on all floors daily Hygieno disinfectants. Barrels containing disinfectant solutions are kept for daily use, in which all room vessels are washed. Windows are left open at night, and our young people are required to spend all the time they can in the open air. New students must bring letters from their home physicians showing that they are well and subjected to disinfection. Students are required to take medicines that will keep the body in good trim. The influenza may yet come, but if it does it will meet with a vigorous protest.

Items of Interest.—Principal Inborden has been appointed a member of the State Central Committee of the North Carolina Council of Defense. Dr. D. H. Hill of Raleigh, N. C., is chairman of this committee.

Prof. S. A. Allen is now in overseas service.

Prof. R. J. Elzy is Executive Secretary for the Brooklyn League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

We extend our sympathy to Miss Ethel Carr, who was suddenly called home by the death of her father.

Lawyer C. F. Rich and Dr. W. L. Horne, both of Rocky Mount, were pleasant visitors of the School October 11.

Misses Janet Whitaker and Mary Arrington have begun work as Seniors in our Teacher-Training Course.

We regret that Mrs. Beatrice L. Johnson, Fisk, '17, who was our new music teacher, was called home September 28 by the death of her aunt.

Miss Sarah Pittman was recently married. We wish them long life and happiness.

Miss Julia Inborden, Fisk '17, was married in July to Mr. John Gordon, Fisk '16. Mr. Gordon has also done graduate work in Chicago University.

Prof. Benjamin Bullock, Bricks '09, University of Minnesota '13, was married to Miss P. L. Burwell, September 18. Miss Burwell was for several years teacher of English at Morehouse College.

Dr. Moore received notice of the safe arrival of his son, Sgt. Clinton Moore, overseas. Sgt. John Gordon, husband of Mrs. Julia E. I. Gordon, arrived safely on the same ship. These two young men were the two out of seven hundred who passed an examination for Special Ordnance Work.

Electric Lights are in sight. You who have not contributed should do so at once. Do not wait for a notice.

Our Men at the Front.—It is immensely gratifying to read of the fine appearance and splendid work of the American Indian and Negro troops in France. The eyes of the world have been upon them; they have stood as representatives of their races, and they have made good. They have been weighed in the balance and have not been found wanting.

For the making of a soldier much more is required than physical strength and indifference to danger. A good soldier must have the patience that refuses to be baffled by delays and failures; the fortitude that bears up under the pressure of pain and adversity; the moral courage that will follow without flinching wherever duty calls; the humor that makes a joke of hardship and laughs in the face of calamity and peril, and the intelligence that can take training and discipline, can understand and carry out orders, and can efficiently co-operate with other men in common undertakings, which means good team work. A savage or even a wild beast may fight well, but to serve well as a soldier requires sound mental parts as well as physical powers, and all-round manliness. A keen edge means good steel.

Measured by this test, our colored boys have stood up splendidly. They have repeatedly met the boasted Prussian regiments, which claim to be the most formidable in the world, and

have given a good account of themselves every time. Their praise is in every mouth.

But all these qualities so effective in war are not less useful and desirable in peace.

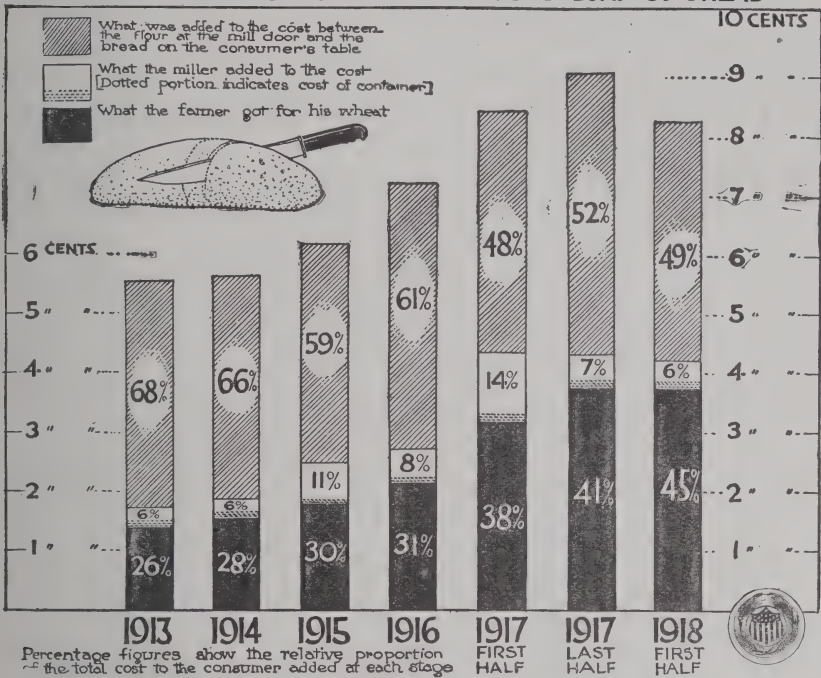
We are confident that the colored troops will in due time return to their homes with a deepened self-respect, a sober self-confidence, and a world of new ideas and ambitions, and thus be fitted to lead their people into a new epoch of larger opportunity, higher attainments, and greater prosperity than they have ever known before.—Monthly Bulletin A. M. A.

The Pinch Hitter



It was tightening of the American belt that made this hit possible. The game is won if we keep it up/

COST TO THE CONSUMER OF A POUND LOAF OF BREAD



Cost to the Consumer of a Pound Loaf of Bread

(Explanation of Chart)

Since 1913 farmers have been receiving for their wheat a gradually increasing proportion of the price paid by the consumer for bread. The amount received by the wheat grower for his contribution to the average pound has increased from less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per loaf in 1913 to more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents early this year. The proportion to the whole price is shown by the relative length of the black columns of the chart.

The middle portion of each column shows what the miller received for his milling costs and profit. This has been a somewhat variable factor, but is now at the minimum (6%). In this 6 per cent, however, is included the cost of the containers (bags, sacks, etc.) shown as dotted area, which has increased very nearly in proportion to the price of bread itself. Bags now cost about 50 per cent more than in 1913 and 1914.

The shaded portion of the column represents the expense of distributing the flour, making it into bread, and getting the loaf to the consumer.

The chart shows that the farmer is now receiving a much larger share of the final price for his product than in the past, and that a considerable amount of "spread" has been taken out of other expenses.

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COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK ENFIELD, N. C.

GO TO
MEYER'S
FOR BEST LINE OF
*Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes,
Crockery, Furniture, Etc.
at Lowest Prices*
A Full Line of Groceries at
Wholesale Prices

MEYER
"THE HUSTLER"

PHONE
HARRISON
DRUG COMPANY
ENFIELD, N. C.

YOUR DRUG STORE
WANTS

We Pay Postage on Small
Articles

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DEALERS IN
*Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Tools, Cutlery
Wire Fencing
Stoves and Heaters
Harness*

W. E. BEVANS
ENFIELD, N. C.

THE
LEADING PHARMACY

MEDICINES
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

*Syringes and Rubber
Goods*

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PRINCIPAL

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Vol. XIX

Bricks, N. C., Nov.-Dec., 1918

No. 2

"Life is a leaf of paper white
Whereon each one of us may write
His word or two, and then comes night.

Greatly begin! though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime;
Not failure, but low aim, is crime."

—Lowell.

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VOL. XIX BRICKS, N. C., NOV.-DEC., 1918

No. 2

EDITORIAL

"Peace on Earth. Good Will Toward Men"

This is an expression of the true Christmas spirit. To us "Peace on earth" now means more than it ever has meant before. We are able after several years of bloody warfare to appreciate peace and its attendant blessings.

It remains for us to bring out the full significance of "good will toward men." Ancient forms of strife, and spite, and false pride, will vanish, and we shall enjoy nobler modes of life and be happy in the love of truth and right only when we practice good will toward all men. Then may we not take this latter phrase and make the spirit of good will last not only throughout the Christmas season, but make it a spirit to be lived 365 days of the splendid New Year which lies before us?

Additions to Our Teaching Force

Mrs. M. H. Colson is now in charge of our Music Department. Quite a number of students and teachers are taking music.

We welcome our Manual Training teacher, Mr. R. L. White. He is not new in the A. M. A. service, therefore no time will be lost while he becomes acquainted. His presence means much to us since our boys are increasing in number.

EXTRACTS

The following extracts are from letters received by Principal Inborden. They give an idea of the spirit of our boys in France:

"Little did I think when leaving you in February that I would be sent over here so soon, but, fortunately or unfortunately, I have been over here since June 26th. I have had an opportunity to see a great deal of this country and something of the living and existing conditions. I have traveled from the coast nearly across the entire country. Have been within a very short distance of Switzerland and Belgium. Have seen some of the real atrocities of the war, some of which will always live with me. Our men are actually engaged in the combat. . . . I pray God that America will never be made to undergo and endure some of the hardships and handicaps as some other countries are undergoing. The more one sees these things the more enthusiastic he becomes. We no doubt will have many hardships, but 'after darkness comes the light.' I am with a very good outfit and have had a chance to make good since being here. Although I had to cut short my education by entering the army, I am getting an education and experience that colleges and universities do not give. . . . SERGEANT A. H. SESSOMS."

"Just a line to let you hear from me. It is a supreme privilege of my life to be here and take part in the 'big show' that is soon coming off. I would be very much pleased to have a copy of the BRICK NEWS. . . . I remain, very truly yours,

PRIVATE HARMON T. TAYLOR,
3rd Prov. Co. Camp Hancock,
S. A. R. D. Colored A. E. F.,
A. P. O. Somewhere in France."

"Now the situation over on this side seems brighter and brighter, but it is but the combined efforts of the folks at home radiating. . . . I could not be prouder of any branch of service than I am the Artillery. Otis Davis, Joe Blount, and James McWilliams are all with us now. Their regiment is doing some excellent work, too. They are in 350 F. A. All are well. . . . Discordant notes are seldom sounded. All are together, provisions the same, Y. M. C. A. accommodations the same, no lines drawn. Men seem to realize broadness rather than sectionalism. Baseball is played together and amusements of all kinds. We are in one of the most beautiful spots of France, historical, beautiful, and everywhere very rich and fertile. Most everywhere in France seems like some American town, you see so many in khaki. Give my love to the whole school and send me the paper when you can.

I am, very truly yours,

PRIVATE M. S. SUMNER."

The following extract is from a recent letter received by Miss Janet Whitaker:

"Any news from Bricks is a treat to a fellow 'over here.' I have not seen any of the boys yet to tell them the new changes of teachers and other things of interest, but I plan to do so as soon as possible.

"We have been very busy and upset moving. My greatest hopes are that our next move will be on our way to the U. S. A. Not that we are tired of France so much, but we

are longing to see that 'land of the free and the home of the brave.' I am pleased with everything that France has to offer, because I realize that it is war times and we cannot expect to find things as extravagant as in the U. S. A.

"Our band was stationed in Paris for a month, playing for the hospitals and patriotic meetings. We had a fine time and are hoping for another such trip, which may come any day.

"Remember me to all of the old teachers and students of Bricks. Tell them that I hope to be present at the commencement exercises.

"Corporal Hayes is the only one that is in the hospital at present. He was wounded in action. We are expecting his recovery soon. Sergeant Proctor is with the Replacement Co., as he is not passable for line work again after being wounded. He looks fine and is in good spirits. Frank Sylvester was well when I last saw him.

MUSICIAN J. W. PORTER,
369th R. I. U. S.,
S. P. No. 107, A. E. F."

THANKSGIVING

Although the weather was unfavorable, the day was full of enjoyment for us. First of all, it was a day of sincere thanks for blessings of health. The great epidemic of influenza has reached us but slightly, and we have as yet not closed school a single day because of it.

At 10 o'clock Thanksgiving services were conducted by Rev. Moore. The outdoor sports which were planned were postponed. At the dinner hour everyone enjoyed a good wholesome dinner. The day was fittingly closed with the usual holiday social.

VIOLIN RECITAL

We are always glad to welcome our Negro artists. On November 21st Mr. Joseph Douglass, assisted by Mrs. M. H. Colson, rendered a splendid program to an appreciative audience. The program follows:

Fantasie Caprice *Vieuxtemps*

MR. DOUGLASS

(a) Meditation from "Thais" *Massenet*

(b) Schon Rosmarin *Kriesler*

MR. DOUGLASS

Vocal Solo MISS H. STATON

(a) Deep River *Coleridge Taylor-Powell*

(b) Valse Bluette *Drigo-Auer*

(c) Liebesfreud *Kriesler*

MR. DOUGLASS

High School Chorus

(a) Ave Maria *Schubert-Wilhelms*

(b) Minuet *Paderewski-Kriesler*

(c) Scene from the Czarda *Hubay*

MR. DOUGLASS

Several additional numbers, including "The Bird Song," "The Kaiser's Prayer," and "Auld Lang Syne," were fully enjoyed.

OUR NEW SECRETARY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSIONS

Mr. Joseph Ernest McAfee comes to us from the Presbyterian Church which he has been serving for the past twelve years, as a secretary of its Board of Home Missions. He belongs to a family of educators. His father was a college

president. He received his collegiate training at Park College, Missouri. After graduating in 1889, he studied at several Eastern institutions. He then returned to his Alma Mater, where he was a member of the faculty until 1906.

Although a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary and a post-graduate student at Yale and Princeton Seminaries, he has never been ordained and has steadily refused all honorary degrees, preferring to be a layman and to be addressed simply as "Mister."

Secretary McAfee has for many years given himself with steady devotion to the cause of Christian unity, especially to the development of the community church. He holds a warm place in the hearts of his fellow-workers of the Presbyterian body, and those of our own men who have been associated with him in interdenominational undertakings are greatly pleased that such a leader of men and movements as he has joined our forces.

A man of fine presence, noble spirit, and great personal charm, he brings to his office distinguished administrative ability and a wide knowledge of missionary problems and affairs. In accepting the call of the Association, he has been especially attracted by the breadth of its charter and the catholicity of its spirit as well as by the magnitude and compelling importance of its work.—*S. L. L., in Monthly Bulletin A. M. A.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST

We were glad to welcome Secretary McAfee at Bricks, December 12th and 13th. His chapel talk was an impressive one in which he brought out some interesting ideas on superstition and its results.

Miss Louise V. Arrington, Bricks '17, who was teaching in the Graded School of Wilson, N. C., is at home. She has charge of the Sixth Grade.

Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Horne with two other friends motored over from Rocky Mount, December 8th. We are always glad to see our former students and friends.

Miss Olive Bond, Bricks '16, is again pursuing her studies at Howard University.

The Y. W. C. A. gave a bazaar on Friday night, December 13th. The thirteenth did not prove unlucky for them. The proceeds, which were exceptionally good, will be used in the purchase of books, papers and magazines for use by the Association girls.

We regret that Miss Sadie Mitchell, Sixth Grade teacher, has returned home because of illness. We trust she may soon recover her normal strength.

Brick School, including students, teachers and community friends, raised \$187 for the United War Work Fund. Many students and teachers picked cotton and thereby made large contributions.

Miss Ida Bell Johnson, a former student, was married Saturday, December 14th. We wish them much joy.

Private John Colson, a former Brick student, was severely wounded in the last battle. He is now in the hospital "over here." We sympathize with his anxious relatives and friends.

Miss Lucy B. Richmond is engaged in work with the Y. W. C. A.

Our school raised \$13 for the Angola Mission Fund.

The S. A. T. C. units are demobilizing throughout the country. We already have welcomed a number of our former students and some new ones and expect others later as a result of this demobilization.

Alfred Leach, class '18, may be addressed: Hdqrs. 347 Labor Battalion, A. E. F., via New York.

Dr. A. S. Harrison addressed the student body and friends December 8th. His address on Health of Mind, Body and Soul was inspiring. Each person departed with much food for thought. Dr. Harrison is a prominent physician of Enfield and a great educational worker. We shall be glad to hear him again and other local friends.

Principal T. S. Inborden spent Monday, December 9th, in Richmond, Va., on business.

Miss L. R. Bullock recently spent a week-end in Petersburg and Richmond, Va., visiting friends.

Rev. D. J. Flynn and Rev. H. C. McDowell visited us December 17th and 18th. The addresses given by each were very helpful.

Mr. H. G. Forney spent the Christmas holidays at home with his family. We are always glad to see our former workers and friends.

Miss M. V. Little spent the holidays in Alabama with relatives and friends. She reports a very delightful time.

Sergeant C. H. Phillips, who is a student at Howard University, was at Bricks during the Christmas season. On Monday evening, December 29th, he gave a very interesting talk on the Student Army Training Corps.

Miss Lucile Gilbert, A.B., spent the holidays very pleasantly in Washington, D. C., with relatives and friends.

Rev. Samuel Arrington, a former Brick student, was on the grounds Wednesday, January 1, to Friday, 3.

Captain Jos. M. Bullock, Bricks '13, was at home December 28-January 1. On Sunday evening, December 29, he gave an interesting address on experiences in the U. S. Army service since he entered, Thanksgiving, 1917.

Dr. Joseph Harrison, who is rendering an efficient service in Kinston, N. C., was at home a few days in December.

Parents and friends of a number of our students visited the School during the holidays.

Miss A. M. Johnson spent a few days in Wilson, N. C., in December.

Mr. Luther Arrington, who was among the soldiers who went to England from Camp Greene, has recently returned home.

A LETTER

343 HALLADAY ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR Co-WORKER:—We have given approximately a third of a million of our men to the ranks to make the world safe for democracy and the first to win honors for American forces were Negroes; the troops nearest the enemy's boundary when hostilities ceased were black.

Our men's deeds will be honored in the aggregate of American valor, but since the faults of the race bear the color brand it seems fitting that we emphasize our meritorious conduct as that of the race.

Do you not think a statue to the black heroes of democracy a deserved tribute? Placed conspicuously in the streets of Washington, D. C., such a memorial would be a constant reminder to legislators, judiciary, and executive, of our loyalty, patriotism, valor and unselfishness and a silent plea for justice to the race.

Kindly discuss this suggestion in your vicinity and send expression of sentiment and suggestions by January 15, 1919.

Yours for the race,

ELLA BARKSDALE BROWN,

Chairman Press Department

New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

WHEN BANK CREDIT

Means that every dollar of actual money on deposit with the banks of this country is doing the work of five, does it not seem that YOU ought to be taking advantage of the situation and be building up a bank credit for future use

Take advantage of your opportunity NOW and build a bank credit which you can use when needed.

We shall be pleased to have you open an account with us.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK ENFIELD, N. C.

GO TO
MEYER'S
FOR BEST LINE OF
*Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes,
Crocery, Furniture, Etc.*
at Lowest Prices
A Full Line of Groceries at
Wholesale Prices

MEYER
"THE HUSTLER"

PHONE
HARRISON
DRUG COMPANY
ENFIELD, N. C.

YOUR DRUG STORE
WANTS

We Pay Postage on Small
Articles

KIMBALL
HARDWARE CO.

ENFIELD, N. C.

DEALERS IN

*Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Tools, Cutlery
Wire Fencing
Stoves and Heaters
Harness*

W. E. BEVANS

ENFIELD, N. C.

THE
LEADING PHARMACY

MEDICINES
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

*Syringes and Rubber
Goods*

Save Sugar, Children!



A Penny here means a Bun "Over there"

The JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, NORTH CAROLINA

was organized twenty-two years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. It offers a first-class High School Course, including Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Agriculture, Work in Iron and Steel, Mechanical Drawing Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A two-year Teacher Training Course is open to High School graduates.

Board, lodging, light, heat, and laundering cost per calendar month, \$9. Poor boys over sixteen years of age may work out a part or all of this amount.

The School Farm contains 1,129½ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line Trains 33 and 34 stop at Bricks on signal.

Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 355 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and athletic organizations.

There is a student brass band to enliven outdoor sports. For Catalogue and other information, write

T. S. INBORDEN
PRINCIPAL

The Joseph K. Brick News

XX

Bricks, N. C., April, 1921

No. 4

Published by Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School

EDITORIAL

MY DEAR FRIEND:

Knowledge and information will hurt no one, but are a positive leavening in any community for good.

It goes without debate that some of the smallest states in the union are the richest in their productive resources, and the richest in their educational opportunities. They spend more per capita for education and they have the least number of illiterates. This is not only true with the states of our own country, but it is true with relation to other countries. We do not need to go to other states and countries to find this truth, but we may visit communities any day in our own state where the people are the best informed and there you will find a happy and progressive community.

A college education should not make one haughty and "stuck up," or give one an air of superiority, or an air of self-importance. It should make one self-respecting; it should give one a spirit of humility; it should give one an air of refinement and culture; it should make one the master of the conditions of his environment; it should be productive of the material, intellectual, moral and spiritual good of the community in which one lives. One whose esthetical nature has been trained sees beauty in people. He sees the hand of God in the formation of the firmament, the stars, the moon, the sun, the clouds, the contour of the earth, the courses of the rivers and streams, and in all vegetation, and the growth

of things generally. He sees a picture with a new vision. The printed page is a revelation as well as an evolution to him. He has not the time to sit about the streets and railroad stations, hang out at public places, or to engage in community gossip, or other mischief that sets the community ill-at-ease, and makes work for lawyers, judges and juries. He finds the sweetest companionship in the best literature, paintings, music and art. He appreciates the finest adjustment of mechanical operations of every sort. It gives one a keen sense of discrimination and of beauty.

What we want to say is that no community has a finer asset than its educational institutions. All history proves it. The consensus of the best public opinion everywhere is in line with our Christian institutions of learning.

Someone says "If you educate all the people who is going to do the work?" The object of education never was intended to deplete any class of people from work. It ought to create better conditions of work, and give one a better attitude toward work. Intelligence ought to eliminate most of the drudgery. All work by which one must earn a living ought to be honorable. It is honorable. It may not always be pleasant. Any sort of work is irksome and tiresome when one's attitude is out of harmony with it. He is a happy man, be he rich or poor, who has a job and finds his greatest pleasure in it. His attitude is right.

For the past twenty-five years the Brick School has been a leavening in this community. From a financial point of view it has been an asset to the community. We have spent for buildings and permanent improvements more than \$200,000.00. The institution itself has brought into the community from \$20,000.00 to \$30,000.00 a year for twenty-five years. This has gone into wholesale and retail stores. Our students, numbering more than 300 buyers, have created demands for larger markets and larger stocks. If we had 500 students it would mean expenditures in the community

of more than \$50,000.00 a year. The business that does not feel such an impulse is impervious. We want at least 400 students here next year. Will you help us to get them? I am

Very truly,

T. S. INBORDEN, *Principal*.

NEW TEACHERS

Miss Maggie Gayle came to us in January to take charge of English. This place was made vacant by Miss Ethel A. Carr, who resigned in December. Miss Gayle has been attending Fisk University.

Miss Anna Mae Caine, A.B., Howard University, of Fall River, Mass., is teaching Latin and English.

Miss Olivia N. Payton is in charge of our Fourth and Fifth grades in the Model School. She is a graduate of the High School Department of Brick School and of Atlanta University.

The Primary Department at the Model School has Miss Hattie M. Dickey. Miss Dickey came to us from Peabody Academy, Troy, N. C., where she taught during the past year.

Mr. Theron N. Williams, a Hampton graduate, is teaching Manual Training.

Mrs. N. B. Walker is matron of girls in Benedict Hall. She has been in the A. M. A. service for several years and has had a broad experience in her line of work.

NOTES OF INTEREST

The Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School was twenty-five years old August 1, 1920. On the 2d of August a large number of friends came here to celebrate this momentous occasion. The history of the school was given by Principal Inborden. There were other addresses of interest. At three o'clock all enjoyed an appetizing dinner together.

On September 15th the Tri-County National Federal Farm Loan Association and State Farm Demonstration Agents held a farmers' conference here. Mr. C. R. Hudson of the State Department of Agriculture, Mr. John D. Wray and Mr. L. E. Hall gave addresses to the farmers. When the addresses and discussions had ended the programme changed. All joined in a large barbecue and picnic.

Our school opened with larger numbers this term than last in spite of financial depression. Almost all of the students of the High School Department returned. Our enrollment is one hundred and six, representing eight states. This variety adds much to the general interest of school life.

Mr. William Jones, president of the Y. M. C. A., and Miss Lula Campbell, president of the Y. W. C. A., together with the co-operation of their cabinet members, gave all new students a hearty welcome to their Christian organization. New students were made to feel at home even though they could not look into the faces of parents and relatives. These organizations realize that students who are away from home for the first time are in need of a "big brother" or a "big sister."

These organizations have kept alive the religious, social and athletic life of the students. They conduct daily morn-

ing prayer services; they also have Bible study and public religious meetings every Sunday. The associations have had individual as well as joint socials. Both were largely attended because of their affinity.

Athletics are under supervision of the associations. A great interest has been manifested in football, basketball, tennis and croquet. The baseball team has already begun its training for the opening season. The ability of the associations to interest such large numbers has been due largely to their wide awake, constructive programmes.

The Principal and Mr. W. D. Gay attended a State educational meeting in Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October. All the principals of the State were invited to this meeting to discuss plans for raising the standard of Negro education in the state.

It is gratifying to know that the State is going to add a grade to each school each year if a large enough number remain in school, until the schools become standard high schools.

Our new secretary, Mr. Fred L. Brownlee, from the New York office, gave us a two days' visit in November. He was accompanied by Rev. Lawless and Rev. Dunn and Architect A. B. Holmes. Secretary Brownlee was making his first trip South. He was favorably impressed with our school and its environment. Mr. Dunn was traveling in interest of the A. M. A. League. The object of the League is to make all A. M. A. students and alumni donors as well as beneficiaries of this great work.

The Rev. B. F. Ousley, pastor of Dudley, N. C., preached in our chapel in January. His subject was "Preparation is

a Necessity for Running the Christian Race." He is invited to visit us again.

Strenuous work made it necessary for Principal Inborden to be away from the campus for the month of November. His first five days were spent at Upperville, Va., with relatives and friends. He began recuperating while there among those familiar scenes. His greatest sport was climbing mountains to get views of those beautiful historical scenes.

He felt no sense of hunger or thirst because he was bound with apples, his choice fruit, on all sides, even from within. Those mountains abound with nature's purest water, which is always free to worthy travelers.

He went from Upperville to Springfield, Mass., where the annual meeting of the A. M. A. was in session. He spoke at that meeting. On his way home he spent some time in New York City. There he visited the A. M. A. office and friends in Brooklyn. He spoke in Rev. Samuel Arrington's church, who is a former student of Brick. He also visited Miss Lydia Benedict, a niece of Mrs. Julia Brick, after whom Brick School is named.

He also stopped at Washington, D. C. There he was given a hearty welcome by his son and other Brick students and friends. He was interested to find that a large group of our graduates are making good records in Howard University. He reached home the 27th of November, filled with vigor that inspires co-operation from all.

The State Farmers' Congress convened here on the 15th and 16th of February. More than two thousand farmers from all parts of the State attended these meetings. State agricultural experts filled a large place on the programme. Their speeches were filled with sound advice to farmers. These were a large group of open-minded and alert farmers, whose accumulations proved their foresight.

The farmers of our school community made a fine exhibit of farm products. Farmers in these three counties demonstrated a spirit of co-operation in a material way that cannot be surpassed. The business men of these three counties showed equal interest.

Association Secretary, Dr. George L. Cady of the A. M. A. was also present to survey school activities and to dedicate the new dining hall. On the afternoon of the 16th Dr. Cady's address made a climax for the congress. Other A. M. A. workers were present to participate in the laying of the corner stone in our new \$30,000.00 dining hall.

This new dining hall was graced on this day for the first time with four hundred pounds of barbecue, one hundred gallons of Brunswick stew and other delicious flavors to appease the appetite of all.

Our library has been a center of interest this scholastic year. We had a special campaign during the month of November to raise money to purchase periodicals and books for our library. Our students, with the aid of near-by friends, raised \$165.00 in this campaign.

Every hour in the day students are in the library conversing with the wise whose choice thoughts have been preserved for the students. Library study is encouraged. Students, as well as teachers, unless broader than their text books, cannot fill large places in life.

Miss O. A. Angell of Providence, R. I., who has spent twenty-five years of her life in educational work, is classifying our library shelves. She is discarding old books and recommending new ones. Our library is being provided with up-to-date equipment as far as finance permits. Our student librarians find interest in learning the Dewey system.

The subject of our evening meeting on Sunday, February 27th, was "The Value of United Effort." Students, with the help of teachers and a small group of friends, have demonstrated this by coming together and raising \$110.00 for the Lincoln Memorial Fund.

Mr. Edward Brigham gave a dramatic reading and musical recital on the 20th of February. He also rendered some choice selections on Sunday evening. Every year we look forward to his coming with pleasure.

Mr. George F. King, editor of *The Rural Messenger*, spoke to the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday morning, February 20th. He also made a very interesting address that evening to the student body and friends. He spent a week in this community studying rural life.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT

MISS LULA R. BULLOCK, '13, *President*.

MISS LOUISE V. ABBINGTON, '13, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

MRS. D. INBORDEN MILLER, '15, *Reporter to the News*.

Association Motto: "VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM."

On the evening of December 28th, 1920, Principal Inborden and his co-workers gave a dinner and an after-dinner social in honor of the visiting Alumni. The occasion will long be remembered by those present.

An enthusiastic address was given by Principal Inborden on "The Future Brick School." Mr. Chester Phillips, '18, responded to this address. Miss Olive Bond, '16, spoke on the Brick Club in Washington, D. C. A short address was also made by the President, Miss Lula R. Bullock, '13, and

by Miss Victoria Pegrain, '14; Prof. W. D. Gay, Mr. A. E. Luffborough, Mr. John Phillips and Mr. W. D. Miller, who spoke on topics of interest to all present.

Other visiting Alumni present on this occasion were Miss Pearl Phillips, '20; Miss Jessie Bullock, '18; Miss Molesta Exum, '20; Mr. Alfred Leach, '18; Mr. Peter Phillips, '20, and Mr. Wilson Inborden, '18.

It was a great pleasure to friends and fellow Alumni of Miss Olivia Payton to have her return to Brick this year as one of the teachers in the Model School.

As far as we have been able to learn the following Brick Alumni for the scholastic year 1920-1921 have been enrolled in the respective institutions of higher learning: Miss Bessie Broadnax, '18, Shaw University; Miss Martha Harrison, '17, Fisk University; Messrs. William Sessoms, '16; Murvin S. Sumner, '16; Chester Phillips, '18; Peter Phillips, '20; Wilson B. Inborden, '18; P. J. Chesson, '19, and the Misses Olive Bond, '16; Jessie Bullock, '17, and Janet Whitaker, '17 and '19, Howard University; Mr. Alex Sessoms, '18, Columbia University; Captain Joseph M. Bullock, '13, Meharry Medical College.

The Brick School and members of the Alumni Association deeply sympathize with Miss Martha Harrison, '17, and Dr. Joseph P. Harrison, '10, in the loss of their mother and father.

The Alumni and others living at Bricks have appreciated the enthusiasm and inspiration brought to them during this scholastic year by visiting Alumni. A few of these were Miss Susie Adams, '11; Mr. James S. Jones, '07; Mr. Isaac Bunn, '08; Miss Ida B. Arrington, '10; Dr. Joseph P. Har-

rison, '10; Miss Lillian Martin, '17; Mr. Alex Sessoms, '18; Miss Madge Watson, '20, and Mr. William Sessoms, '16.

The faculty and friends of the Brick School were invited to attend the marriage of Miss Eulah Arrington, '15, and Mr. Walter Williams.

Miss Irene Carlisle, '17, and Mr. Charles Davis of Whitakers, N. C., were married on December 29, 1920.

Mrs. Laura Powers Croom, '15, is now principal of a Rosenwald School, built through her efforts. Associated teachers in her school are Miss Etta Cofield, '13, and Miss Brown, a former student of Brick. Principal Inborden was a recent visitor to this school and he is highly pleased with the excellent work of these Alumni in their community.

TO THE MOUNTAIN DAISY

To thee, thou beauteous vision of delight,
My voice I raise, to sing to all thy praise;
My eyes in rapture on thy glory gaze;
The mountain thou transform'st before my sight,
From rugged crag to fairy creatures bright;
Far from the turmoil of the cities' maze
Thy soft eyes gleam with the sun beam's rays,
As though to shed o'er all thy pure, bright light.
Daisy, an emblem pure and fair thou art!
Thou holdest not o'er us a chastening rod;
But to our lives thy spirit pure imparts
A peace that findest lodging in our hearts;
As thy innocence wings our thoughts to God
And thy white bosom bears our songs of praise.

GLADYS A. QUEST, Class '23.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF MOUNT HOPE

In the heart of the South Land there is a pretty little village named Mount Hope. It is built on the slope of a hill and is populated entirely by colored people. On a pleasant summer's afternoon the hum of the bees may be heard mingling with the voices of the happy children at play in the neat gardens, which surround the equally neat cottages. Behind the cottage doors happy mothers worked, while in the fields, or at business places, steady sober men labored for the benefit of their families and the uplift of their village. On the summit of this hill is the school house, a large, white-painted, wooden building with several rooms. Not very far from this is the church, also a large building. It is T-shaped, with windows of colored glass through which the light streams in softly subdued tones, giving an atmosphere of peace and reverence to the building. On the outside the lawn is smooth and well kept, and beautiful, flowering plants adorn the grounds.

It was at a service held in this church where I was favorably impressed with the quiet orderliness of the services, so seldom found in the colored churches of the South, that I met Rosa Belle Lee, the Guardian Angel of the village. I was standing beneath a large elm after the services when I saw coming toward me a small, brown woman, surrounded by a group of happy children. She was apparently about forty years of age. Her hair, that had once been jet black, was now beginning to show streaks of iron gray. She had the sweetest face that I have ever had the privilege to look upon, and love shone from her dark brown eyes.

"Who is that lady?" I asked of a boy who stood near by.

"Why, don't you know her?" asked the youngster in surprise. "I thought everybody did. That is Miss Lee, our Guardian Angel."

"Why do you call her your Guardian Angel?" I asked.

"Well," replied the boy, "you see it's like this. Miss Lee is our teacher, nurse, Sunday school superintendent and organist. In fact she runs the whole show around here. She is a wonder, she is. Would you like to meet her?" I replied in the affirmative and soon I was shaking hands with Miss Lee, my guide explaining that I was a stranger residing in the village for a few weeks. Miss Lee kindly invited me to visit her in her cozy little cottage, not very far from the church, where she lived with two little orphan children that she had adopted. I spent quite a number of pleasant evenings with her there, or visiting with her the homes of the people of the village, in which we were cordially welcomed.

On a beautiful moonlight evening, as we sat in front of her pretty white cottage, I got the story of her life from her own lips. How well I remember that evening! She was sitting with folded arms, the moonlight playing on her hair and her eyes seemed like deep pools in which the light was reflected. The odor of the honeysuckle was wafted to us on the air as I sat and drank in her words as they fell from her lips like the low ripple of a brook. "Yes, my child," she said in response to a question of mine, "a great deal has been done, but still there is a great deal to be done. Not so very many years ago the services held in our church were entirely of a different nature from those which you now enjoy. Well, I remember how as a little girl I attended services in the old church that stood on that very spot. One Sunday stands out particularly in my memory. It was a beautiful day in May; the sunlight streamed through the windows on the upturned faces of the congregation as they gazed into the face of the preacher. He was a short, stout man with iron gray hair, who in his endeavor to fain a response of emotion from his people worked himself almost into a frenzy. Shall I ever forget the soft, sad voices of the women who in response to the preacher's words sang this refrain:

‘Hm, hm, oh we—ep, hm, hm, oh we—ep;
Hm, hm, oh Lord, hm, hm, oh Lord.’

“Child though I was, something stirred within me—I knew not what. Since then I have learned that it was the intense longing to take not from my people that power to respond to sorrow or joy that comes from the very depths of the soul, and gives to the voice of the Negro that sweet, haunting cadence, that wealth of expression so peculiarly its own; but to bring all this emotion under the power of self-control.

“I returned that night, my mind full of a new idea. If only I could see in my church the bowed heads of my people in silent prayer. Prayer in which the soul forgets its earthly bonds and soars on high above the petty noises of the earth. Something of all this I poured into the ears of my mother when I reached home. Unlike most mothers of the time, she listened to my story with sympathy and decided that I should be sent to school; and so the following September I found myself in a boarding school. I was guilty, of course, of the average school girl’s mistakes. I changed my plans and decided that I would spend my life in a city, where I could receive ample recompense for my labor; but God ordered otherwise.

“The year that I graduated from college I accepted a position as bookkeeper for a large firm in one of the leading cities, for I had taken a business course along with my other studies. Before the year was ended, however, I received a sudden summons home. A summons to the death-bed of my mother.

“‘My daughter,’ she said, as she took my hands in hers, roughened and worn by toil, toil for me. ‘My daughter, I have nothing to leave you but this great wealth of human souls, struggling for light here in our village. Won’t you come home and help them find it?’ Her voice broke, and in

the silence that followed the song of a nightingale in the distance was distinctly heard.

"I promised," she continued, "and the next day my mother was laid to rest. In my agony of mind I rebelled against the will of God, but one evening as I lay sobbing beside my mother's grave, it all came back to me, that Sunday in church long ago; mother's sympathy, and her dedication of me to the service of our village. I accepted my task, and here I am. The path has been very rough at times, but we have won so far, mother and I." Her voice trailed into silence and we sat thus many minutes. I looked at the woman before me, whose intelligence, culture and poise might grace the most exclusive society, and yet, here she was living her life in a little, country village. She was happy, too, happy in the consciousness of duty well done. Not on the face of any society leader have I seen that look of peace and contentment. I looked long at her hands folded across her breast. Hands that were hard and worn with toil, toil for others. These were the hands that waited on the sick, that cleaned and scrubbed, and did in the village whatever they found to do. I knew then why she was so beloved. I bent over and looked into that sweet, sad face, kissed by the moonbeam's rays, and thought how with the odds against her she had secured for her people that beautiful church and school; how by example and teaching she had proved to them the value of clean, honest, industrious lives. That moment is one never to be forgotten. As I looked she seemed like a being from another world. Reverently, I kissed the toil-worn, brown hands. "Truly," I said, "you are named The Guardian Angel of Mount Hope."

GLADYS A. QUEST,
Class '23.

The Tri-County National Federal Loan Association

Brick School, Bricks, N. C.

BY PROF. T. S. INBORDEN, *Principal*

IT may be of interest to our friends to know about this association which we organized here at Brick School about three years ago. It was about eighteen months from the time the first meeting was called to consider the matter until we received the charter from the Government. The long delay was caused by failure to get men who could qualify as stockholders. Out of thirty men who were seeking to qualify under the laws governing the loans, ten were eligible to receive loans. Under the laws governing the Association these men were required as officers.

The charter was granted by the Government June 17, 1919. To date loans have been made by the Federal Land Bank to the amount of about thirty-eight thousand dollars. Enough has been granted but not paid to the applicants to amount to more than fifty thousand dollars. Payments were temporarily held up by the Federal Land Banks on account of a suit brought by the Old Line Mortgage Men against the Joint Stock Land Banks affecting the sale of Federal Farm Loan Bonds. The rate at which our association was doing business we could at this time have effected loans amounting to a hundred thousand dollars. We have at present nineteen stockholders. The largest amount any one stockholder has received is five thousand one hundred dollars. The smallest amount borrowed by one stockholder is five hundred dollars.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ELIGIBILITY

To enable a man to borrow money from the Federal Farm Loan Board the very first thing to do is to form a Local Federal Farm Loan Association. Then write a Farm Loan Bank for printed matter covering every detail of the organization. Local banks and farm demonstration agents will be glad to advise you what Federal Farm Loan Bank does business for your section. After you receive the printed matter call together ten or more of the very best men in your community and study the printed matter very carefully. These men must be absolutely honest and reliable, and they must most of all have the utmost confidence in each other. The failure of any one man weakens the entire association. The failure of one man puts your association in a lower class. The failure of two men makes it hard to get a loan, and the failure of three men makes it almost impossible to get a loan through your association. It is very important then that you get men in the association who mean business. The duties of the officers of the Local Association are prescribed by printed matter sent out by the National Federal Farm Loan Bank.

The Government requires the stockholder to pay off his loan in from five to thirty-five years at the rate of sixty-five dollars on the thousand borrowed. This constitutes the interest and principal and must be paid every year by the stockholder. Failure to meet this payment puts the burden on the other stockholders because the laws require the other stockholders to carry this indebtedness. After three years the delinquent may be foreclosed. Such a foreclosure constitutes a failure on the part of the Local Association. If the members of the organization have to carry such a loan the Government will allow them eight per cent interest on the loan which must be paid by the delinquent.

The borrower must have the ability to support himself

and family on the land offered as security, and to make enough in addition to meet interest and payment of his loan annually. Under this act not less than twenty acres of land constitutes a farm.

ADVISE FARMERS NOT TO MAKE BIG LAYOUT

We are advising our stockholders not to make layouts for big farms, but to buy farms ranging about fifty acres, more or less. If the fifty acres of land are cultivated by modern methods it will take care of the ordinary Negro family. With the high cost of living, the high taxes, the scarcity of labor, the low price of farm products, a large farm would be a burden.

The money thus borrowed may be spent for buying a farm, paying off indebtedness on a farm, building farm houses, living houses, making permanent improvements, ditching, fencing, and the purchase of live stock and farm implements. It cannot be spent for automobiles and luxuries.

The Tri-County Association operates over fifteen hundred square miles of territory. It is the only colored association operating in this section of North Carolina. When the loans amount to one hundred thousand dollars the work will necessitate the entire time of one man, with perhaps an assistant secretary. The cost for such service is provided for partly by the laws governing the association.

PLAN TO BUILD SIMPLE AND COMFORTABLE HOMES

We advise the stockholders who are planning to invest their money in the erection of homes in which to live, that their houses should be simple and comfortable. No money should be put into ornamentation, but every dollar should count for utility. In order to be of more service to them we had our supervising architect, Mr. Arthur B. Holmes, of the Ameri-

can Missionary Association, New York, N. Y., to get us up a set of blue prints covering every detail of such a farm-house as we thought most advisable. We are able to furnish these to the farmers at the small cost of one dollar a set. We are building our own farm-houses on these plans, and we find them excellent in every detail. If more rooms are needed they can be easily added without disfiguring the main plan. These cottages can be built for less than two thousand dollars.

We also advise our stockholders relative to boring wells. In this community we can get good water almost anywhere by driving a pipe into the ground fifteen or twenty feet and attaching a pump. In some places it is even better to hire a well drilled fifty or a hundred feet. Where this is done the health of the family is very much better. It is in line with community betterment and sanitation. With this arrangement the water may be carried to the lot, or to any part of the yard or to the kitchen and bath-room. Many of our friends have taken advantage of all these suggestions and have put in these conveniences. This is taking the city to the country. Some of them have already added from their own funds, the ever present Ford, the Delco and the phonograph. These are luxuries as well as conveniences, which add greatly to rural life. If any one doubts these statements let him come and see.

THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM OUR ASSOCIATION

We have lifted mortgages, built farm-houses, barns, bought better live stock, improved the farms, and bought farm implements. New life and new inspiration have come into every community where these loans have been made. The association puts character into the men who are in it.

We do not know anything the Wilson administration has done that will put more inspiration into the farmers of the

country than the bringing forth of this Federal aid to the farmer who wants a home. We hope the administration now coming in will do nothing to weaken the act which has already meant so much to the farmers.

Since the above article was written the Federal courts have decided the Federal Farm Loan Association constitutional and it is revoked.

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Carolina R

August 15, 1922

Supplementary to the Brick News

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

And Several Addresses to the
Negro Farmers' Congress of
North Carolina

BRICK SCHOOL IN RETROSPECT



By Principal T. S. INBORDEN

Joseph Keasby Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School
Bricks, North Carolina

President of the North Carolina Negro Farmers Congress
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Twenty-seven years Principal of Brick School

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INTRODUCTORY

APRIL 22, 1922.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

You will be interested to know that I am again back from my five months trip to the North and Northwest. While away I covered, according to the railroad time tables, about twelve thousand miles. This took me through most of the Northern States and the New England States and in the Western States.

I left Chicago the 21st of January and visited and stopped at the following places: St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota; Aberdeen in South Dakota; Marmarth in North Dakota; Miles City, Three Forks, Butte and Gerson Hot Springs in Montana; crossing Idaho into Spokane, Washington. We crossed the Continental Divide a few miles east of Butte in four or five feet of snow in an elevation of six thousand feet above sea level. This train was pulled by powerful electrical engines for six hundred miles over the most picturesque mountains in the world. We crossed the tributaries of the great Missouri River more than a score of times, and scaled many mountains, from the highest elevations and glided down into Seattle, Washington, into an elevation of fifteen feet on Puget Sound. Trees were budding and many flowers were already in bloom. After a few days we went to Tacoma in Washington and Portland in Oregon. Then we were off to Sacramento, San Francisco in California. The course took us from the beginning of the Sacramento River in the Siskiyou and Shasta Mountains to its mouth at San Francisco Bay or to the Straits of Carquinez, landing us at Port Costa for Richmond, Berkley and Oakland in Alameda County. At the fine Oakland pier we disembarked from the train and took the ferry boat four miles to San Francisco, passing the Government Island to the left looking right into the setting sun through the Golden Gate.

A few days here in this beautiful setting and we were off for Los Angeles, five hundred miles to the south still. Fresno, Bakersfield, Tehachapi, across the snow-clad Sierra Madre ten thousand feet elevation and in sight of Mount Whitney four thousand feet higher. Down a mountain incline for fifty or more miles to Mojave Desert into Death Valley and to Sanfeno and Burbank and Los Angeles. Then to the Orange Show at San Bernardino, passing on our way Pomona, San Gabriel, Claremont and Garrett & Co.'s grape vineyards, one of the homes of the Virginia Dare Extracts. Mr. Garrett is an Enfield man. We could spend only a few days at Los Angeles, then we were off the Coast Route to San Francisco again. Santa Barbara, Ventura, Gaudaloupe, San Lois Obispo, Delmonte, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Santa Clara, Red Wood Cities are familiar names. It took three steam engines to pull the train over the mountains coming north. A few days later we were off again for Sacramento, and Salt Lake City in Utah, and Glenwood Hot Springs in Colorado. Passing Florence we came into sight of Pike's Peak more than a hundred miles east of us, and passing the water-swept city of Pueblo and Colorado Springs into Denver the mile high city. A few days spent here and I was off again for Phillipsburg and Des Moines

and to Chicago, coming through Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. I spent a few days in Chicago, was held up on my arrival from the station to my stopping place in Chicago, but was not robbed. My outcry for "Police and help!" thwarted their plans. Then I was off to Washington City and home on the 22nd of March. At the station I was overwhelmed by the students, teachers and friends in the community who had come to welcome me home with school yells and band music.

I traveled two thousand miles in California alone. I gave twenty-eight addresses, attended eight recitals, fourteen lectures, four theaters where persons of color were the stars, three ministers' meetings, one annual conference, the meeting of the American Missionary Association, the annual meeting of the Connecticut Congregational Association, visited ten colleges and schools, nine state capitals, seventeen city, state and municipal and school museums, twenty public markets. In addition I talked with Japanese and Chinese farmers, fruit growers, cattle men, sheep men, miners, negro ranchmen. I met them on the trains, on the farms, in the hotels and restaurants, on the boats, on the streets, in the stores, markets, and everywhere. I came back with a few pounds less in weight, but with a vision that money could not buy.

I am very truly,

T. S. INBORDEN.

JUST A MINUTE

I am here for only a couple of days. It is a long ways from Bricks, North Carolina, to Seattle, Washington. I still have two thousand miles before me before I turn my face eastward. One gets an idea of this great big country only by traveling over it, as I have done for the past three months. He can get it no other way. Such a trip ought to condition every young man graduating from an Eastern college.

Here we go from Bricks in the eastern part of North Carolina to Washington City. The Atlantic Coast Line train takes us through the most historic setting of the Coastal Plains of that eastern section into the foothills of the Old Dominion, through the Civil War battlegrounds of national fame, up the historic Potomac, passing Richmond, Fredericksburg, the rustic triangular monument to the great general who in his unfortunate retreat met death at the hands of his own men, into Alexandria, the most historic and conservative town of the pre-war days. Alexandria, the other end of the old pike leading from the "far west" through Winchester Town seventy-five or more miles away. This old pike was put in history by Sheridan's ride, twenty miles away from Winchester Town.

Well, we cannot stop in Washington City. It needs nothing that I can say. From Washington we went up into Old Virginia. Taking the Southern train we went through the Virginia Valley and the Shenandoah Valley. The trip took us right through the heart of the battle-fought country of Manassas, Bull Run, over "Goose Creek," "Painter Skin," "Jeffries"—creeks that are well known to all Virginians. We went right into the heart of the Old Blue Ridge, and looking down on Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Middleburg, Leesburg, Upperville, Berryville, the Shenandoah River, on to Washington itself, sixty miles away. Here are five counties: Fauquier, Loudon, Warren, Clark, Jefferson and others in the distance, covering an area of more than ten thousand square miles of the finest country in the world, all to be seen from one level space without moving ten feet on this historic old mountain. Corn, wheat, cattle, and sheep, fill her valleys. There is no part of these valleys and mountains that cannot, and that do not, grow the finest apples and peaches that are grown in the world. (I am saying this in Seattle, Washington.)

I went back to Washington from this fine country, and from Washington to Jersey City. From there I went over to New York and Brooklyn, and out on Long Island Sound. From New York I went to Springfield, Mass. From Springfield I went to the great meeting of the American Missionary Association, which was held at New London, Connecticut. From there I went back to New Haven for Armistice Day and to see Marshal Foch receive his degree from Yale, and the great football game where there were eighty thousand people. I went back to New York again, where I put in two very profitable weeks studying racial and living conditions.

From New York City I went to Rochester and put in several days speaking here and there to small groups of people. From there I went to Batavia for only a few hours, and then to the city of Buffalo. From

Buffalo to Cleveland and Oberlin, Ohio, and in two weeks on to Detroit, Mich. A few days spent in Detroit, and I was on my way to Ann Arbor, Jackson and Kalamazoo, Mich. I reached Chicago a few days before the Christmas holidays. After the Christmas vacation I visited the high schools of Gary, Indiana, and put in another week attending the Mid-Winter Conference of Congregational Workers of the United States. Only three other colored men were in attendance at this conference. They were Dr. Alfred Lawless, of New Orleans; Dr. Kingsley, of Cleveland; Dr. C. W. Burton, of Chicago.

We learned in this great Mid-Winter Conference that there are other problems besides the Negro problem. Indeed, he was scarcely discussed at all.

Immediately after the Conference I turned my face westward. It did not seem safe that I should go alone to buy my ticket and to have my money put into travelers cheques before leaving, so our good friend, Mr. J. E. Wade, of the police force, offered his services and accompanied me to the bank and ticket office. Mr. Wade was formerly from Elerby, N. C. He and his nephew from Richmond County are giving fine services on the police force of Chicago. I was told that they have about a hundred colored men on the police force. All of these men are giving excellent service. I was surprised and glad to see in many of the largest business houses in Chicago our colored men and women doing business over the counters. I saw them in the shipping houses and in the ticket offices. In the city postoffice of Chicago I was told by one of the "checkers" that out of about eight thousand or more employees that nearly two thousand were colored. I was escorted through every department of the great postoffice and saw the men handling the nine hundred tons of mail that go through the office every day. Many of the men I knew personally, and some were relatives. Most of the men were experts at their job. A very large number of them are graduates from our best colleges. All of them were fine looking, well groomed men. They were not the least in appearance when compared with the other racial groups.

From Chicago I took the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train to St. Paul. The glacial swept areas of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota abounds with natural resources aside from the farm products. This is a community of wheat, corn and flour mills. It is the home of the world's best packing houses. Minnesota is the synonym for "Gold Metal"; it also says the last word on poultry feed and products. I was shown through a sanitary packing-house where nearly or quite a thousand people were given employment. Coffee, tea, spices and sugar and other commodities are shipped in daily by the train loads and made into new products, repacked and shipped out daily to all parts of the world. The amount of all sorts of candy, cakes, etc., handled was a revelation. Machinery has taken care of every operation in this great establishment, except the absolute thought of man. To the uninitiated it might seem to think also. The world's best brand of cheese comes from these parts also. I was surprised to learn that one little community east of St. Paul, in Wisconsin, called Rio, shipped two years ago more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of the finest grades of tobacco.

Some of the soldier boys will be interested to know that some of the buildings, probably most of them, at Camp Douglass were still intact as we sped by them through the cliffs and dells.

From St. Paul we turned our face westward for a two thousand mile jaunt on one of the best equipped and finest trains that ever rolled the iron. Not a minute late on its own account, up hill, down grade, across deep canyons, under the mountains, over the top of the mountains, spanning valleys, across the river beds and lowlands, with the same speed, whether in eight feet of snow on the Cascade Mountains or whether there is no snow, and on to the Pacific Coast. Pulled by the most powerful electric engines in the world, she leaps onward by the touch of her engineer like a thing of life and thought.

Our first stop was in Aberdeen, in South Dakota. It was night on our arrival, and I left the train to spend the night for the rest, so that I might have the day to see—yes, just to see. I had been to Aberdeen in 1909 and knew what to expect. The porter advised me not to go out without wrapping up well, as it was about twenty degrees below zero. I went to the first place where the sign read "hotel." I was comfortably located, and after I had gotten a lunch thought I would find the school where I once spoke, but before I had gone very far I decided that my room was the best place for a stranger in that sort of weather. My face could not have been colder if it had been buried for twenty minutes between two blocks of ice. This particular community is noted for its fine quality of white potatoes. They are grown in great quantities, and they are the last word in potato growing. There are none any better anywhere else in the world for flavor and texture.

In a country so cold and bleak one would not expect to find much vegetation. Quick maturing crops of wheat and corn are grown. Hogs, cattle and sheep abound. For hundreds of miles in every direction there is absolutely nothing but a barren track of land which affords great quantities of the finest hay, which grows naturally. Every mile looks for the world just like the one from which you have just come. There is nothing to break the monotony of the landscape except the monotony of another one. The porter or conductor comes in and says, "Twin Brooks," "Stone Falls," "Odessa," etc., and you look out when the snow does not blind the view and you see nothing but a few houses, a wheat elevator, or a lot of sleds drawn by two or four horses; not a tree except perhaps a few planted by the government agents. As you reach the North Dakota line not a tree to mark even the site of the little towns that may be more pretentious.

At Marmarth we come into Montana at an elevation of 2700 feet, having put behind us nine hundred and ninety-five miles since leaving Chicago. We have already passed Wapala, an Indian Reservation, and school. These are easily in sight. We have also left the Missouri River and the Little Missouri River behind. We come into Musselshell Division, and soon cross the Yellowstone River. Miles City is our station for the night. It is nearly twelve hundred miles out of Chicago with 2300 feet elevation. Several smaller tributaries to the Yellowstone River are passed. Small shrubbery and a few trees in the river courses are a great relief to the landscape. But before we reach the "City" to which we are destined for the night we come into "Bad Lands." Here nature went into contortions and left an awful frown upon her face. I asked the white porter, a very fine fellow (a Lutheran by faith), what was the matter with the country. He said "This is Bad Lands."

Miles City was not a bad looking city. It had all the modern improvements. For several hundred miles we followed the valleys of the Musselshell River and the Yellowstone River, crossing and recrossing the rivers and valleys, sometimes over a high mountain and then almost precipitously down and under another mountain, only to rejoin the river again through another tortuous valley. We reached the Rocky Mountains Division at Harlowton, Montana, thirteen hundred miles west of Chicago at an elevation of 4,000 feet. If you have any heart trouble you will know that something outside in the physical world has happened before you get here. On we go over the "Summitt of Big Belts" literally up, up, up, around this curve, across that ravine, up by this tall hill, finally on the top, and you look back for five, ten, fifteen or twenty miles and you see the ribbon of track you have spun out. You see the thousands of waste acres of snow and the cattle hugging the hills for protection against the winter's cold. They are inured to it. Ours would die the first night out. The reader would get sleepy before he had spent one hour out there. That is the way you freeze to death; you just get sleepy. We pass Ringling, the Montana Canyon, and again miles further Montana Canyon, with rocks projecting hundreds of feet above you, still we speed along and cross the great Missouri River seven hundred miles above where we crossed a few days ago. Near Eustis we cross the Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin rivers forming the Missouri River. Bull Mountains have been left three hundred miles behind and still we speed along. Our horse neither tires nor pants. They feed him "white coal" generated at great substations from fifty to a hundred miles apart. Generated by mountain streams in their mad rush to the great bosom of waters.

At dark I wanted to stop at some small mining town for the night so as not to miss any scenery. The conductor advised against this because of the condition of the people and their accommodation for strangers. I listened, and stopped at his advice at Three Forks, almost fifteen hundred miles out from Chicago, and still 4,000 feet elevation. This was in a valley of farming land of more than three hundred thousand acres of the best farming land in Montana. The great valley was very beautiful, with the mountains ten, twenty, thirty, fifty and a hundred miles away in every direction, silhouetted above the clouds, and dotted with its own shadows. As the sun came up from the east and spread its majesty over the snow-clad peaks every one was made a diamond of beauty. But we were not to stay at Three Forks over Sunday. We are traveling on trains 15 and 17. If we leave 15 over night we take 17 the next morning, and so we had 15 or 17 every day. At 8:50 we departed in very cold weather—ten degrees below zero, they said. It was only three hours ride from Butte, Montana. I did not want to pass the highest point reached on the whole trip in the dark. I wanted to have my eyes open and see when I went over the real top. Well I did. It was 10:53 by my watch—1,505 miles out from Chicago, 6,322 feet elevation.

The writer of the "Ex-Colored Man" said when he was in Paris with his landlord he was very fond of music, etc., and so one night he went to one of the finest theaters in the city. Soon after he had taken his seat a very aristocratic looking gentleman came in whom he had at one time seen at his mother's house in the state of Georgia. He was very small at the time he saw him in Georgia, and he was sure it was the same gentleman. He had with him his beautiful wife and a more beautiful

daughter. To his amazement they sat almost adjoining him in the theater so close that he might have touched them. They did not know him. He knew that it was his own father, and this beautiful girl just finishing high school was his own sister, flesh and blood. He wanted to speak, but conventionality and tradition had closed his mouth, and to save tragedy he arose and left in silence.

I have looked forward all my life for just such an opportunity to see this great country, as I have now had, and as I am having, because I still have 5,000 miles ahead. Most of my younger life was spent in trying to get an education. Most of my grown life has been spent in missionary service on small salary, and with a family of children to educate and prepare for a larger life than I had the opportunity of having. This opportunity now comes to me through the officials and friends of the American Missionary Association under whose auspices I have worked for thirty-two years. It comes as an appreciation on their part for my long service. I may not have done everything they wanted me to do, but I have tried to follow the dictates of an honest conviction.

When I passed over the great *Continental Divide* I remembered my dream of forty years. I knew no one and had no one to talk to about it. I looked into space and thanked the Lord of all of us that I had cast my lot where the rewards had been faithful and abundant. I felt like crying out in paroxysms of joy.

We are still "a-going." We reached Butte, Montana, at noon Sunday, January 29th. It was very cold, but I found a good hotel near the station, so that I did not have to be in the cold very long. I was advised and was quick in deciding that I would in an hour take the trip to Gerson Hot Springs, eighteen miles away. Several miles from the place I saw what seemed to be smokestacks with steam pouring out each one. I found on arrival that these were just openings in the roof, forming vents for the steam from the hot water as it comes from the mountains at a temperature of 195 degrees. The water has wonderful healing properties. I did not take the bath because of the extreme temperature outside. The hot springs are very numerous in these parts of the country. All the rivers were frozen several feet deep but here and there where the streams pass very close to the mountain gorges one can see the temperature of the water change by the warmer currents coming right out of the hills.

Butte is the largest mining center in the world. One hill is the richest hill in all the world—is worth more than all of Wall Street, New York. The bar-iron, copper, silver, gold, and other by-products probably go down to the center of the earth. I went 2,200 feet down, and I was then 800 feet from the bottom of it. I was donned in a real miner's outfit, including a miner's acetelyne lamp. Our descending cage was about four feet square, and held four men. It was built to bring up twenty tons of ore about every minute of the day. State laws define how fast human beings shall be brought up or taken down. The installation that operates this mine cost more than a million dollars. It is the finest electrical outfit I ever saw. The house in which the machinery is located that operates the pulleys, under air pressure, is more than a hundred feet square. When the signals are given, twenty-eight feet down, one man brings the load to the tenth of an inch exactness to any level in the pit or on top of the ground, a hundred feet high if necessary. Thousands

of wheels, belts, pulleys, pistons, etc., move in every part of this building to the touch of one man. If he makes a single mistake it may cost one life or a thousand in the mine. It may cost a mint of money in destruction. Efficiency, absolute efficiency is the only thing that counts.

Five very large pumps about twelve feet square each bring up the surplus water from below. They are located many feet below the surface of the ground, and it is never cold down there. The water is charged with copper, and this disintegrates any other metals, so that the pipes must be lined with wood and brass. This water is run through long troughs over old tin cans and iron waste, where the copper is deposited and afterwards taken off. I did not have time to get all the details of the process. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, I was told, owned most of the stock of this particular mine.

In the morning of the same day I visited one of the best schools in this country. It was a city high school. Everything taught in this school leads to mining. That is the big job there. The youths are prepared to do the things they will have to do when they leave school. Boys ten to fifteen years old are experts already in the machine shop.

We left at noon Tuesday, and my destination was Spokane, Washington. We crossed the Missouri River, the valley of the same name, and saw scores of apple orchards. Near East Portal we crossed Bitter Root Summit and Bitter Root Valley, also made famous by its fine apples and vegetables. We passed again under the mountains two miles. Here we were eighteen hundred miles from Chicago in an elevation more than 4,000 feet. At Superior we were delayed several hours in the night on account of a freight wreck. We arrived in Spokane about noon Thursday. We crossed the Cascade Mountains in eight feet of snow. This was after leaving Spokane. We visited the Spokane Valley, another valley made famous by its apples. I talked with a banker about the products of the community. They are trying to get emigrants from the East to come into the community. It is a farming and lumber community. I visited the exhibits of farm products kept by the chamber of commerce of the city. They are wide awake. I saw all sorts of vegetables grown on irrigated land and by dry farming methods that would make our farmers take notice. I never saw finer vegetables anywhere. They are grown under great pressure.

From Spokane 1,900 miles west of Chicago, in an elevation of 1,882 feet, we dropped down here (Seattle) in a few hours to 2,200 miles west of Chicago and to sea level. From eight feet of snow crossing into a temperature of 36 degrees above zero. No snow and no ice.

February 2nd we arrived at Seattle. Twelve days and about twenty-two hundred miles from Chicago. This is considered the chief city of all this part of the country. It has a population of about 350,000 people. Its scenic environment, with its background of mountains and its valley intersected by sounds, bays and rivers, make it the most beautiful city in the world. It is called the "Floral Paradise." I saw many flowers blooming in the open. It is said to be the cleanest and best lighted city in the world.

I wanted to see Puget Sound, so the next morning bright and early I found my way over the network of railroads on a high elevation above the streets to the fine pier several hundred feet above the water. Here I had a fine view of the Sound and the great expanse of water and moun-

tains yonder a few miles, and literally thousands of boats of every kind and from everywhere in the world. The place from which I made the observation was a fine room with large glass windows, leather seats, heat, restaurant, etc., to make the weary traveler rested and welcome. This was Puget Sound. This is where literacy has the highest rating of any American city. If any city is cleaner or better lighted I have yet to see it.

In these parts there are billions of feet of lumber untouched by the despoiler. I saw fir trees measuring four and six feet in diameter. I was told they were three and four hundred feet tall. I saw two men sawing with a cross-cut saw, one on one side and one on the other side, and the diameter was so great that only one man could be seen below his head.

The Sound itself is said to be large enough to contain all the navies of the world and still have more room. The diversity of scenery, its climate, air, beautiful sunshine, mountains, sounds, and inland waterways, woods, flowers, parks, fine hotel, theaters, public markets, and city railway system, postoffice, and the State University, give that place a setting hard to describe in this limited space. The three or four public markets are works of art. One on Second Street was terraced, and is the cleanest market I ever saw, and I have seen a great many. The markets will generally indicate what the farmers are doing. They show the best products raised in the community. The arrangement of these country products will give you an idea of their artistic values. The Japanese were in evidence everywhere. They were universally polite and clean. They may be ubiquitous, but they are certainly utilitarian. They know how to get the best results from the soil as farmers. They had the best things I ever saw from the farms. They are credited with having a lot of sense and of being very industrious. These are very important assets in the development of any community, whether in California or in North Carolina. Having sense means having efficiency, knowing how to do. Industry means power and wealth.

As much as I would have loved to linger here longer, I had to divide my time with other points of interest. I left there early Sunday morning, the fifth of February, for Tacoma, about forty miles away. Through miles and miles of orchards of raspberries, loganberries and blackberries, apples and pears and walnuts, passing great canning and packing houses, irrigation projects, mining sections, etc., and at 10 o'clock the Olympian rolled into Tacoma. Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helena, Mount Hood, and Mount Adams, off in the distance had already come into view. You are overwhelmed by their vastness and grandeur. Their snow-capped peaks, timbered inclines and fertile valleys cannot be equaled anywhere else in the world.

We are still on the Puget Sound. The city has a population of more than a hundred thousand souls. They represent every nationality under the sun. It has the finest harbor and the most equitable climate in the world. The rainfall is around thirty-five inches a year, which insures better farming conditions. The Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and Tacoma are vying with each other as to which will show the best exhibits of the state. Their great varieties of wheat, corn, flax, rye, oats, grasses, barley, buckwheat, apples, pears, small fruits and nuts, and their by-products: honey, preserved fruits, tomatoes, and manufactured products, views and paintings of cattle and sheep raising, lumbering,

etc., simply baffle the imagination. You want to sit and look for hours and write impressions in your notebook, and then go out and come back again and do the same thing as long as you have a minute to spare.

Tacoma has a stadium that seats forty thousand people. Nothing else like it in the United States except the college stadia at Cambridge and New Haven. Schools and churches are the finest in the whole country. It was my pleasure to speak twice the Sunday I was there in one of the largest and finest churches in the city (white), and in the evening to one of our colored churches. The museum contains pictures of the early pioneers and Indian history curios. It was in this community where the earliest white settlements were made. The stadium and Stadium High School are located on one of the highest points in the city overlooking Puget Sound, which is precipitously, several hundred feet at the base of the hill. Trains may be seen for miles and miles coming from the East and North, and boats from Alaska, Seattle and Vancouver as they turn the western promontory. I traveled with an elderly gentleman who built almost the first house in that part of the city for the father of the present occupant, and I also had dinner in that house overlooking the stadium and the Sound. The minister living in the house is an eastern man, and his wife is the daughter of a missionary to Honolulu. She went over in the Morning Star soon after its construction forty years ago, in company with President Fairchild of Oberlin College. At that time she was a small child.

The state of Washington produced in 1921 28,000,000 bushels of apples alone that were worth more than \$30,000,000. At the same time New York is said to have produced 14,000,000, California 6,000,000, and Michigan 6,000,000 bushels of apples. At the time Spokane County, in which Spokane is located, is said to have produced 80,000,000 bushels of wheat. I went through this valley, a part of Yakima and a part of Wenatchee valleys. One wonders at the great productivity of this country when he thinks of the great mountains almost everywhere—mountains where absolutely nothing can grow. The valleys are protected by these mountains. They are for the most part virgin soil. Irrigation projects have brought the melting snow to the ripening fruit and grain. The sun, penetrating into these mountain recesses have brought color and flavor equaled by no other community.

Pity it is that we cannot stay here to see more of this environment. We must go to Portland, Oregon. We pass Rainier National Park on the left closed to winter tourists, and the towering sentinels already mentioned. We are in sight of them until we get to Portland, nearly two hundred miles away. Portland is a fine city of unusual wealth, fine houses, parks, hotels, banks, more than two hundred miles of street car lines, beautiful stores and public buildings, and flowers, flowers, everywhere flowers. The mountains back of the city are circled by beautiful drives and street car lines, and every sort of house that can be built on the face of the earth, terraced from top to bottom, trees, ferns, flowers, vines, form the most perfect menagerie of vegetation and of art that one can conceive. It looked like the composition of one mind. It was the coöperation of many minds for civic beauty. The view from Council Crest—see it once and you will never forget it if you have any imagination. The Columbia River cutting in half and stretching away for miles in the distance, the towering snow-capped mountains already named above,

the beautiful Willamette River whose course for several hundred miles we shall soon follow, the Cascade Range, thousands of acres of fine farms and beautiful farm homes spreading out in every direction as far as the eye can see, a flock of sheep, a few thousand cattle, a herd of ponies and horses, the weird whistle of steamers coming up the river, and trains passing up the several valleys, all seen from Council Crest give you a feeling of scenic beauty that you cannot overcome. What a paradise for botanists. How I would like to have lingered in that environment until the foliage came into their glory! The markets are again gems of beauty. One has to buy whether he needs anything or not. The sellers are so courteous and polite. The arrangement of the products are so unique and artistic; they have so much and so great a variety; the people handling the goods were so clean in their pure white garbs; the tables and stands were immaculately clean; everything put on the market was absolutely clean and pretty. You just had to stop and taste here and there and buy. I bought here several kinds of honey for samples, which I brought six thousand miles home. I carried it all the way. Sage honey, clover honey, alfalfa honey, apple honey, orange honey, olive honey, raspberry honey, etc.

At night I saw a big roller machine actually scrubbing the streets. Beat that if you can. I saw it. The Chamber of Commerce gives out every year free literature telling about the products of the state, and they have a show of the farm and mineral products that simply cannot be equaled anywhere. The market stands I was told were owned by the city and are rented to the farmers and others on condition that only farm-grown products produced by themselves were to be on sale in them. The rent was just a nominal rent to encourage the farmer to bring his wares and sell it.

The Southern Pacific train took us south from Portland. The road leads for many miles up the Willamette River through the most beautiful valley, then up the Umpqua River, and the Umpqua River Valley, and into the Rogue River Valley. The climatic conditions are well adapted for grains, grasses, fruits and walnuts. The growing seasons are especially long, and there is not much danger from frost. The fruit orchards yield from five hundred dollars to a thousand dollars an acre. Some of course with less care, yield much less. The higher figures show the possibilities under the best care. On my way south I saw a great many apples thrown out in the fields. I was advised that the fruit association were not getting their prices, and they were thrown away to save cheap sales. They picked last year 2,650,000 boxes of apples valued at \$2,600,000. These apples were the Spitzenbur, Yellow Newton Pippins, Jonathan, Rome Beauty. These are the varieties prized for their color, keeping quality, flavor and conformity to the best types. The trees come into bearing the fourth and fifth years, and increase their yield from one bushel to seven a year, and as they get older the increase may reach twenty boxes a year. Their apple pests are the same as ours. They must spray to get the best results. The trees are not large. The average yield to the acre is from three hundred to four hundred bushels, at a total cost of about forty and sixty cents a bushel.

Large acreages of pear trees of the standard varieties are grown, and they are more prolific bearers. The yield is said to be higher per acre than

that of apples. I saw scores and scores of very large pear orchards. The trees are less trouble to care for than apple trees.

I saw thousands and thousands of trees in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys that baffled me to know what they were. They did not look like any sort of trees I had even seen, and yet I did not want to appear too ignorant to my fellow travelers. I had only one way to find out, and that was to ask somebody who knew. They were *prune* trees. The cost of caring for a prune orchard is said to be from five to seven dollars an acre. The average crop an acre is about five tons. The average value per acre is from \$75 to \$250. About thirty million tons are produced, and the demand is growing. They have not begun to fill the demand. People are learning more than ever the food and medicinal value of this fruit.

Nearly fifty million pounds of cherries are produced annually at a value of more than two hundred thousand dollars. They yield about six thousand pounds to the acre at a profit of from one hundred to eight hundred dollars an acre. In Western Oregon, the Upper Columbian Valley, and the southwestern part of the state peaches are grown on a large scale and at great profit. Grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries and currants are grown in great quantities. At La Grande, Oregon, there is a sugar beet factory whose capacity is three hundred and fifty tons daily. Beets are grown largely in that section. French walnuts are grown in large quantities. Seedlings are grafted with improved varieties. The largest I ever saw were in the markets. I stopped one night at Grant's pass and saw some of the largest and finest pumpkins that can be grown in the world.

Stock raising probably stands at the head of the productive resources of the state. Great quantities of cattle, sheep, horses, mules, hogs, and even goats are raised. The income from this industry would be many millions of dollars. Poultry is grown all the year, and millions of dollars are realized yearly from dairying. The annual output of honey is around two million pounds, averaging more than three hundred thousand dollars.

I have said nothing about the fisheries, the fertility of the rivers, lakes and bays, and the lumber conditions. There are about twenty million acres of land in Oregon unappropriated, waiting for brain and brawn. It belongs to the government. You may have it if you will qualify and meet the conditions.

On my way to San Francisco I had planned to stop at Eugene and see the State University, but I found that I could not do so without very much delay, and also because the weather conditions were bad. It is a railway center of considerable importance. Passing Cottage Grove we crossed the Umpqua River and went up the valley some distance, and up the Rogue Valley close by the river of the same name into Grant's Pass. Here I preferred to stay all night so as not to miss any view or things of interest. We were never out of sight of picturesque scenery and mountains of great height and beauty. Orchards and fine gardens of vegetables were ever in sight. Our train has taken us into Cow Creek Canyon, beautiful and picturesque. Grant's Pass is the fruit shipping center for this part of the state, and I saw many packing houses. On to Ashland at the foothills of the Siskiyou, where the lythia water and mineral springs attract your attention as you pull into the station, and all get out to try the water as it comes fresh up into the glass receptacles for you to

drink. Ahead and around you on every side nothing but mountains towering a mile high. You wonder how you are to scale that tower in your front. Your train takes on another engine, possibly two, and off you go up the Rogue Valley till the Rogue River is lost in the mountain stream. When you can go no further your train cuts across the head of the valley on a high bridge and climbs the opposite mountain parallel to the track you have just come on the other side, going directly north, exactly reversing your course. We zig-zag up that mountain for an hour till we reach an elevation of nearly ten thousand feet. All this time we are in sight of Ashland, fourteen miles below, lying placid, warm and quiet. The snow plows are busy keeping away the snow and the men are clad in the warmest sheep skins from head to foot. A mile off to the left, a thousand feet higher, is "Pilot Rock," lying as if it had been hurled by some powerful giant. This is the landmark that guided the early pioneers and Indians in their early explorations through that unknown country. Freeing our train from her extra engines, we sped off at a tangent through a fine growth of timber and cut over land. This is the Shasta route, and we have just scaled the Siskiyou Mountains. Now we start down the slope, entering the Cantara Loop and crossing at the very head of the Sacramento River.

Now we have crossed the line into California. Mount Shasta, the most majestic peak of the western continent, fourteen thousand feet and more, towers above us, and off at some distance. We enter Sacramento River Canyon and stop at Shasta Springs, which is a source of this river. There we got off the train and drank the finest water that ever came from the earth. This is probably the greatest summer resort on the Pacific Coast. I saw one rabbit sitting in his burrow on the side of the hill. The snow was falling terrifically.

Miles and miles down this canyon we go, passing ferns and moss hanging from a thousand crags. We pass Castle Crags away to the west like sentinels guarding our entrance. More than four hundred miles we go, following this tortuous river valley until it spreads out into San Francisco Bay. We pass Chico, a community of fruit interest and great vineyards. If one will look at the map of the state of California he will see that almost all the state is included in two great valleys, especially in the northern part of the state called Northern California. These valleys lie north of the Sierra Madre Mountains, which form the natural divide between Northern and Southern California. These are the valleys of Sacramento adjacent to the Sacramento River, which runs the entire length of the valley and into the Straits of Carquines and into the San Francisco Bay. The other valley is San Joaquin. In the first of these is located Sacramento, the capital of the state, and in the second valley is Fresno, near the southern part of the valley, and also Bakerfield.

We are told that about half of the cultivated land in California, or that which may be cultivated, is in the valleys. They form more than fourteen million acres. They are about four hundred and fifty miles long and more than forty miles wide. The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers are the drainage for this great basin. These two great rivers come together near Walnut Grove, one from the south and one from the north. I traveled the entire valleys of both these rivers. There are almost three millions of acres in the Sacramento Valley alone, and from my observation not more than half of it seems to be in cultivation.

Thousands of acres of it are in citrous fruits and other fruits and walnuts. At the same time of my visit large areas of the two valleys were under water. The lands are rich and yield readily to various kinds of cultivation.

When the overflow from the rivers during the rainy season is controlled, there is no reason why these lands should not be more valuable to the state. Large areas are still in the formation, and look as if they might make great rice plantations. I heard while out there that something was being done to get Japanese farmers to work these low areas into rice farms.

I stopped one night at Redding. This is only a few miles inside of the state line. It was here that the "Gold Rush" was made in 1849. Some of the old settlers are still here and remember the "rush." I was told that two per cent of our gold still comes from this community. It was here that I really saw the first sign of California. The next morning after my arrival, while waiting for my train, I saw oranges in the parks and about the homes near the central part of the town. Magnolia trees and palm trees showed that we were in a new and strange country. Tropical plants of one sort or another can be grown from one end of the state to the other. One man said that he could pick oranges at the same time watch the melting snow on the nearby mountains.

The rainfall varies from fifteen to thirty inches, whether in the lower or upper part of the state. Irrigation projects are on foot, and furnish all the water needed for the crops. As the acreage increases these projects will grow. Sacramento River and Feather River are the main sources of water for this upper country. I traveled through both of these valleys and to the very mouth of the rivers.

We arrived at Benecia late in the afternoon, and the entire train is put aboard the largest ferry boat in the ford, and carried across four miles to Port Costa, across the Strait of Carquines. We pass Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland. At Oakland we pull into the Oakland ferry and disembark again to a large ferry boat, and in twenty minutes we are in the city of San Francisco. We are here for only a few days, then we leave for the southern part of the state. We reserve our impressions of the city till our return.

The other valley further south is supposed to be eleven thousand square miles, and has about seven million acres of arable land. It is a boundless area and productive of the greatest quantity of oranges, olives, grapes, etc. We spent a part of two days at Fresno, and addressed the colored Baptist Church at night. There are some colored farmers in that section who are doing well on their farms. We regretted very much that we could not count them by the thousand. They are altogether too few.

Bakersfield, which is in the southern part of this valley, is a great oil section of the state. There are four such centers in this state. Their combined output a few years ago was ninety-two million barrels. Oil has taken the place of coal in almost all the industries of the state. The refineries are seen almost everywhere. Stock raising, grapes, orange orchards, peach orchards, olive orchards, fig orchards border every road. I saw at least one flock of sheep numbering more than three thousand.

We crossed the Sierra Madre over the Tehachepi loop at an elevation of more than seven thousand feet. Going down the mountain we passed

into the great Mojave Desert. Death Valley, 290 feet below sea level, forms a part of this desert. There must be several thousand square miles of country in this area, and I would not give fifty cents for the whole of it. The discovery of oil may give value or the irrigation projects may save it for farm developments. Yucca, sage and sand seemed to be its chief products at present. Mojave, Lancaster and San Fernando are our next stop. A few hours later we are in Los Angeles.

The object of my trip West was to study farming conditions with reference to the colored people and to acquaint myself with living conditions in that part of the country.

There is little that I can say about Southern California, and Los Angeles especially, that the world does not know. It is separated from the northern part of the state by the range of mountains already referred to, known as the Tehachepi Mountains, which are a part of the Sierra Madre. There are seven counties south of this mountain divide. It has a reputed population of more than six hundred thousand people. They represent every nationality. There are forty-five thousand colored people in the city. The state as a whole is the most cosmopolitan I ever saw.

I wanted to take some data from the printed matter sent out from the Chamber of Commerce. The products of the county must measure in a very large way the industry and happiness of the citizens.

It is the leading county in the United States in the value of all crops. It ranks first in the value of farm property, in the value of all farm crops, in the value of fruits and nuts, hay and forage, dairy products, bearing lemon trees, beet sugar production, and in bearing olive trees. It ranks second in poultry, bearing orange trees, irrigation enterprise, and walnuts products.

The conduit which brings the city water for more than two hundred miles was built at a cost of twenty-five million dollars. There are four trans-continental railways that enter the city of Los Angeles, and probably a dozen other smaller lines. They have more than twelve hundred miles of improved streets and more than nine miles of sewer. There are twenty-five public parks. I visited a number of them. They have more than five hundred miles of electrical car lines and more than a thousand miles of electrical lines running to all parts of the county. Their schools are the best in the whole country. They have hundreds of churches that are well attended.

I took daily tours to many of the suburban towns in twenty and thirty miles radius. Culver City, Santa Monica, Venice, Beverly, Hollywood, Long Beach, Redondo, Pasadena, Pomona, Claremont, Ontario, San Gabriel, Burbank, etc. These are all beautiful spots. Some of them are real little cities with every modern facility. I thought at the time of my visit that if people who live under such an environment as I saw were not happy, they have no need to go to heaven when they die. They told me that I ought to have made my trip in the summer when I could see the country in its glory. I went in an auto bus to San Bernardino seventy miles through the country to the orange show. It is called the Gate City to Southern California. The county itself is a wonder in its output of fruits and walnuts, oranges especially. I saw millions of bushels of the yellow fruit everywhere for miles and miles till the eye tired of seeing what I called an awful waste of nature's products. The city is called the commercial center of the orange belt. It is a beautifully

laid out city with semi-tropical plants growing everywhere, luxuriantly beautiful. The show takes up more than an acre of ground, and oranges were blended in the most gorgeous display in every conceivable figure. Oranges, lemons, grape fruit and their by-products by the millions.

The trip through the valley took me over the finest roads in the world. They could not be finer. I was more than interested to pass "Garrett and Company's" vineyards, one of the homes of the Virginia Dare products. Mr. Garrett himself is an Enfield, N. C., man. The extracts are bound to be right if it is "Virginia Dare."

What is said of any one of the southern counties may be well said of any other, except perhaps the "Imperial Valley County." I did not go to that county, but from what I heard about the county it looks as if a special edict was issued from the maker of all the counties to do some special work on that county alone. It was the last county formed in the state, and its area is more than four thousand square miles. It is in the extreme southwest part of the state. The lay of the land, the soil itself, the climate, location, altitude make it the best place in the world for stock raising and fruit production. There are more turkeys grown in this one county than in other similar sections in the world.

I was very much impressed with the fine school houses and churches. No money or care seemed to be lacking in the construction of these important centers. Every one I saw in the country or city was decked with profusive growths of shrubbery and flowers. While I was in Spokane, the city claimed the lowest death rate per thousand of its populations. When I was in Seattle that city claimed the same thing. When I was in Tacoma they claimed they had the lowest death rate; when in Sacramento they claimed to have the lowest death rate. In San Francisco they claimed the lowest death rate; Oakland claimed the same; Los Angeles claimed the lowest also. When we were crossing the Tehachepi Mountains ten thousand feet elevation I saw a fine graveyard up further on the side of the hill, and I was surprised. They might have been soldiers killed in the war. One almost wonders why folks should ever die in such a beautiful country. Conditions are so good for living right along. Good churches, excellent schools, clean cities, perfect climate, all must contribute greatly to long life. They ought to be happy, but happiness cannot be bought with luxuries; it contributes more than anything else to long life when other conditions are good.

The city of Los Angeles is twenty miles from the Pacific Ocean, and I venture to predict that in less than twenty years the city will extend and include Venice, Santa Monica, Long Beach and all the little coast towns along the water front, and the largest ocean vessels will be doing business in the heart of the business section as they are in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland. Their population will soon be in the millions. It is growing by leaps and bounds every day, every week and every month. Fourteen thousand people come there every year. The people are busy everywhere. They have the secret of getting a larger population. Create industrial interests and the folks follow. Good schools and good churches; a community in which there is compatibility between all classes and not hatred. These are the best drawing cards.

One does not travel many miles in California without asking questions. Many of the questions will have to be answered by history. Cortez, Juan

Rodriguez, Cabrillo, Don Gaspar de protola, Fray Junipero Serre are familiar names in its early history. The country was known as Alta and Baja, which was upper and lower California. It began in the extreme southern part of the state and went as far north as the foot of man could tread. The old maps show the southern part of the state as being a part of Mexico. It was sometimes called the land of the Heart's Desire. To use the words of another it was in 1769, "That destiny marked Southern California for its own, ordering the fig and the vine to make soft the dessert wastes, lemon and orange bloom for the upland slopes, herds for a thousand hills, living water to make green the sun-browned land; and, last, not the dream of seven mythical cities of gold, but the bright reality of thrice seven times seven golden cities that now throb with the tides of commerce and the tread of countless feet."

At the beginning of its history the King of Spain ordered that in order to make the country safe for Spain and its religion, that missions should be established. Under the orders of the great Catholic church fifteen or more missions were established—fifteen of them along the coast. My trip back to San Francisco, five hundred miles north, took me along the Pacific Coast in sight of many of these missions. We follow what was called the "Highway of the King." Those we passed were San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Miguel, and Santa Clara. The southern part of the state especially owes a lot to these early missionaries. They gave harbor to the traveler, irrigated the land and started the early settlers and Indians to farming.

From San Francisco to Los Angeles along the coast is a country backed by mountains of great height and beauty with slopes and valleys surpassing any description. For hundreds of miles our train slipped right along the edge of the Pacific waters, sometimes forty or a hundred feet above these waters, sometimes nearer, then off on a hill top, then across an arm of the sea, then headlong toward the water as if to go right into it, only to swerve around some high hill and then out into some beautiful valley. You have to see it to appreciate it.

Passing San Fernando, Oxnard, Ventura, we come to Santa Barbara in Santa Barbara County. The county is mountainous and has four large valleys. The valleys are the Santa Ynez, Los Alamos, Lompoc, and Santa Maria. The last named valley is said to have four hundred square miles, and can support ten times its population. Mustard seed is the leading agricultural product in the county. The whole county is well adapted to all vegetables and fruits that are common to that part of the state. I saw many orchards of great size. It is said that three-fifths of the prunes and three-fourths of the apples grown in the state grow in these valleys adjacent to the coast. This is due to the fact that perhaps the rainfalls is greater than further inland. Printed matter on this section tell us that the products of this coast range are the following: beet sugar, wheat, barley, hay, garden seed, oil, coal, asphaltum, cement, lime, live stock, butter and cheese, fruits, berries, vegetables, olive oil, walnuts.

I saw great flocks of sheep, cattle and horses. Millions of wild ducks, and we were never out of sight of sea gulls. They are the scavengers on land and water. I was fortunate in meeting people here and there who could give me lots of the sort of information I wanted.

As our train rounded the coast of Santa Barbara we caught sight of the Islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Miguel. They may have been thirty miles to our left.

Passing Point Conception, a lighthouse here and there, a large open field in the actual making, or a sandhill thrown up in the past few months, crossing Santa Maria River, leaving Lompoc and Ynez Valleys behind, we came to San Louis Obispo. Great quantities of oil are delivered to this port for shipment. It is also the seat of the state polytechnic school. The rainfall here is very light, so that farming is not profitable. The western slopes of the mountains for nearly a hundred miles afford good grazing for cattle and sheep. The water is largely mist from the Pacific Ocean with a very low rainfall. At this point our train leaves the sight of the coast and we climb the Coastal Range, being pulled by three powerful steam engines up an elevation of great height, more than seven thousand feet, and head into the Salinas and Santa Clara Valley. Salinas Valley has an area of 500,000 acres and the two valleys are almost 150 miles in length and fifty miles wide. We head toward "Bishop Peak" no less than four times climbing this mountain. We go down into Monterey County and follow the Salina River till we get to Monterey Bay near Del Monte. Santa Cruz is our next stop. We pass the Lick Observatory. We enter Santa Clara Valley crossing the mountains by the same name. We also pass Stamford University. We leave San Mateo County on the left and we speed along. We pass San Jose. Dark covers us, but at Redwood City we come into sight of San Francisco Bay and thirty miles further we are in San Francisco again.

Five hundred miles are covered in about fourteen hours. The mountain ranges on both sides for several hundred miles, and the mountain on one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other for several more hundred miles with an ever changing view of mountain inclines, rivers, valleys, irrigation projects here and there, the excitement of high elevation, crossing some divide, farming operations throughout the entire course, fruit orchards, vineyards, gardens, great flocks of sheep, cattle, etc., chateaux, villages, mining operations and oil wells. This is the panorama that simply bewitches the brain. It was such as this that the old colored preacher saw when he could no longer contain his emotions when he said, "My God, look at that Glory." It is glory, and the man whose soul does not feel it is dead. Add to this the ocean scene with every angle the train makes, the steamers away out, the sunset behind these beautiful waters, and do you wonder that I have been dreaming this thing every night since I had the experience of it. It gets into your soul in some way. Some one has said, "Its all California from east to west, from north to south." I traveled two thousand miles in the state alone in every direction. The inspiration is the same.

I spoke in one of the largest churches out there, heard some of the finest speakers in the world, saw some of the best shows, tramped over some of the orange, apple, fig, prune and berry orchards, bee and poultry yards. I visited soldiers' homes, city parks, city museums and farms in the country. I visited some of the best schools in the West and Northwest, including the state universities where they are really doing things.

Our eyes are now set toward the east and home. We are at San Francisco. Before we leave here we must revert to the lower part of the state again. The city of Los Angeles gets its water from a distance of more than two hundred miles from the snow-capped slope of Mount Whitney. They are the highest mountains in the United States, except in Alaska. The aqueduct is the largest in the world. The reservoirs are located in the San Fernando Valley. The pipes taking this water from its source to its outlet are eight to ten feet in diameter. Forty miles of this water is run in open lined canals. The line was pointed out to me many miles out of Los Angeles by a fellow traveler who knew the history of its construction.

As one travels from north to south in this state and from east to west he is very much impressed with the great network of wires stretched everywhere, apparently reaching every farmhouse and factory. These are high-powered electric wires carrying power to the industrial centers and to the farms for light and power—for power more than light. Water has to be supplied to all the farms by irrigation. Where gravity does not do the work they must depend on pumps. The electric power is used to run the pumps. This power is generated by the mountain streams hundreds of miles away. The great power plants are largely owned by companies in the East. The irrigation projects, I presume, are the most wonderful in the world. I was advised that it cost about eight dollars an acre to get the canals into operation.

Another interest of great importance in the growth of a country is the public roads. The roads were universally good. I traveled several hundred miles over the public roads in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, and for the long stretches I never saw better roads.

Hollywood, which is really a part of the larger city, is a very pretty place. The streets are paved and there was not a shoddy nor a cheaply constructed house to be seen. I counted seven moving picture studios. I had no idea that these studios were built on so vast a scale. It seems that all the stars in the moving picture world have their studios here, and their fine homes—Charlie Chaplin, Douglass Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and others. Many of the great meat packers of Chicago, Omaha and Denver have million-dollar homes in or near this little suburb. The south side of Beverly Hills is covered with these expensive homes.

There are a number of these studios in Culver City. This is a small place about fifteen miles toward the Pacific from Los Angeles. The dominating genius of it is Mr. Harry Culver. Ten years ago it was not born, and today it has a population of about two thousand people. The little railroad station, the little homes, the well paved streets and business houses, all show signs of taste and industry. Here is where "Fatty Arbuckle" got his start, and his studio is still there as a reminder. Several boulevards and electric lines pass through the town from Los Angeles to the Pacific Ocean, which is only five miles away. Venice, with a dozen other settlements along the coast for ten or more miles, is the Coney Island of Southern California. Street cars and boulevards give one ready access to every part of the beach. They have all the eating houses, cheap shows, swindling games and junk shops for the attractions.

The building lots in some of these little villages are sold under restrictions. I was curious to know the restrictions. Houses that are put on

them must not cost less than twenty-five hundred dollars, and no lot shall be sold to any one except purely Anglo-Saxon—a fine opportunity for unanimity of spirit and exclusiveness if not tested under the state law by some ubiquitous spirit.

The problem of racial identity is a complex one in that country. I saw Mexicans who looked all the world like Negroes, and Negroes who looked all the world like Mexicans. Their language was the only distinguishing features, and in many cases the Negroes were better clad and better groomed. Negroes spoke the unadulterated English language. Their Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana or Texas previous environment may have given them more of the Southern brogue. The Mexicans have clung to their Spanish tongue or some broken dialect. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Porto Ricans and others form another group. Then there is another group from northern Europe and southern Europe belonging to the white races, and all these units speak a language of their own and follow largely the customs of their country. I wondered who was *fit* and who could *qualify* under "The Restrictions."

I will say nothing about Chicago, but let me start at Butte, Montana. From Butte, Montana, to Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Fresno, Los Angeles to the least city in the West there are all sorts of secret organizations and labor unions, selfish and otherwise, cliques and clans, to whom you must pay obeisance. Add to this the rankest Bolsheviki spirit, from the four ends of the earth, and you have a problem worth the attention of our best statesmen.

I have been trying to get away from San Francisco, but it is hard to leave a community of so inviting environment. I can only name a few places now that are strikingly full of interest. Here is the Golden Gate Park, over yonder a short distance the Presidio, a little further around on the bay the Art Palace. Here is where the exposition was held. Down on the beach are the Sutro baths and cliff houses. From this fine eminence I saw seven seals, some sleeping, some bathing, some growling. They were on the rock a few hundred feet off the beach. Rural paintings in the museums, depicting wild animal life in their natural setting with the mountain background, etc., were very real.

The Southern Pacific station, located between Third and Fourth streets, and the ferry at the foot of Market Street, or at the head possibly, are works of art. They are the last word on station building. Market Street has four electric lines, and it is the leading thoroughfare of the city. Practically all the other streets of the city run into it at some angle. Sixteen blocks from the ferry is the civic center. Here are located the city auditorium, which seats ten or twelve thousand people, the courthouse, one of the finest buildings in the state next to the capitol itself, the city library, and one of the high schools. These are circled about a square which has a large fountain of flowing water. A very large area of the city was burned when the earthquake was some years ago, but this has been rebuilt so well and completely that one would never know it. I went over most of this area.

I visited the University of California, which is located in Berkley, and had only time to go through the library and agricultural building. They have a campus of 264 acres and an enrollment of ten thousand students. They have a theater that seats ten thousand people. They have a tower 302 feet high built of white granite. In this tower is located

the clock and chimes. They have in mind a large project for an athletic field and stadium. This will be located back of the college in the hills, which is the property of the college. Oakland is the San Francisco terminal of three trans-continental railroads. They are the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific, and the Santa Fe.

We take the Western Pacific for Sacramento at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we have made the trip of more than a hundred miles through the San Joaquin Valley and again into Sacramento Valley. We spend a part of two days here. The state capitol is a very fine building. The ground adjoining the building forms the finest park in the world. They have searched all the world to find trees and rare plants for this wonderful park. They have them from every known country and from every accessible community. Many of these trees were in full bloom the 28th of February when I was there. An officer of the grounds told me to find the keeper and he would give me all the cuttings I wanted, but unfortunately I could not find him.

The city is located in rather a flat country. It has not been a great many years, geologically, since this was all under water and a part of San Francisco Bay. The two large rivers intersecting this valley have done their work in transporting silt, sand and debris from the mountains so well that most of the community is inhabited. The periodical overflow of these rivers still gives the traveler an idea that it is a part of the bay. I saw nearly a hundred miles of it under water, when I wondered how the farmers got from the house to the barn.

We leave Sacramento at midnight on the Western Pacific Railroad for Salt Lake City, Utah. We pass Marysville, which we have already seen on our southern journey, Oroville a little further north, and we follow the Feather River and the Feather River Canyon. At daylight we find ourselves climbing the mountains again in snow several feet deep. The canyons are narrow and deep. The mountains above are beautiful, rugged. Vegetation and all sorts of timber come into sight again. The mountain streams are beautiful and clear. We arrive at Reno Junction about 10 o'clock in the morning. At Paxton we pass the little narrow gauge road leading into Indian Valley. The canyons look too narrow for another railroad, but just below us clinging to the rocks and the mountains the little road leads off into another mining section and through gorges that look impassable.

Of the more than two hundred stations along the way a great many of them are scarcely stopping places. A few are only places for the train crew to examine the cars. At Reno Junction, Nevada, we come into a country that is more open, and where the population is larger.

We cross Honey Valley, Winnemucca Valley, scale the Virginia Range, and come into Smoke Creek Desert, pass to the right of Granite Peak, and we come into Black Rock Desert. We pass what is called the Alkali Flats. This is a vast area of country with no vegetable growth of any sort. Nothing can grow on it. This reminds one of a very large bowl. We are moving along with great speed through the valley with the side of the bowl towering up at a tremendous height. We cross the Antelope Range in the northern part of Granite Spring Valley. A few miles further we come into the little town of Winnemucca. This is a railroad center and a cattle country.

We are in Humbolt County and follow Humbolt River. We have passed Winnemucca Peak, Black Butte, the Eugene Mountains, and other points of interest and beauty. It would tire the reader to follow us for the next several hundred miles through this tortious river course, through large and small valleys, through mountain gorges, up the side of mountain ranges, over some of the highest peaks, under the tunnels and through great banks of snow. At Sulphur we passed several men and their horses with a big mountain lion they had just killed. The government pays twenty-five dollars for each lion killed. They are destructive to sheep. The Denver Sunday papers had the incident written up in the papers Sunday following the killing.

We cross the Desert Range at Wendover, Utah, and strike out for forty-eight miles through the Great Salt Lake Desert, leaving Grass Mountain Summit to our left, we enter another range of mountains to emerge near the south end of Salt Lake. I do not know the area of the Great Salt Lake Desert, but it is a very large area numbering perhaps several thousand square miles of country. Water and irrigation would do it no good. It looks like desolation carried to the nth degree. It must have been at some time a part of the Salt Lake. It supports absolutely no vegetation of any sort. It is a barren waste.

There is no other place in the world exactly like Salt Lake and Salt Lake City. The city is eighteen miles from the Lake. One cannot drown in the water of this lake because of the density of the water.

The city is one of the best laid out in the world. The mentioning of Salt Lake City suggests to you at once the Mormon Church. This church was organized in 1830 in the state of New York. The Mormons located later in Kirkland, Ohio, and there erected a temple which is said to be standing today. The church was persecuted, and Joseph Smith was martyred. It was moved from place to place, and finally Brigham Young, its President, had a vision. He saw a land in the far west, and was directed to go to this remote country, far away from persecutions, where the colony might worship in their own way. They started out for this far country, and were many months making the trip. The party was composed of 143 men, three women and two children, and three colored servants. The names of all are on the fine monument at the head of the principal street of the city.

When they had reached the place the President said, "This is the place I saw in the vision." The men were advised to go to work at once on small farms. The first year they grew a good crop by irrigation, but about the time the crops matured the cricket's came and almost ate the crops. The sea gulls from the lake eighteen miles away came and ate up the crickets. This saved the pioneers. They have in the sacred square a monument to the sea gulls. It is known as the Temple Square. The temple is the most unique building in the world. It was forty years in construction, and it cost a million dollars. It is built of native gray granite which was hauled by teams for more than twenty miles away.

The Tabernacle standing in the same square is also a unique construction. It will seat ten thousand people and has in it one of the best organs made. The building is a "long, oval shape, dome top. The hearing qualities are perfect. One may drop a pin in a hat or on the floor, and two hundred feet away, at the other end of the auditorium, hear it

fall." No nails are used in its construction. Pillows support the arches, while wooden pegs tied with raw hide support the individual pieces.

The gray stone Assembly Hall, where relics and art collections are kept, is also in the same square.

One should visit the state capitol. It is located on one of the nearby mountains. This mountain is at the head of several streets and had an electric line running around it and to the top. The building itself is one of the finest in the country. It has large granite supports measuring three or four feet in diameter, twenty or more feet in length, of Georgia marble, polished to a finish, each weighing twenty-five thousand pounds. These great pillows were brought from Georgia on forty-six cars.

One could spend weeks in this fine building studying the art of it and the great display of relics of the early pioneer life. Several Mormon sisters have charge of the collections, and they are very interesting as well as very entertaining.

We leave salt Lake City, and forty miles east we come to Provo. We are more than four thousand feet in elevation. It is called the "Garden City." It is near the Wasatch Mountains. We pass through the Provo Canyons. This is unlike anything else we have seen. We climb the mountains overlooking a most beautiful valley off to the left with a very fine stream said to contain trout. There are fine homes and orchards and many flocks of sheep and cattle. There is some mining a few miles across the valley on the opposite mountain side.

A railroad stretches across the valley to connect with this mine from the main line. A few apple orchards. Some fine red barns. The meadows evidently afford a great deal of hay. Hundreds of stacks of hay, as green as if just cut, dotted the valley. We are in several feet of snow and being drawn by several massive steam engines. Up, up, up we go till we reach Soldiers' Summit, seven thousand and four hundred feet high. Your heart begins to beat a little faster, some one has the headache, another has bleeding of the nose. If you have slept all the way through the valley and up the mountains you will begin to wake up when you reach this high elevation. Unless your heart is seriously affected you do not need to worry, for you are in this elevation only a few minutes, when you begin to drop to normal altitude for these parts. The snow is about six feet deep and sparkling. The air is fine and pure, and your mouth grows dry for some of the crystal liquid you have just passed. It comes from crags and crevices for more than a half mile above you, scarcely missing the sides of your train as it passes its narrow channel.

A crowd of a dozen or more school girls get on the train. They are all the world like our own girls, only they were white, every one of them. They sang songs, made speeches, moved from place to place on the train, recited their lessons, talked kindly of their teachers and their fellows, of the loved ones they have left behind for a few months—they were just school girls, that was all. The tourists, including my lonely self, were glad to have this merry bunch—this innovation to break the monotony. They leave us at Green River, and we settle down again to our usual repose when we are soon disturbed by the news butcher saying, "The mountain ahead is one-half mile high, the canyon ten feet wide, just wide enough for the train to pass." "It is Castle Gate." The walls of the red

stone stand up like the walls of a sixty-story sky-scraper. On both sides these walls tower up till your neck tires looking up at them.

Here the engineers have defied nature. You follow the river and the canyon, sometimes on this side, sometimes on that side, rising and falling in elevation till you reach Mack, near the state line of Colorado at an elevation of four thousand and five feet. You pass through a valley widening out from a ten-foot gorge to forty or fifty miles, and absolutely fenced all around by these massive walls for fifty or more miles as effectively as if done by the master hand of some giant. We follow Hog Back Canyon and a tributary of the Colorado River. We arrive at Glenwood Hot Springs at 10:30 at night, four hundred miles from Salt Lake City in an elevation of five thousand and seven hundred feet. We stop here for the night and take the 6 a. m. train the next morning for Denver.

We are on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. We pass up the Colorado River Canyon. The road is tortious, the stream abounds like the waters of "Galore," the mountain crags are high and precipitous, every foot has tested the skill of the engineer. It is wonderful. We go through Tennessee Pass, sight Mount Jackson toward the west. Mount Elbert to the left more than fourteen thousand feet high is seen. We leave Readville to the left and pass through the richest mining region in the world. Georgetown, Red Cliff, Fair Play, Platt Ranch, Buena Vista, Cripple Creek, Anaconda Goldfield. All these are centers of mining interests. They abound in gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, etc. We come south from Glenwood Springs to Salida nearly a hundred miles and into the Arkansas River Valley and follow this river to Florence and Pueblo.

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1921 there was a cloudburst in that section of the country, and Pueblo was in the midst of the washout. Hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property were lost. The valley still shows great evidence of that destruction everywhere you look. This was particularly true of the city itself. I stood under the pier of their fine station, and the high water mark was two feet above my head. We are seven hundred miles from Salt Lake City and still seventy-five miles from Denver. We are at Colorado Springs. Denver is our destination for the night. As we leave Cannon City and Florence we sight to our north perhaps a hundred miles Pike's Peak. This is early in the afternoon, and we do not lose sight of that majestic wonder of the world until we have passed Denver for almost another hundred miles.

We spend four days in Denver very pleasantly and profitably. It is the "Mile High City." We have left all the mountains behind. The community, including Colorado Hot Springs and Denver and Pike's Peak need no description from me. They are too well known. It is the healthiest place in all the world. I saw no graveyards, and I presume they are few and very far between. The elevation is more than five thousand feet. We are now seven hundred and fifty miles east of Salt Lake City. Denver is a fine place in which to live. I am not so sure about the conditions of earning a living.

We leave Denver at 10 in the morning and stop for the night at Phillipsburg in Kansas. The country is practically all prairie land suited for cattle, horses and sheep, corn, wheat, and the grasses. It is

an open country with few trees excepting the low sections and river bottoms.

We pass Lincoln City in Nebraska and later the city of Omaha. We have already crossed the La Platte River and now at Omaha we cross the Missouri River. Passing Council Bull in Iowa we speed along to Des Moines, Iowa, where we plan to spend the next night. We arrived late in the evening and left early the next morning for Chicago. The country was largely given to farming and stock-raising.

We were in Chicago about two weeks, and were then off for Washington City, where we spent another week, then we came home, arriving here at Bricks the 22nd of March. A most cordial reception awaited me here. I was met at the station by teachers, students and friends of the community, all led by the school band.

Not many colored people on the Pacific Coast as compared with our eastern country. They are scattered here and there throughout the middle west. Most of those I saw looked as if they had good jobs and were busy. I saw a great many very nice homes of our colored people. I visited a great many places of business entirely colored. The colored ministers were all educated men. The colored churches were up to date. I spoke in a number of them, and the audience looked well groomed and happy. I quizzed the professional men, and they advised me that the outlook for the colored people generally was good. All advised that colored men going west ought to have some money to start a business.

If colored men would go west and enter farming their opportunities would be unlimited. They ought to have money enough to carry them till their crops come to maturity. If they grow fruit it takes the young trees five years to come into bearing, and they must have something to depend upon during that time. At the same time there is no time of the year in California when a farmer cannot grow vegetables. There are fruit growers' associations that take care of everything the farmer grows. He can become a member of any of them irrespective of his color. He must have some money and some farming sense. There are forty-five thousand colored people in Los Angeles. Only a few are farming. There are not enough farmers to attract any attention. I am always sorry to see so many of our folks flock to the cities when the farms are offering so many opportunities for independence and a better living.

There is nothing needed in the west so much as water and people—*water and people*. If they get the people the irrigation projects will soon give the water. They need not only people who are not dependent upon others for every move they make, but people who are industrious and who have the brain.

We hear in the East a great deal about the Japanese. I hear more about them here than I heard on the coast. Out there they have the reputation of being industrious, smart and great organizers. I do not think those are bad qualities. They are qualities that we have been taught to prize. There is no reason why we should prize them in one race and despise them in another. They are universally courteous. Some Northern people think they will get all the land. I saw millions and millions of acres of land in California alone that somebody needs to get and put to use. Then I saw other millions stretched four thousand miles and more across the American continent that will feed all the world when brought under cultivation and development.

They tell us out West that all the mountains in that country are full of minerals. If that is true we have not touched the world's supply. From the unoccupied land I saw there must be enough to feed a hundred times our present population. In some of these states one can travel almost a hundred miles and not see a sign of human life except the little station settlements. New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and a few other cities are too congested for healthy environment, and some propaganda ought to be started by some organization or somebody to popularize the country and the farms.

The spirit of competition in our large cities in any occupation is virulent. It is not worth the struggle. Manhood and womanhood is stagnant. It is truly the survival of the fittest. I never saw a Negro farmer in the South begging bread. Vast areas of our best farming land ought to be bought by this congested crowd filling our large cities.

Our people go to the city because of the lack of compatibility of people in the community where they want to live. They may not like the other races out West, but there was great silence and a unanimity of opinion relative to an open expression of their hatred. Poor execution of the laws, open expressions of hatred, fear of personal molestation. These were the expressions I met in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Norman Angell expresses it in his book, "The Fruits of Victory," when he gives the cause of the world's restlessness and war. He says they have resulted from our wrong thinking. We have got to be big enough to forget some things and start off right. Correct our thinking. I attended a Christian Science Church in St. Paul, Minnesota, and one of the tenets of their church is that if you have a pain just forget about it and it goes. It seems to work, for that church is doing a great business all over the country. That is what we have got to do in the political world and in the world where our relations interlock. We do not get anywhere by hatred and fighting.

Every city and every town I visited from Spokane to Seattle to San Bernardino, seventeen hundred miles south is on a boom and every one you meet is a boomer. That is the way to build up a community or a city or a town, or anything else. I was not supposed to give any addresses while on this trip, unless there was some fine opportunity to make friends for the American Missionary Association and for Brick School. I could not afford to let such opportunities pass even though I was out seeking recreation and rest and change. This opportunity came to me at least twenty-eight times. I was invited to speak twice in Dr. H. H. Proctor's Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Proctor was a classmate of the writer at Fisk University. He had one of the largest churches in all the South, the First Congregational Church in Atlanta. When the migration of colored people began to be a problem in the Northern centers, Dr. Proctor was called to Brooklyn to meet the impending onrush. He has projected one of the largest church enterprise in Greater New York, and his bringing the enterprise to a successful fruition will mean great things for New York and for the colored people generally.

Dr. Proctor is a large man, mentally and physically, and he has a large vision. His vision is not larger than the times are demanding. Our church people are demanding a larger programme. Some of our churches, perhaps all of them, have been too reticent and conservative, holding on to the dead past and lost prestige with the masses. Dr.

Proctor is planning a progressive and constructive programme. I could not lose the opportunity which his kind invitation gave me to tell our Northern friends what our Southern brethren are doing along many lines. I also had the invitation to address a large Baptist Church in Brooklyn where more than a third of its membership of more than three hundred members were from Gloucester County in Virginia. A former Brick School boy was the shepherd of this flock.

Out on Long Island we had the pleasure of addressing a small Congregational Church under the leadership of Rev. G. W. Hinton. We found here a goodly number of our North Carolina friends, and they were glad to hear from their friends here in North Carolina.

Later the Fisk University singers from Nashville, Tenn., met with the Greater New York Fisk Club at the Y. W. C. A. in a Harlem Cafeteria, and a fine programme was given. I was invited to speak at the Baptist Ministers' meeting in New York in one of the largest churches in the city. If the size of the church, the furnishings, etc., and the appearance of the men meant anything it certainly looked as if our friends in New York City were very prosperous. The young lady who directs all the work of the Y. W. C. A. on 137th Street is a Brick School girl who later graduated from Pratt, and we have every evidence that she is making good in that great city.

At Springfield in Massachusetts we had the pleasure of speaking three times for Rev. William N. DeBerry. Dr. DeBerry is a product of Fisk University and Oberlin Theological School. He has the finest work of any of our men. His church organization is unique; he is progressive and constructive, at the same time scholarly and conservative. He is the most aristocratic Negro preacher we have today. His spirit is contagious, and he has the finest coöperation of his members from the oldest to the youngest.

At Rochester we had the invitation to address a very fine gathering of friends who had met at a reception to the teacher of their Sunday-school class and to the minister of their church.

At Buffalo we also gave an address at another Baptist Church. In all of these places we met scores of people from North Carolina.

In Cleveland, Ohio, I had the invitation to speak several times at the Mount Zion Congregational Church. Rev. Harold Kingsley is the present pastor. Rev. Kingsley is a product of Talladega College, Ala. His wife was a former teacher here at Bricks. We had a most cordial reception at his church and at his home.

It was in this church where I read my first essay nearly forty years ago. Its pastor at that time was Rev. Dr. S. N. Brown, who is now Dean of Theology at Howard University. The church has had a great history. The former pastor was Rev. George V. Clark, of Charlotte, N. C. Dr. Clark was a Liberty County (Georgia) boy and a product of Atlanta University. The church is now in the most congested Negro section of Cleveland and has before it a great destiny and future. The present minister is a young man of great enthusiasm and well prepared to meet its growth. The city of Cleveland has a congested Negro population. I saw a statement in the Cleveland papers from the head of the Cleveland "Community Chest" that of all racial groups in the city the colored people had more than done their part with the least expenditure of effort.

I visited several of the larger churches—Baptist and Methodist churches. All the Cleveland churches seem to be in the most progressive state. Their church buildings are among the very best in the country. Their membership and attendance are very large.

In Detroit we attended Rev. Dr. Bradby's church, which is said to have a membership of four thousand people. I also spoke at one of the services. They had four services going at the same time. About a third of these people held up their hands indicating that they were from North Carolina. The day was very cold, but their spirits were very warm. Dr. Bradby is a Canadian, but understands thoroughly the Negro temperament, and gives them exactly what is best fitted to that temperament. He speaks with authority.

At night I attended one of our churches ministered to by Rev. Brooks. The church has some institutional feature and is doing excellent service for the community. Mrs. E. E. Scott, of Montgomery, Ala., is assistant in these civic service features.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., we attended a revival meeting in the Methodist Church. The temperature outside did not disturb the emotional elements the least when the several ministers put on the "arousements." I had to wonder whether I was in northern Michigan or in North Carolina.

I spoke in a Baptist Church in Chicago where they are said to have a membership of ten thousand people. Several services were going on at the same time. I also addressed a congregational audience in Chicago presided over by Rev. Dr. C. W. Burton. Dr. Burton is a product of Taladega College, and Yale Theological School. He is a fine type of minister and is doing great good.

In Butte, Montana, I was told there are about five hundred colored people and three colored churches. These churches had no regular ministers at the time of my visit. The colored men work as porters and miners. They have mixed schools. They have several social clubs and secret orders, such as the Masons and Odd Fellows.

In almost all of the cities I visited mixed schools are the rule, and many of them have a percentage of colored teachers. In Cleveland especially I was told that the colored teachers are liked very much by their students and parents of the opposite races. In many places it would be most difficult to tell who are colored and who are white. Most of the teachers I met are very efficient and alive to their job.

In Tacoma I spoke to the Sunday-school in the morning and in the evening I spoke at the evening services of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Edgar C. Wheeler, minister. Prof. Oliver H. Richardson, of the University of Washington, followed me with an address on the "Study of International Relations." The subject of my address might have been "Inter-Racial Relations." At the close of this address I visited the colored Methodist Church, and also spoke there. The church was well filled, and the services were full of interest. The minister was a well trained man, and had the best order and system in the church.

In Portland I attended a meeting of a select group of ladies and gentlemen of the Theosophical Society. I did not speak, but went primarily to hear an old friend speak on the subject of "Racial Unity." His lectures covered a number of cities on the coast, and his subjects, "The

Unity of Religions," "Seven Valleys," "Inter-racial Amity," "Harmony Between Religion and Science," "The Mashrak; Ulkar or Universal Science," "What is a Bahai?" "Four Stages in Man's Growth." All of these different lectures are summed up in the one though, "The Fundamental Unity of Races and Religion." The object of the lectures are the promotion of universal brotherhood, international coöperation, universal education, the abandonment of prejudices. The lecturer was a colored man, a product of Fisk University, and of the law school of Howard University. He has traveled through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. His thought and language is clear and convincing. Our friend Dr. Gregory proved himself a master with these subjects.

The subjects above are very suggestive. There is nothing else to be said when the speaker has finished his address. What does it mean? In New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, and all our large centers there are the finest temples and edifices built to the new cult, new thought, new religion. Many of our traditional churches in these large centers have a hard fight to get a hearing. I attended one of these new thought churches in St. Paul where the interest was at white heat with an attendance of more than seven hundred people. The temperature outside was fourteen degrees below zero. This was at night. All these cults are based in one way or another on the Bible, but we seem to have adapted for our own spiritual edification and practice that which fits our own mind and temperament. We then argue that everybody else is dead wrong. Some of the finest minds I know are lined up with these new cults. Surely they must have some basis for their mental attitude.

I was asked by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. George Hinman, of the American Missionary Association office in San Francisco, to fill an appointment for him in Berkley, Cal., February 26th. This was at the North Congregational Church at Berkley. This church was right under the shadow of the University of California, and I counted it a great honor to be asked to speak there. The minister of the church was Rev. Mr. Ralph Baxter Larkin. He was sick the day of my visit, and I was introduced by Rev. Dr. Sargent. The printed programme announcing the service for the day with my address had this on the first page, "A Church of Reverent Worship, open mind, intellectual freedom, social conscience, spiritual aspiration and human sympathy. It seeks to discover and interpret the meaning of life in the life of the eternal." This expression gave me great poise for what I had to say. I was at once at ease.

It is fine to speak to people who have a sympathetic spirit especially when you have a feeling that you have an unpopular subject. My racial identity was not clear in the mind of the gentleman who introduced me. He said something like this: "Professor Steiner, of the University of California said somewhere that if he had to be born again he would like to be born a colored man, so that he might be able to study the colored problem from the inside. We have with us today a gentleman who understands the colored problem, and who did not have to be born colored either." These may not be the exact words, but it is the thought. The first thing that I had to do was to dispel the mind of my audience of the fact or statement just made, that I did not have to be born a colored man, and that I wanted them to know that the traditions of our country and the laws in many, if not all the states, had said that any

man is colored who has one iota of Negro blood in his veins. "I am glad to have the honor to address you as a colored man." Those who know me best tell me that I do not have many stopping places. So I forewarned my friends in the front of me that sometimes my address was three in one and sometimes one in three. Three in one when I have only one hour in which to speak and one in three when I have three hours in which to speak. Speaking to a Congregational Church, and a white church, too, one has to observe the traditions very closely. These traditions limit us to about thirty minutes, and unless one is very interesting he had better stop in twenty-five minutes. So my address had to be three in thirty.

The audience was scarcely dismissed when a large crowd gathered at the corner of the church to ask more about certain topics which I had only the time to touch. They were seeking to discover and to interpret the meaning of life. I was invited to go home with many friends, but I could not go with all, so a compromise was effected, and several families joined, and I was the guest for the afternoon of these families. One of these families had been missionaries in China. Others had worked among the Japanese. There we were exchanging our experiences each for the edification of the other. We were all happy that our lot had been cast in these divergent directions.

I cannot continue this without becoming monotonous. I was most happily received in a great many other churches, colored as well as white. My message was generally, "The Amistad," "The American Missionary Association," "General O. O. Howard and Reconstruction," "The Schools of the American Missionary Association," "The Progress of the Colored People," "Inter-Racial Relations," etc. One can see a wide latitude in these subjects.

At the theaters we saw several colored stars. In Buffalo Charles Gilpin in "Emperor Jones." Gilpin is an artist of the first magnitude, but I did not like his selection. I am not a critic of such matters, but it did seem to me that his piece was coarse. It was very popular. One could hardly find seating room in the large house where the play was given.

In New York "Shuffle 'Long" was exciting great interest. There must have been twenty or more taking part in the play, and every character was an artist. I never say anything finer. These people played in New York in one house for nearly a year, and while the entrance fees were high the house was packed every night.

In Chicago Bert Williams was the whole attraction. I saw him at the Studebaker in "The Loop" just before his breakdown. I was told that after his death the company broke up. They could not find another "Bert Williams." In his death the race has lost one the greatest stars in the theatrical world, irrespective of color. It is an awful tragedy of our times that racial prejudice is blind to art when the artist happens to be colored. It is no fault of the artist that he was born colored. The theatrical field has been rather restricted so far as our colored artists are concerned, but wherever they have had the opportunity they have not been found wanting.

"Broadway Rastus and Sambo" are in a class by themselves. The play is clean and fine, every whit of it. It will cure the blues. The

singers are the best on the American stage. The vaudeville is equal to any I have seen in the best white theaters.

Every place visited we met very prominent colored men and women who were formerly from North Carolina. We are compiling some interesting data on them which we hope to give to the public later.

In Cleveland we met our old friend Lawyer J. P. Green. He has been a lawyer there for forty years. He has written a splendid book of his life. He has been Recorder of Deeds in Washington, and for several terms member of the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. Charles Smith, whose parents were North Carolina people, has served on the Cleveland police force twenty-five years, and is now retired. His parents lived at Chapel Hill this state, and migrated to Oberlin where he, with several other brothers and sisters, were educated.

Mrs. Mary Talbert, of Buffalo, is President of the Negro Women's League, which is a national organization of women. She was educated in Oberlin. Her parents migrated there before the Civil War from this state. It would take a chapter to tell what great things she has done for the colored women and what she is now doing. She is a traveler, lecturer and scholar. She has recently raised the money to have the Fred Douglass Home in Washington City as a Memorial to the greatest Negro who ever lived. It will be dedicated the 12th of August, 1922. Her husband, Mr. William Talbert, is a city official in the treasurer's office, of Buffalo, New York.

Mrs. Clara Hardy, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a sister of Mrs. Talbert, is also a graduate of Oberlin College. She has held many places of honor in her adopted city. She is now Court Bailiff. She is a writer and speaker of no mean ability. Her home was a perfect model.

In California it was my pleasure to stop with Dr. R. R. Robinson. He is a Halifax County man. He was a student here for a number of years working his way with his hands. He laid out our walks, planted many of our older trees and helped to "Start Bricks." He took an agricultural course at the A. and T. College in this state and went to Tuskegee, where he taught several years. He married a North Carolina girl from Bethel, who was a trained nurse. Later he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and took a course in medicine. After graduating he practiced medicine in Brunswick, Ga., through the flu, and was very successful. After the world war he went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was there when the riot broke out. He saved his life by hiding in the woods three days, he and his wife. He lost all his office fixtures and medical instruments, and every remnant of personal apparel. He is now a very successful physician in Los Angeles, California.

I have given only an outline of some impressions of my trip to California with the hope that it may inspire some reader to know, to go, and to acquire a larger vision of the world and of life.

FARM LIFE

For many years the farmer has been the laughing stock of the country. The conduct of his farm and his business methods have brought him more gibes and thrusts than are brought to any other professional class. The late Booker T. Washington described the characteristics of his class many years ago. The poor old mule or horse and often the ox, hitched to a single plow, scratching the earth with as much effectiveness as an old Plymouth Rock rooster would scratch for newly planted oats. The farmer follows behind this slow plodding plow in tatters and rags, illy fed, too often diseased with hook worm or some other infectious malady.

His road sides and ditch banks for ten or twenty feet back are filled with weeds and shrubby growth to sap the vitality from the growing crops in their proximity. He has stagnant pools all over his patch in wet weather to further deplete the growth of his crops that may be left from the weeds by the roadside and ditch banks.

His home, the home of the old farmer, is the last thing to which any attention need be given. He has followed his methods for "Fifty years or more." He has cotton right up to the door, potatoes, peanuts or corn filling the yard. No place is left for flowers or ornamentation of any sort. The old log house, just a place in which to sleep and in which to hide when it storms outside. It has only two rooms for a large family. The old man is in tatters, the wife is in tatters and the children are in tatters. I have seen many, the least of the little ones, as naked as they came into the world.

The implements of such a farmer never saw shelter or protection from the weather from the time they were bought from the store until they had been disintegrated by rust and rot and had gone back into the original mother earth to rest forevermore.

The farmer himself had a personality that was uninviting and dirty. He thought the good Lord had created him for just the sort of life he was eking out, and he eschewed all progress. Good roads and decent schools were things he never needed and he would not consent for such improvements if they cost him anything. The old mongrel hen was good enough because she could roost in the trees and lay at the same time. The pinewood rooters were all right because they could make their living by eating pine roots and other people's crops. A half dozen dogs were useful to feed. The old cow was still kept in the family because of the ancestral history and not because of her utility.

Slipshod methods in business have been the handicap of more farmers than all the evils attending them. We very often receive congratulatory letters from business men on our farmers' programme and at the same time these business men lament the fact that our farmers' business methods are so poorly managed.

Not long ago we received notice that two of the wealthiest farmers, Negro farmers, in Georgia had died. They were reputed to be worth more than a hundred thousand dollars in cash besides the great land holdings and other property they owned. Later when their estates were

settled up their business was in such a tangled condition, all interwoven with that of their neighbors', that there was nothing left for the wife and children. I hope that we do not have in North Carolina such tangles as the above. Whatever else the farmer does he ought to keep his business straight. We have found out through our Federal Farm Loan Organization that many farmers have bought and paid for farms and have paid taxes on these farms for twenty years, but it would take a "Philadelphia Lawyer" to find out whether the legal owner was the farmer, the banker, or the land company, or the merchant. That is bad business. Any man who mortgages his farm after he has paid for it seriously jeopardizes his future as far as his farm is concerned. If you have debts that must be met you had better sell a portion of your farm outright and keep the other clean and clear. The mortgage business is a bad business for the average farmer to take into his partnership. The merchants, the business men, the state government and national government, are all emphasizing every movement tending to the exit of this mortgage system. The farmer, first of all, should give it a hard kick.

It is a matter of education first. These farmers' meetings give us an opportunity to inform ourselves. Our schools and our colleges are helping us to get informed. The local conferences have no other purpose than to help you to be informed on farm and business matters relative to your farm. Bulletins sent out by the State and National governments are among the greatest educational agencies. They are all practically free. The farmer *who does not and will not* take advantage of such agencies of information is certainly destined to be at the foot of the ladder; and there is where he belongs. The farmer who is given all the agencies and says he will not pull himself up ought to go down. The sooner he goes with that spirit the better, so that some other man can take his place and make good. I still see some of these old timers carrying water across the field a half mile away, still taking care of the family wash down by the river side, still holding on to the old ash pile. These relics have been heirlooms in the family and we are reluctant to let them go. It takes some spirit, some purpose and a great will to tear away from these old traditions. It must be done if we are going to advance. We must learn the lessons of experience. They have been sad lessons to many farmers. These farmers' conferences are bringing to you lessons of scientific farming. Let the traditions go to the wind and take hold of the new problems in your farming and farming business that will bring success, happiness and a life.

Today as never before the farmer is coming into his own. Watch the agricultural papers and magazines. Visit our county and state fairs. See the interest and note the comparisons in our community fairs. Progress is in the air. If there are those who do not believe it, they will believe it, and feel the impress of the upward move, or they must get out of the business. Any farmer, white or colored, who does not line up with the best farming methods of the community is bound to lose out on his farm. The lessons may be hard, but as a class of farmers you must get these lessons.

The first lesson that must come to every farmer is that he must line up or unite with other farmers in the prosecution of his work. Every industry is organized except that of farming. The farmer produces his

crops, and, unorganized, sells them to any bidder who comes along and takes his price or nothing. Organization will help the farmer to get the best price for his products. No man works very long by himself at anything. You cannot make it alone. Coöperation is the word. You get coöperation by organization. Every industry that is worth the name is organized.

Organization helps you to buy as well as it helps you to sell. It will get you the lowest prices for what you have to buy, and the highest prices for what you have to sell. Single handed you pay what is charged and sell it for what you can get, much or little. The government is fostering the Federal Farm Loan Organization in order to put the farmer on his feet. Are you using that organization? The state is encouraging farm unions. They can be formed in every community where you can find ten men, *ten real men*. Are you using this organization? Some communities are using them very effectively. Our own Federal Farm Loan Organization, the Tri-County Federal Farm Loan Organization, of Bricks, N. C., has put into Negro farms and farm improvements about seventy-five thousand dollars and has applications for nearly as much more. Do we have your application?

Let us illustrate what we want to impress relative to coöperation and organization. A few years ago two renters came to the Brick School farm. Each had one horse. The wives had a lot of small children and could not be expected to do very much on the farm. One day I saw a team of two horses plowing. The two men had united their horses and were plowing their ground with a double team. One was plowing and the other man was clearing up the ditch banks. They worked tandem all summer and seemed to get fine results. They were happy in their work and each was company for the other.

A few years ago we needed here on the Brick School farm a peanut thresher. No one could get the thresher alone, so an organization was perfected and a peanut thresher was bought for two hundred dollars. This thresher did fine work for many years, and brought the stockholders a nice little revenue as long as it was in service. I cannot see why a few men in every community cannot unite their efforts and get everything they need on their farms.

Every time I go to Rocky Mount I see scores and scores of wagons on the road hauling tobacco to market. These wagons go in groups for company and mutual help. I have counted as many as twenty in one group, and I am sure the different groups represent a certain community. These communities of small farmers ought to unite and buy jointly a truck. Some of these grouped teams travel, to my personal knowledge, thirty miles with their tobacco. This trip takes two days and one night to land the sale. The teams and the men alike are unfit for work for several days thereafter. Count the cost of man, wagon and animals. The automobile will do the same work in a few hours and be ready instantly for other work. If the farmer drives his wagon half of his time on the road is lost driving this way and that getting out of the road for trucks and automobiles. If you cannot put your products on the market as fast as your neighbor you cannot compete with him. That is all. If you cannot do it single handed unite your forces. That is the commonest of common sense.

Farmers cannot hire ditching done any more. Ditching with pick and shovel is a past art. You cannot pay the price, and you cannot find the ditcher. Ditching is now a profession. The last time we had our work done by hand the gentleman came in a large Buick, worked a few hours for a few days and the job was done. The element of drudgery is too great. We are living in an age of steam and gas and power. Why strain the muscles when you can turn the throttle with the weight of one finger and the work is done? You can buy a machine ditcher, drawn by horse power, for as little as forty dollars. If done with hired help it does not take but a few yards to cost forty dollars. Two mules and a machine ditcher will make more ditches in a day than ten men can make in a week. Here the drudgery is eliminated. Any boy can drive the team. Why not join your forces and buy a ditcher or buy it by yourself? A dozen peanut growers will pay more to thresh their peanuts in one year than a whole peanut outfit will cost. At the same time it is yours and you can thresh your peanuts when you please to do it. You will have the outfit for many years, depending upon the care you give it. We are paying now around ten dollars a cord for cutting wood. The best woodcutters cannot cut more than two cords of wood in the woods a day. Do you know that you can buy a wood saw that will fell the tree and cut up the wood, and that one man can cut as much as fifteen cords in one day? Muscular strength and drudgery are again eliminated. Why not a few of you unite your forces and buy a machine, and in a few days lay in all the wood you need for the winter and summer use? Do you like to trudge along the old way because it is traditional? I do not know of anything more annoying than to have to run to the woods or wood pile morning, noon and night, to cut wood for the preparation of the meal. To me it would be enough to spoil the temper of a saint.

Here is a fine proposition suggested to me by a former Brickite. I am not sure that it is original with him, but it is a fine proposition and I am passing it along:

The average farmer who is working on his own farm or farming on his own account must grow not less than four or five hundred bushels of peanuts yearly or more. Some, to my knowledge, grow eight hundred and a thousand bushels. It usually costs twenty-five cents a sack to thresh this amount. One sack holds about four bushels. It will cost twenty-five dollars to thresh one hundred sacks or four hundred bushels. Form a company of sufficient numbers and let them pay for their stock exactly what they would pay to an outsider for threshing their peanuts. If properly handled it would pay for itself in one year and after that it ought to clear a dividend.

There is one outstanding difficulty in this as in nearly everything in which we engage in cooperative manner. That one man who will take the leadership. Where is he? He must be unselfish, honest and level-headed.

I am speaking especially with reference to farmers who have limited means and not much help. Coöperation and organization ought to mean more than a little partnership. To organize and coöperate for community uplift and progress takes a lot of intelligence and honesty. I would not impugn your citizenship and standing in the community to say that you lacked either as farmers. It is a fact that most of us as

farmers are hard to understand some of the simplest business relations. When the business demands that we shall pay our bills by a bank check and require a receipt, and that all these operations should be booked, and when an auditor is called in to balance our accounts and check up our mistakes we are too quick to think that our honesty is questioned. There is no other way to do business when others are involved in that business. *The honest man wants to be checked up.* It gives him a standing that nothing else will. Treasurers and secretaries of any organization, whether churches, Sunday Schools, secret orders, debating societies, or what not, have no business keeping other people's money in their personal possession. The banks are the national depositories for all such organizations and other people's money ought to be kept there.

It should not only be put in the bank, but it ought to be put there to the credit of the institution to which it belongs. This may not be good farming, but it is good business. I know of at least one man who went to the penitentiary for using other people's money for only a few days and could not replace it. Organizations and companies should demand cancelled checks and receipts for all expenses every so often in a joint meeting. If officers count this an infringement upon their personal integrity dismiss them and get officers who do not so regard it. It is the only way to do business.

We do not organize more and do not succeed better because we lack faith in each other. This is perfectly natural. The Negroes have been schooled in credulousness for a great many years. The encumbrance of so long an inheritance cannot be so easily thrown off. Expect the best that is in your neighbor and your neighbor will prove up to your highest expectation. You not only make your neighbor better by your good thoughts of him, but you add to your own spiritual and mental growth incalculably. You grow yourself.

Farmers must buy modern machinery for their farm. It is the best investment you can make. Corn planters, cotton planters, gang plows, and machinery of every sort that will save you worry and steps should be bought. You cannot afford to farm without these implements. If you do you must be left behind in the occupation of farming. You can not make it. I think a farmer who can buy an automobile ought to be able to buy a tractor engine. With a tractor engine you can plow, harrow, and plant your ground while your neighbor is breaking his ground, and you have beaten him a hundred miles in the manner in which you have prepared the soil. At the close of the day you are not too tired to go with your family to the moving picture show or to some community entertainment where you may get an inspirational uplift for the next day's work. Look at your neighbors. That is what they do and keep ahead of you.

I think the farmer who is making good ought to buy a Ford car. I saw a big farmer the other day who lived out about eight miles from Rocky Mount. He was driving a horse and buggy. I asked him how much money he had cleared the year before on his farm and he said that he had cleared over and above all expenses about three thousand dollars. It took him a good half day to drive to Rocky Mount for his plow point. He might have saved the trip or run over there in twenty minutes and made his purchase and had the rest of the day for work on his farm if he had owned a Ford car. I am not arguing that one

should purchase modern machinery with which to facilitate his work in order to give him more time to be idle. It will give him more time to do the things that machinery cannot do. The good farmer never has idle time. Time spent at a farmers' conference is not idle time. The matter of getting the latest and best information on farming methods is the most important thing that a farmer can do. One cannot put into practice on his farm or anywhere else what he does not know.

Improved machinery means more intelligence on the farm. Farming is the most complicated and diversified occupation there is in the world. It takes a horticulturist to grow apples to perfection. It takes a dairyman of the best type to put milk and butter on the market to meet state and county inspection and public approval. It takes a mechanic of the highest quality to keep up repair on the farm of fences, houses and machinery. It takes a bookkeeper to keep farm accounts and records. He must be something of a Wall Street broker to keep up with market prices so that he will know how and when to sell his farm products. He must be an electrician and an engineer as well if he is going to compete with his neighbor who lights his house with a Delco light and runs all of his machinery with power.

When you come to live stock you have a world without end of necessary information for your success. Cattle, cows, sheep, hogs, horses, poultry, bees, and scores of special strains of each, every one of them requiring special treatment and expert knowledge. If the farmer has the inclination and the will he can become specialist in any one of these lines. There are men who do nothing but breed the special brands of high bred stock. There are those who breed bees and who supply the world's demands of purebred queen bees. The higher you go in this specialization the more you become the world's greatest benefactor.

I have been studying about the value of limes upon the soils. To be a first-class farmer you must be a chemist of the first magnitude. You as farmers, have no idea of the part that chemicals must play in the production of your crops. The fertilizer that will bring to perfection one crop will kill another. You must know the fertilizer and know the nature of the soil on which this fertilizer is to be used and you must know how well a certain grade of fertilizer is adapted to the seed you want to produce. Every first-class farm is a chemical laboratory and the farmer is a chemist. Every first-class farmer must be something of a physicist as well. Every first-class farmer must be something of a doctor as well for all animals are subject to bodily disorders that must be corrected by medical advice. He must also be a weather prophet. You cut your hay and let the storm come on it and see where your profits go. You must be able to read the signs in the heavens and the published directions. Your job is a big one requiring as you go up the most complicated knowledge about every thing under the sun. I have said nothing about plant diseases and insect life affecting the success of the farmer nor that world of destruction hid in the unseen bacteria. As farmers you may be sluggards moving along on the lowest possible level of life or you may be a prince living in a palace. There are a lot of us on the lower levels who ought to move up to the higher gradations. You can get more out of your farm life but you must *know how*.

If you expect to work simply as a hireling you will not need this information to any great extent. You only have to do as you are told

to do as a hireling. You may never as a hireling be asked to use even your own initiative in an emergency. If you expect to manage a farm you must have initiative and some executive ability. Twenty acres or more constitute a farm. If you have that much land you are a farmer and you must move on your own initiative.

The days of ignorant farming are passing. The government cannot and does not encourage ignorant farming. The times are demanding better schools and better roads. These two improvements are here and the farmers must pay the bills. Your farm must make you a living and enough more to meet these public expenses. If your intelligence will not make the ends meet, then before a great while the taxes will eat you up and your land will go into the ownership of men who have the intelligence to make the land meet the bills for public improvements. As farmers you must subscribe to every public improvement that comes into your community. You must buy stocks, bonds and meet public taxes. These improvements all increase the value of your farm. Selfishness and personal ends must not hold back community progress in any line. You are a part of the community and when you hold back its progress you defeat yourself. Not to know is no longer an excuse. *You must know.* You cannot stay at home and pride yourself that you never go to a farmers' meeting and expect to know. Wherever people are gathered together to discuss public problems there you may go to learn. There is where you get in the spirit of things. There is where you get knowledge. There is where you get the inspiration. The spirit of rivalry and competition will go a long way to help us in our farm operations. There is a farmer in Nash County who thinks he can beat every one else in the county growing watermelons. There is a score of farmers in his community quietly trying to beat *him*. The result is that there are better watermelons grown in that community than in any other community in the county.

RURAL LIFE

(continued)

FARMERS' CONGRESS, AUGUST 16, 17, 1921

It is worth very much to any man who is interested in agricultural operations to take a leisurely trip four hundred miles through North Carolina in an automobile. A party of us left Bricks July 11th and joined Rev. P. R. DeBerry in Raleigh. Taking his big Studebaker car, we were off the 12th for a two days trip among the colored farmers of the central and western part of the state.

We were not touring, nor sightseeing, nor joy riding. Our one purpose was to study the land, the people and the conditions under which our colored farmers were living. We wanted to see what conditions were compatible and what were not compatible. The trip took us through about eighteen counties.

We started our study in Edgecombe County. This is the county in which Brick School is located. This county should be the first in all of its operations because of its educational advantages and the inspiration it ought to receive from this institution.

There are in the county now about 25,000 Negroes. These Negroes own 4,000 farms and homes, numbering about 17,000 acres of land. Some individuals own as much as 500 acres. We are sorry to say that most of this land is not under the most improved condition. We have not been able to have in this county a full time farm demonstration agent. The Brick School and our farm meetings have given very much impulse to farm operations, but even this has not reached all the farmers in ways to stimulate them to their greatest efforts. We lack time, money and authority that ought to come directly from the state. It has been demonstrated in other counties that nothing is so valuable in stimulating the farmers as a real, live, wide-a-woke farm demonstration agent who lives and works among the farmers every day. A farm not half developed and not improved is not an asset to the state nor to the owner. It ought to come into the highest state of production, then only does it become wealth.

The school population of this county is about 7,000 children with an enrollment of about 5,000 children, whose average attendance is about 3,000 under the compulsory law. The county has a colored school supervisor who gives the work all of her time. Mrs. Carrie Battle has revolutionized the school work under her charge. She is insistent and tireless. Every one knows her and respects her. Her office is in the courthouse at Tarboro. The white county officials hold her in the highest esteem. The teachers and schoolhouses rank among the best in the state for colored people.

I do not know anything that affects public improvements and progress more than good roads. The farmers are generally slow to vote for good roads, but no class of people appreciate them more than the farmer when they are built. The area of the county is 515 square miles, and yet I have traveled over every part of the county and over some of the best roads

in the state. The local papers tell us that a cement road leading across the county is now in process of construction. This road will eventually lead into Raleigh, some fifty miles away.

Halifax County has an area of 681 square miles, with a colored population of nearly 30,000 souls. They own 70,000 acres of land. Their school population is around 10,000, with an enrollment of about 7,000, and an average attendance of about 3,000 children. This county has a colored school supervisor who has done a very fine work among the colored people. The colored people meet every condition set by the state and county for the erection of colored schoolhouses. A few months ago they had raised their part for twelve Rosenwald schoolhouses, and had to wait on the county and state to recoupe their part. They will meet any condition set for them. The colored population is not congested in any one part of the county. They are located in every section of the county and about evenly distributed. Their homes, for the most part, are clean, and their houses are well constructed and show signs of thrift and happiness. Very few colored farmers have migrated from this section of the state. Those who have gone from Halifax County can hardly be missed. This in itself shows that the racial equilibrium is not much disturbed.

Nash County, which joins us on the west, is one of our best farming communities. The fifteen thousand Negroes in the county own more than 25,000 acres of land and more than 2,000 farms. They are a progressive lot of colored people. They have a number of independent schools aside from the public schools. They have excellent churches, and their homes are being built on modern lines. This county has twelve miles of cement road running from Rocky Mount to Nashville, the county seat. The contour of the county is rolling and red clay. The important towns are Nashville, Spring Hope, Middlesex, and let us say a part of Rocky Mount. There is a great deal of the land in this county uncultivated and developed. It waits only for the man who has the brain and the energy. The county has no county farm demonstration agent nor colored school supervisor. I do not know what can be more advantageous to the success of the colored farmer than the addition of a colored farm demonstration agent and a colored school supervisor. While the preachers are ministering to the spiritual needs of our folks and the teachers are directing their intellectual life, and the state and county health offices are looking after the health of the masses, the farm demonstration agents and the colored school supervisors are daily giving inspiration and purpose to rural life everywhere. The state and county are the direct beneficiaries of the work of these two agents. Having five children go to school every day from one family where formerly only three went means very much for the literacy of the state.

Teaching boys how to grow forty bushels of corn on the same acreage where their fathers could grow only ten is adding very much to the wealth of the state. The community which does not appreciate and recognize this truth is impervious to eternal values. Every farmers' conference tells how much increase there has been in corn, peas, cotton, peanuts, oats, rye, tobacco, and other things under the direction of our farm demonstration agents.

We pass through Franklin County into Wake. Every one knows that Raleigh is in Wake County. As soon as you arrive in Wakefield or Zebulon, both small country hamlets, you know that you must be about

fifteen miles from the capital city. Hard-surfaced roads present such a temptation to touch the accelerator just a little, and little, and again a little more, and again, if you do not happen to see any motorcycles lurking about. The colored population of this county is less than 30,000, and they own less than 6,000 farms. They own about 60,000 acres of land. Their school population is about 10,000, with an enrollment of about 7,000, and an average daily attendance of about 4,000 children. We ought to expect the school average to be higher, of course, being adjacent to the seat of state authority. Wake County has had for a number of years two colored agents, in the person of Miss Delany for the schools, and Professor Roberts for the farmers. They have gone in and out of the farm homes daily carrying inspiration and encouragement and inspiring hope. The daily contact with these personalities has been the leavening power in the county. We have seen for a number of years the finest products that could be produced on exhibition in our colored State Fair. In the city market in Raleigh every day in the year one will see these same fine farm products. They will do justice to any racial group. Here one will see what the agents are doing to help the farmers to conserve and preserve their products. The homes of the farmers show neatness and cleanliness. We have been greatly surprised to see how far some of our farmers have gone in beautifying their homes and premises. *This is as it should be.*

The excellent public schools of Raleigh, the fine institutions represented by St. Augustine School and Shaw University have given the colored rural population a great inspiration. The well ordered homes of some of their city cousins have also been an inspiration to the colored rural population.

There are so many opportunities, educational and inspirational, about the state capitol, that it is almost like living under the shadows of a great university. Then the main thoroughfares are so fine that those living in the most remote parts of the county ought to have no difficulty or count it no hardship to go to the city for lectures, recitals, conventions, conferences, and for general consultation with those under state authority. These opportunities are the best sort of unearned increment.

We pass from Wake County to Chatham County. There are no less than 8,000 colored people in Chatham County. They own about 2,000 farms and homes, and about 30,000 acres of land. The two small towns, Moncure and Haywood, have quite a settlement of colored people. At Haywood they seem rather isolated and some of the homes had a progressive appearance. The disadvantages under which we started, the social, industrial, business and educational status, in which we find ourselves should not be allowed to differentiate from other people who live in the same community and in the same environment.

If other racial groups living in the same community have their homes painted, flowers in their gardens and other ornaments that add to home life and beauty, it is perfectly right that we should catch the inspiration. If we cannot be leaders in these matters, we ought to be good followers. We have the labor, and a gallon of paint and a paint brush will work wonders in a few hours. If we cannot keep the yard fence looking decent and in repair let us move it. We must take personal pride in the community in which we live. It is the best sort of civic pride. In this

community we ought to prove our best selves. Chatham County has disgraced itself recently with a lynching bee.

Crossing the river into Lee County we were very much impressed with the sign, "You are welcome to Lee County." This large sign was in a most conspicuous place and we interpreted it to mean what it said, and that we were included in the invitation. We stopped to ponder and to contrast the difference. We have been in parts of our country where the overhead signs read, "Niggers and dogs not wanted." We have seen in other parts where land was advertised for sale and the biggest asset in the advertisement was the absence of Negroes from the community.

There are less than 4,000 colored people in Lee County. They own about 700 farms and about 8,000 acres of land. The area of the county is very small, and the entire population less than 15,000.

I have been for several years on a local inter-racial committee. Since the world war it has been necessary to have such a committee in the South on inter-racial relations. I am also on the state inter-racial committee. That means that I am always looking out for the small things and the larger things, too, as we make our daily rounds, that count for good will and peace between the two racial groups. At Sanford we saw a large number of colored men at work as carpenters and bricklayers on some of the finest buildings going up in the city. I was shown others and advised that they were the work of colored carpenters, under colored contractors. A former Brick School boy was foreman on one of the jobs. These contractors and workmen were personal friends of mine, and later I had the pleasure of seeing some of their own homes and business. They were among the best in the community. Broadway, Cumnock, and Jonesboro are progressive communities in which the colored people are doing well. I was advised that only a few of the colored people had migrated from this part of the state. It means that they are happy and that they can buy homes in communities that are compatible. After all, we must have compatibility in our homes and in our neighborhood, in our community, in our relations with the outside world. I would not live a week in a community that was not compatible. To receive a gibe and a thrust every time one steps on the street, or into a corner grocery, or on the public highway, by other racial groups is contemptible, and especially so when one knows that there is absolutely no redress for that sort of contempt. One wonders what the preachers are preaching or what the schools are teaching. Patriotism, love of community, social and personal progress are of slow growth in such communities where there is so much incompatibility.

All the world has heard of Moore County. It is an area of 798 square miles. The main line of the Seaboard railroad crosses it from north to south. It is crossed and recrossed by Page's railroad. Here is Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Jackson Springs, Carthage, and scores of other smaller towns. The names are common to the resorter and tourist. It has a population of less than 6,000 Negroes, who own about 16,000 acres of land. Excluding the villages and towns, twenty-five years ago I would not have paid the taxes for all the rest of the land. Twenty-five years ago I went all over the county, and one could scarcely get anywhere for the sand and roads were practically unknown. Sand, sand, sand—everywhere sand.

Moore County is now the veritable garden spot of the state. The local intersecting railroads have changed hands. Fine public highways have been built in every direction. The tourist and capitalist, making their annual visits to this section, have discovered in that vast land undiscovered possibilities of wealth. Thousands and thousands of acres of this waste have been converted into peach orchards. Peach packing stations have been built all along the track for the convenience of the peach shippers. I was told that several trains of peaches were shipped daily to the Northern market. Where the land was not already planted I saw the Fordson tractors getting it ready for fall planting. Most of this undeveloped land was what is called cut-over land. It is absolutely barren except for a lot of shrubby pines shrubby oaks and some native tough grasses and wild composite flowers. Tupelle and poplar may be found in the swamps and lowlands.

I wondered as I passed along to get a bit of information here and there, if our colored people were learning to do by doing. I wondered if they were getting the inspiration. Sixteen thousand acres of land ought to be the nucleus of an industry. A hundred acres ought to make a good peach farm. What an opportunity for the colored man who has brain and industry and some little money and a great ambition. We have not the faintest idea of the wonderful opportunities in the millions of acres of the waste lands of our southern country. These lands are just begging the capitalist to come and invest in the undeveloped resources of its bosom. It is there, but it just needs the brain and some little money. The brawn is there, too; it just needs the intelligent direction. Compatible conditions will keep it there.

The land in Moore County will never again sell for one dollar an acre while peaches are selling for three dollars a bushel at the tree. Most of the trees bear from two to five bushels of peaches. They are planted about fifteen feet apart. It takes about 150 trees to the acre. Any one can figure the income at that rate. These peaches ought to begin bearing in three years. There is nothing so fabulous as the income per acre from such an investment. There is nothing so sure. Some of the rows as we viewed them seemed endless. Greensboro, sixty miles away, was sending trucks to the peach area daily for loads of peaches for the local market, in Greensboro. A little while back one of these peach orchards sold for \$85,000.

The business of supervision has become so important that many of the growers combine and employ an expert from the State Department of Agriculture. They can pay more than the state can pay for such expert supervision. The work is as yet in its infancy. We are advising our Negro boys to go to our best agricultural schools and specialize in this department of fruit cultivation so that they can manage such enterprises as these large fruit farms. They do not seem to get the vision. As long as our folks are buying farms, and they are increasing their holdings every year, there are vast opportunities for their services as horticulturists. Ten Negro farmers in Moore County, North Carolina, ought to be able to get together and make peach-growing worth while to the group. Their traditions and the local environment have taken away their inspiration. They also lack knowledge. They have not been schooled in initiative of this sort. Coöperation with most of us has been a doubtful experiment. We must learn and grow more before we can

take hold of the larger industries that require large coöperation. Experience and knowledge are vital to the success of any enterprise. The great enterprises of the North have been growing coöperatively since the country was discovered. The South has been giving its time to matters of social adjustments. The adjustment of its racial groups has been its nightmare by day as well as by night. Hatreds, jealousies, prejudices, have entered too much into our daily contact and relations to allow us to grow nationally. The conditions of all progress are in education, industry, compatibility.

I read somewhere that the conscious mind may not get a true perspective and may error. Still it is conscious. When I read in the papers every day and note all the deviltries perpetrated here and there all over the South, I wonder that we have all gotten along as well as we have, and especially do I wonder how the Negro has made such progress. Then I hear that the subconscious mind never errors. The conscious mind would have me riled and leaving the country, boot and baggage, when I read what is happening somewhere else outside of North Carolina. The subconscious mind comes in and says to me, when I am quiet and alone and perhaps when I am half asleep, "No, do not get discouraged." The South is the garden spot of the world. It has the prettiest moons, the brightest days, its florescence on a thousand hills and in as many vales scatters its fragrance and beauty three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Its cataracts, rills, and springs sparkle with diamonds of beauty and health. The woods and swamps are filled with every sort of game, her rivers and lakes abound with every known fish for the sportsmen, her climate is the most equitable in the world, the rainfall the most evenly distributed, the storms not so awfully destructive, the exotic population the least of that of any other similar area, with an adapted vegetation from the highest altitudes to the equator. The contour of the surface is high or low as one likes it. Smooth or rough. The Blue Ridge Mountains afford a retreat from the Northern winters as well as a retreat from the Southern sun. Her altitude, pine forest and splendid waters are an asset that no other country in the world can equal. In the next few years more than fifty millions of dollars will be spent in North Carolina alone for public roads. Steam roads and electric cars will soon intersect every nook and corner of the state. The most inaccessible parts of the state and the South will become the public highways. Automobiles and trucks will bring the most remote farms to the city markets daily. The telephone and radio are already available in our country homes.

In the next two years North Carolina will spend four millions of dollars for Negro health and education. This has already been passed by state Legislature. This amount of money put into health and education in any community will make a change. It shows an enlightenment of public sentiment and a change of attitude on the part of the citizens of the state. Progress cannot and will not be thwarted. Education, enlightenment, Christianity—this trio is the saving grace of any community. I do not know of any place better than North Carolina. *This is my subconscious mind.* It never errors.

We leave Moore County and cross into Montgomery County. This is what we call a hickory country. The land is rocky and red with hills almost precipitous. We could not visit many of the colored people because of the inaccessibility of most of the rural homes. The colored

population is about 4,000, and they pay taxes on about 8,000 acres of land. They are engaged in general agriculture, corn, tobacco and cotton being their prevailing crops. They have a few cotton factories in the town of Troy and more in the county, and many lumber mills. The Pedee River and its tributaries furnish a large part of the power for the factory work. The county has a real gold mine which was profitably worked a few years ago. It was my pleasure to visit it some years ago when it was in operation. It has been abandoned, and the machinery and buildings show signs of a past prosperity.

The town of Troy has one of the two wooden courthouses left in the state. It was being replaced by a modern stone structure. It will cost when finished about \$200,000. I am told that the stone in the construction of this building was taken from the site on which the building stands. It rather reminds one of our Northern centers in that it stands at the juncture of a number of the public roads leading into the town.

The Peabody School, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association of New York, is the only institution in all of that part of the country giving anything like a high school education to the colored people in all of that section of the country. The school is beautiful for its location just out of the city. It fronts a public road and is on high ground with splendid drainage. Several of their buildings are new and up-to-date for school purposes.

A hard-surfaced road is in construction from Charlotte to Raleigh. The distance is nearly two hundred miles. It will probably pass through nine counties. It will open up a country of immense possibilities. A cement bridge connecting up this road is already in construction across the Yadkin River. This bridge will be nearly or quite 2,000 feet long. It would ornament the approach to any Northern city.

From Troy we went to Biscoe, Star and Ashboro in Randolph County. This is also an oak and hickory county. The roads took us through a very fine section of the country. The country looks very undeveloped. The roads were very fine. The rural homes appeared rather small. Many of the women along the roads were seen bottoming chairs. Chair-making seemed to be one of the main industries in that section. The frames of the chairs were made at the factories and sent out to the country women to have the bottoms put in them. These bottoms were made of white oak splits. The absence of colored people engaged in this business seemed very noticeable.

The town of Ashboro had all the appearances of being a hustling town. More than a half dozen buildings were going up. We saw no colored carpenters or bricklayers on the job anywhere. We were advised that no colored men were allowed to work at their trade in the town. We saw several colored mechanics with their kit of tools packed, leaving the town. Some of them we knew to be the equal of any mechanics in any other group of workers. Still their mechanical efficiency counted nothing. It was their unfortunate tradition, and their black faces which counted them out. Here my conscious mind came up again. We did not have the feeling that we had when we left Lee County. A man ought to be passed on his merits and not on his color. They wanted mechanics, but not black mechanics. These men would do well to migrate. Wherever they went I know they were in the frame of mind to swear vengeance

against any community that would tolerate that sort of condition. That is what makes socialists, bolsheviks, and Catholics out of us.

We soon find ourselves in Guilford County. We arrive in High Point and remain long enough to see friends and inquire about the conditions of our farmers.

I think it true that there are more manufacturers of furniture in this county than in any other county in the state. The Brick School has bought furniture in New York only to await shipment from High Point. Later we have gone to High Point and seen this furniture in the making. These two cities are in the oak and hickory section of the state. I have seen its street cars in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Asheville, Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala. Of course a business of this size will give work of one sort or another to a great many of our colored laborers. There are 15,000 of our people in Guilford County. They own 3,000 homes and farms. They are paying taxes on 17,000 acres of land. The Negroes in Guilford County have the inspiration of one of the best state colleges for Negroes to be found in the South. The college ought to be the center of all the best influence for farming in a hundred miles about it. If they are found to be using poor farming methods they ought to be fined. Alamance, Orange and Durham counties are rather small counties, but they have some of the best farms and form some of the best farming and industrial communities to be found in the state. Durham is really the emporium for Negro enterprise and thrift. Tobacco, cotton and corn, and some wheat are the leading farm products in this section of the state. Gibsonville, Burlington, Graham and Hillsboro are thriving towns. They are centers of cotton and furniture manufacturing interests.

This study took us through about fifteen counties. We were not investigating the town and city conditions, but the farming interests. In counties where they had rural supervisors there was a marked difference in the attitude and progress of the farmers. Their outward appearance was different from what we saw several years ago. The farmers were better clad; their work animals were in better condition; their teams were not all dilapidated; many of them are using improved machinery; their barns and houses were more orderly built and better maintained; the houses in which they live are a decided improvement over the old houses we usually see along the railroad. They are giving more care to their wells and pumps. They are learning to screen their windows. The ancestral waste barrel in many cases are being removed from their kitchen windows. They are using more paint not only to save their houses, but because it adds beauty to their premises. They are planting flowers. They are putting out fruit trees and investing in thoroughbred chickens, hogs and cows. These are all good signs. They are really coming. Some have had to come from so far down the road that it may appear that they have not made any progress. They are coming nevertheless. At no place where we stopped did we have to confine our diet to sweet potatoes and boiled eggs in order to preserve our health by the osmosis process.

We saw in many places attempts made to improve the soil. We found alfalfa, red clover and crimson clover in the red clay sections. Peas were grown generally. The farm demonstration agents and the farmers' conferences have been an inspiration to the farmers to grow legumes to

help the land to bring forth its fruit. They are learning that they cannot use up the fertility of the soil and still have it. They are learning that an investment in legumes is one of the best they can make for crop productions.

The papers have been saying that one man in four in the American army is uneducated. If that is true it is a sad comment on the conditions of this country. There is no power in the world to equal that of education. We cannot exaggerate its power and its importance. A trained mind, a trained hand and a trained heart are indomitable. An unlettered man lives in isolation. He cannot appreciate the creation of nature. There is no progress in isolation and a static mind atrophies. Whatever be the proportion of illiteracy, those of us who move about among the masses know that notwithstanding our private schools and public schools, ignorance and superstition are simply appalling. It is not only appalling, but it is dangerous to any environment. It is a menace to the state and government.

BRICK SCHOOL IN PERSPECTIVE

Work began at the Brick School in 1895 under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. The "Estes Farm," named after the owner, General Estes of the Civil War, came into the possession of Mrs. Julia E. Brewster Brick, of Brooklyn, New York, who found it a burden on her hands. Mrs. Brick had visited the community, and her heart had been made sad by the sights which greeted her on every side. The sad faces and depressed spirits in a large environment of Negro congestion appealed to her heart. She was responsive to this appeal. It was the voice of God which she did not mistake.

Her life and thoughts and heart had been attuned to this appeal, and so she sought how best she might help the situation. The advice of General Oliver O. Howard was sought. He introduced Secretary A. F. Beard and Mr. H. W. Hubbard, at the time Treasurer of the American Missionary Association. The result of this counsel was that a large farm of 1,129½ acres of land in North Carolina three miles from the town of Enfield was given to the American Missionary Association for Negro education. With the gift came also from the same source \$5,000 for the first building.

There followed other gifts from Mrs. Brick and from the American Missionary Association, so that the farm was soon stocked with hogs, horses, mules, cows and farm implements. Houses of various sorts, including school buildings, dormitories, teachers' cottages, tenant houses and barns have been put up, valued at several hundred thousand dollars. This beautiful munificence has been our saving grace during the last twenty-seven years of stress and strain in the financial world.

We began work with the modest number of five teachers. We now have about twenty teachers and a few less than 400 students. The students come from a dozen states and from nearly all the counties in North Carolina. The larger number of them comes from a radius of fifty miles.

The purpose of the institution is to teach the students to do the things the best way in the community where they may live. Being rurally situated, the first and greatest appeal must be made along the line of an agricultural education. The knowledge of how to extract from the soil the largest and best products which the community may need for its consumption is an asset in which any group of people may well take pride. Most town and city boys coming to us have an aversion to this form of education, and especially to the strenuousness necessary to an efficient application of the most vital principles of agriculture.

Horses have to be shod, and farmers have to have houses in which to live and under which to shelter their stock. So we have to teach the boys to work in iron and wood. Along with this goes some drawing and planning. Tools and wagons must be kept in repair. Boys going back to their communities ought to be later the real leaders in the community. In many instances they are the leaders.

While the boys are investing their time in the farm crafts and the shop crafts the girls are learning to do needlework and house cleaning, wash-

ing and sewing. They learn the home life by getting some of the conventionalities of it here in the classroom under teachers who get from Pratt and Columbia and other good schools the best they have to offer. These teachers are themselves largely the products of our American Missionary Association Schools. They have not been satisfied to "graduate and quit," but they have continued to study. In addition to giving the boys work on the farm and in the shop, and the girls work in the kitchen, laundry, dining-room and sewing-room, and general house cleaning, all are offered a first-class high school course covering six years, preceded by six years of elementary education.

The writer of these notes is himself a product of Oberlin and Fisk University. He knows how to do a great many things, including type-setting, printing, farming, plumbing, some work in wood, poultry-raising and agriculture, stock husbandry. He lectures, preaches sometimes, and writes for newspapers. He counts himself a fair judge of artistic values wherever they are on exhibition. He knows how utterly impossible it is to try to do any one of the above things with any degree of efficiency or even ordinary skill without mental training. The mind is the master, and unless that has training and poise the hand fails. The academic course is to meet this condition. Many of the boys and girls stay to finish it, but the bulk never finish. Many of them do not stay for the full course—not that they do not have the money in many cases—but because education among the masses is not popular. They have had a propaganda for many years that a little learning is a dangerous thing. They have been advised that they belong to a subject group, and that they need only the rudimentary necessities of life. A fine horse and buggy or a car and nice clothes make an appeal above any sacrifice for study. It is the appeal for the glitter and the glare. This false notion comes to the half grown youth because they got a bad start. They were neglected in the public schools—parents ignorant of the necessity of education on the one hand, and poorly prepared teachers on the other hand, and poorly furnished and constructed schoolhouses. The whole school environment has not been psychological. It has rather been repulsive.

Some who return to their homes are making good farmers, as evidenced by their better crops, better fertility of their soil, better kept work animals, better kept machinery, better homes, yards, and community life.

Many of those who finish the high school course attend other schools and later enter the ministry, dentistry, or become physicians, teachers, Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. workers, or instructors in agriculture either in our schools or as county farm demonstration agents. The best examples are Isaac Bunn, farmer, and owns his own farm of 250 acres bought and paid for in Halifax County; Benjamin Bullock, under the Smith-Lever Fund, in charge of agriculture in the colored state college in Texas; Rev. A. S. Croom, Baptist minister, Salisbury, N. C.; Dr. Joseph Harrison, physician, Kinston, N. C.; Dr. Willie Sessoms, dentist, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Dr. R. R. Robinson, physician, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Hattie Green, Miss Lucy Richmond McCoy, Miss Susie Adams, Young Women's Christian Association work, New York; Miss Annie Rhodes, teacher in the city schools of Chicago; Miss Lula Bullock, teacher in city schools, Louisville, Ky.; George Bullock, manual training in city schools of Louisville, Ky.; Joseph Bullock, a captain in the

army, and now a student of dentistry. More than a hundred have gone out as graduates, and all are a leavening in the community in which they live. The influence of the Brick School has counted in the community life of the masses more than any other agency in operation. We mean by "Community" the area of a circle of which the school is the center and whose radius is twenty-five miles. We have three counties virtually inside of this circle whose Negro population is more than 60,000. The circle cuts into six other counties whose combined population is more than 148,000 Negroes. The nearest institution under private auspices doing anything like high school work is exactly sixty-three miles away. We have a field all our own. The area in this circle is "our community."

We have sought all these years to better the community life by reaching the farmers directly. To this end we have annually and semi-annually farmers' meetings. They come and spend one or two days at our expense for entertainment, where they have contact with our teachers and with men and women sent by the State Department of Agriculture at Raleigh, who lecture on the best methods of farm and home life.

We must do more than talk. We must help them. We have here a local Federal Farm Loan Organization, and this organization in the last three years has put into Negro farms more than \$130,000. This money is let by the United States government and on conditions that can be met without hardship to the borrower. Titles are investigated, deeds are properly made, and a new spirit is put into the farmers of the community. We are encouraging our colored men to buy small farms of twenty-five and fifty acres and build for themselves modest homes near their public schools as far as they can, and not too far from their local churches. We advise them to patronize these institutions freely and to build up their community life.

The vision has been a long ways off, like the rainbow, but they have begun to catch it. In these three counties they are paying taxes on more than 100,000 acres of land. Their homes are very much improved. Their churches are excellent for rural communities. They are contributing largely for the Rosenwald schools. In Halifax County they have twelve, and more are now in construction, the colored people paying one-third of the cost.

They have helped us generously to erect several teachers' cottages here at Bricks, and \$5,000 is now pledged for further improvements, which will be paid as soon as farming conditions and prices enable them to do so.

Righteous public sentiment is of slow growth, and one cannot expect to change traditions quickly whose roots have penetrated every strata of society. It takes sympathy, patience, years, work, and some money.

T. S. INBORDEN.

May 17, 18, 1922.

The JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL

BRICKS, N. C.

was organized twenty-seven years ago under the general supervision of the American Missionary Association. It offers a first-class High School Course, including Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Agriculture, Work in Iron and Steel, Mechanical Drawing, Instrumental and Vocal Music.

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The School Farm contains 1,129 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

There are 23 school buildings and cottages.

The postoffice handles four mails each day, giving money order, registered mail, parcel post service.

The telegraph and telephone connections are through Enfield, N. C.

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Prepaid freight may be sent direct to Bricks, N. C. Express may be sent to Enfield, N. C.

The enrollment for last year was 385 students, under the leadership of 22 teachers and officers.

The students maintain religious, musical, and athletic organizations.

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